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DISTRICT JALAUN

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JALAUN

BALWANT SINGH
I. A. S.,
State Editor

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PREFACE

This is the fourty-third in the series of the revised district gazetteers of the State which are being published under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The first official document of this type relating to the area covered by the Jalaun district was published in 1874 and known as the *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces, Vol. I,* Bundelkhand Division, a work compiled by E. T. Atkinson. In 1905 an account of the district appeared in the Imperial Gazetteer, United Provinces, Allahabad Division and in 1909 was published D. L. Drake-Brockman's *Jalaun : A Gazetteer,* being Volume XXV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces which was supplemented by Volumes B, C and D in 1916, 1924 and 1934 respectively. The different sources utilised in the preparation of the present gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at the end of the book.

The work on the Jalaun District Gazetteer was started in the time of Smt. Madhuri Srivastava, State Editor. It was continued under the able guidance and supervision of successors Sri D. P. Varun, Mata Prasad, Om Prakash and (Dr) P. N. Mishra. In this task they were throughout and ably assisted by the Editors and the Compilation Officers.

सत्यमेव जयते

My grateful thanks are due to my predecessors in office whose admirable work has greatly facilitated my task. These are also due to all the Editors, the Compilation Officers and others without whose sincere co-operation and help I could not have given final shape to the work so easily.

I Should like to place on record my sincere thanks to chairman and members of the State Advisorv Board, Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor. Gazetteers. Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India, New Delhi, and to all others, officials and non-officials, who have helped in bringing out this volume.

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August, 1980

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सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

It is said that the present name of the district is derived from rishi Jalwan, who lived here in ancient times. But some local people ascribe its name to one Jalim, a Sanadhya Brahman belived to have been the founder of the first settlement in this area.

Location and Boundaries—The district is situated between the parallels of 25° 46' and 26° 27' north latitude and 78°56 and 79°52' east longitude and forms a compact tract of territory of regular shape On the west the boundary is formed by the Pahui river, except where the district project here and there beyond the stream. On the north flows the Yamuna river which separates it from the districts of Etawah and Kanpur. On the south-west Jalaun adjoins Samthar in the district of Jhansi. To the south-east river Betwa, divides it first from Jhansi and then from Hamirpur. Towards the east the district narrows as the Betwa converges on the Yamuna and the area known as Baoni interposes between it and that part of Hamirpur which lies between the two rivers.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation in 1971, the district covered an area of 4,549.0 square kilometres and occupied 31st place in the State with regard to size.

Population—According to the census of 1971 the population of the district was 8,13,490 (males 4,37,972 and females 3,75,518), the urban population being 1,11,824 (males 61,025 and females 50,799) and the rural 7,01,666 (males 3,76,947 and females 3,24,719). The district stands 45th in the State in respect of population.

History of District as an Administrative Unit

In the territorial organisation of Akbar the district as now constituted fell into two *sirkars*. In this scheme Kalpi gave its name to a large tract of country in the *Subah* of Agra, which lay on both sides of the river Yamuna and comprised parganas which are now included in the districts of Etawah, Kanpur, Hamirpur as well as in Jalaun The northern and eastern portion of the district fell within the *mahals* of Kanar, Bhadek, Raipur, Kalpi and Muhammadabad, in the *sirkar* of Kalpi and the south-western portion in those of Konch and Khaksis in the *sirkar* of Erichh. The two *mahals* of Orai and Muhammadabad probably covered the whole of the present tahsil of Orai together with some portions of Jalaun and Kalpi. Kalpi with the suburban *mahal*, formed two *mahals* known as Haveli and Belda. Between Kanar and Kalpi lay the *mahals* of Bhadek and Raipur. The smaller *mahal* of Khaksis comprised the northern portion of the present tahsil of Konch and a part of Jalaun. During the reigns of Akbar Jahangir and Shahjahan little appears to have happened disturb the territorial organisation of the district.

The first permanent foothold obtained by the Britishers in this district was in pargana Konch in 1805. The next acquisition was Kalpi, on October 23, 1806, when a treaty was concluded by virtue of which Nana Govind Rao ceded 63 villages of Kalpi and 14 villages of Raipur. It lapsed in 1840 with the other parganas of Jalaun and had since then remained under British rule. Jalaun was increased in area in 1841 by the confiscation of the jagir of Chirgaon, comprising 26 villages and early in 1843 by parganas Duboh and Garautha. The next addition came from Gwalior in 1844, when Maharaja Sindhia transferred to the British, parganas of Bhandar, Indurkhi, Mau, Mohoni, Kachhwahagarh and "all other land & except Narwar situated to the east of the Sindh river."

During the period from 1338 to 1853 the Jalaun district was under the management of a superintendent subordinate to the political agent and commander-in-chief. In 1352, Mahoba and Jaitpur were given up to Hamirpur and parganas Kalpi and Konch were received by Jalaun in exchange. In 1861, as many as 226 villages of the Jalaun district, lying west of the Pahuj river were surrendred to the Maharaja Sindhia. In 1862, 18 villages in the north of Konch were transferred in rectification of boundaries to Pargana Madhogarh, which also received 4 villages from Jalaun. About the same time the pargana of Kalpi was broken up, and its component villages distributed over Jalaun and Ata. In 1866 on the recommendation of Mr. P. J. White, the tahsil of Kanar was abolished and its villages were distributed over Madhogarh, Jalaun and Ata, these received 43 and 79 and 9 villages respectively. No other changes with the exception of the transfer of three villages from Hamirpur to Ata, were made till 1891. In that year tahsil Madhogarh was abolished, 55 of its component villages being added to Konch and 96 incorporated with Jalaun.

Previously the district was in Allahabad Division, but sinc 1st November, 1911, it has been included in the Jhansi Division. On 1st October, 1914, 10 villages were transferred to Jalaun from Jhansi district. In 1921-22, 10 villages of tahsil Jalaun and 12 villages of tahsil Kalpi were transferred to tahsil Orai. Again in 1951, six villages namely Poonch, Khilli-Jhansi, Khilli, Tathi, Sarai-Jhansi and Bhora Erichh were transferred from tahsil Konch of Jalaun district to tahsil Moth in Jhansi district. The last but not the least change took place in 1955, when Shamshi Hajipur-Salaiya, Basrahi, Keotra, Chipura and Hemanpura of tahsil Rath in district Hamirpur were transferred to tahsil Kalpi. Since then there has been no change.

Subdivisions Tahsils and Police Stations—The district consists of four subdivisions, namely, Jalaun, Konch, Orai and Kalpi, each forming a tahsil of the same name On the north Jalaun tahsil is bounded by the Yamuna river, on the west by Gwalior, on the south-west by tahsil Konch, on the south by Orai tahsil; and on the east its boundaries march with those of Kalpi tahsil. Its shape is somewhat irregular in the south-east, where it extends southwards past Jalaun town. According to the 1971 census it had a population if 2,89,722 (males 1,55,991 and females 1,33,731). It contains 442 villages and one town.

The tahsil and subdivision of Konch forms the south-western quarter of the Jalaun district. It is bounded on the south by Betwa river and Samthar pargana of Jhansi district, on the west by Pahuj river, and on the east and north by tahsils of Orai and Jalaun respectively. According to Census of 1971 the tahsil had a total area of 1,057.2 square kilometres and a population of 1,91,612 persons (males 1,03,330 and females 88,282). The tahsil has 315 villages and one town.

The subdivision and tahsil of Orai is bordered on the south by the Betwa river; on the north by pargana Jalaun, on the west by tahsil Konch and on the east by tahsil Kalpi. The tahsil constitutes a pargana of the same name. It had a population of 1,54,776 (males 83,662 and females 71,114) and an area of 943.5 square kilometres in 1971. The subdivision contained 157 villages and one town.

The subdivision and tahsil of Orai occupies the north-eastern corner of the district and is roughly triangular in shape. On the north it is bordered by the Yamuna river; on the south it is bordered by the Betwa; on the east lies Baoni and on the west tahsils of Orai and Jalaun. The tahsil is made of a single pargana of the same name. The total area of the tahsil is 1,275.8 square kilometres and it had according to the census of 1971 a population of 1,77,380 (males 94,989 and females 82,391). There are 242 villages and one town in the tahsil.

Police Stations— In 1975 the district had 14 *thanas* police stations) for the purpose of police administration. There were 5 police stations in tahsil Jalaun, 2 in Konch, 3 in Orai and 4 in Kalpi.

TOPOGRAPHY

The main physical features of the district are largely determined by the three rivers— the Yamuna, the Betwa and the Pahuj, which nearly encircle it. The same characteristics are common to all, varying in proportion to their respective sizes. They are surrounded by a deep network of ravines running one to three kilometres from the streams. These ravines are succeeded by a bank or belt of higher land the surface of which gradually falls the further the river is left behind. The high lands border on the *khadir* valleys of the Betwa and Pahauj, while the low lands occupy the central tract. The latter is thus a wide flat basin encircled by a narrow rim of higher ground which break up into a network of ravines along the river banks, stretching for some kilometers inland from the streams. The levels are clearly indicated from the situation and direction of the branches of the Betwa canal which follows the watersheds closely. The drainage of the central tract is supplied by two minor streams, the Non and the Melunga which flowing north-eastwards unite some 12 kilometers from the Yamuna bank and join that river at an equal distance to the north of the town of Kalpi. Like the larger rivers they too have carved deep ravines which increase in extent the nearer the Yamuna is approched and as a consequence of their action, the Kalpi tahsil is cut up by a tracery of ravines which have scored the greater portion of the soil and

having more barren and sterile land than in any other part of the district.

The natural divisions into which the district falls are clearly marked. Along the outer edge is the ravine belt fringed here and there, by rich alluvial soil, but for most part consisting of low hummocks thickly strewn with *kankar*. The upland which succeeds the ravines is poor in quality. It has a light coloured hard soil To the north there is a tract of loam, the characteristics of which resemble those of the doab, but practically the whole of the south and centre of the district beyond the upland, excluding, the area in tahsil Kalpi affected by the Non and Melunga, is occupied by the dark *kakar* and the black cotton soil *mar*. With the exception of two rocky outcrops near Saiyidnagar in tahsil Orai, here are no hills in the district and the red soil which is found in the hilly tracts of Jhansi is also absent but in other respects the district is a typical part of Bundelkhand.

River System and Water Resources

The chief river of the district are the Yamuna, the Betwa, the Pahuj and several minor streams among which the Non and the Melunga are notable.

Yamuna—The Yamuna forms the northern boundary of the district. It first touches the district at the village of Sitoura in the erstwhile jagir of Jagamanpur, at the point where it is joined by the Sindh river. It flows with a gently curving course forming the boundary with Etawah district as far as Shergarh ferry on the road from Jalaun to Auraiya. Then it turns south continuing to form the district limit, till it leaves it some 16 kilometres south east of Kalpi town on the border of Baoni. With the exception of a sudden loop north of the old city of Raipur and near Mainupur, its coures is not characterised by any abrupt curves or bends. Its total length within the district limit is approximately 83 kilometres.

Tributaries of Yamuna—The Yamuna receives water of several tributaries during its course along the border of the district, but few are of any importance.

The Non rises in the tahsil of Orai and drains the southern portion of the district. The Melunga starting not far from the town of Konch flows due north as far as Hadrukh and turning near that town abruptly east, holds a course parallel to the Yamuna till it unites with the Non at Mahewa in Kalpi. Both the streams are, for the most part deep-bedded and meraly serve to carry off the drainage of the cenrtal black soil tract, during the rainy season and then dry up. In the upper portion of their courses they have low and shelving sides, but as they approach the main river they cut more abruptly and have scored out their banks to a considerable extent. Near the junction with the Yamuna which is about 13 kilometres north of the Kalpi town, they have been responsible for more extensive erosion and deterioration.

In the extreme south flows a small but deep bedded stream called the Manmesari nullah which has caused a certain amount of deterioration in the villages that border it. To the south of

the tahsil Kalpi flow two small streams, the Rayar and Jondhar, which join the Yamuna near Kalpi, starting in uneven and undulating but not actually unculturable land, the two are flanked by ravines before reaching their destination.

Betwa—The Betwa forms the boundary with Jhansi along the southern border from a point a few kilometres east of the town of Erichh to its junction with Dhasan. Its course, which up to the junction runs due east, tends then somewhat to the north-east and it meanders along the south-eastern side of tahsil Orai and Kalpi, separating them from Hamirpur. Like the Yamuna it leaves the district on the Baoni border. It flows in a tortous channel with many loops and bends. Its total length along the district border is approximately 96 kilometres, but from point to point it does not exceed 64 kilometers. Both the banks are fringed for some distance inland by uncultureable ravines.

Pahuj—The Pahuj river rises in Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh and flows through Jhansi, enters Jalaun in the south-western corner of tahsil Konch at the village of Salaiya-Buzurg. The river forms the western boundary, except at few points where the district projects here and there beyond the stream. It is a much smaller river than the Betwa and flows in a deep channel between high banks in a sinuous course along the western side of that tahsil and pursues its way north wards along the border of Madhogarh. Within 10 kilometres north-west of this town it flows though the erstwhile jagir of Rampura and at the village of Jaghar joins the Sindh river. On both sides of the river the banks are to a considerable distance cut up into ravines and nullahs.

The Pahuj has no tributaries in the district except, Dhumna, a small stream which rises in Kailia and joins it near Maheshpur.

Drainage—As in other parts of the Bundelkhand the soil suffers rather from excessive than deficient drainage. In this connection a natural characteristic of pargana Konch is to be noticed. This tract of the district is said to have been watered by a considerable annual rain-flood called the *pou*. Entering by three channels, at Kishanpura and Sunau from the Samthar highlands and at Khukul on the west-from the Datia district it spread over about 30 villages in all, in 18 of which it passed over the entire area. Most of the flood water was brought down by way of Khukul and Sunau, and some by that of Kishanpura, in which direction it drained off more quickly. Inundation did not commence till these channels had traversed half the length of the pargana and the approximate area covered by the flood was 9,065 hectares. It generally occurred twice or thrice during the rainy season, lasting from three days to a week each time.

The bulk of the soil submerged was *mar* or heavy *kabar* which was not only saturated but enriched by a fertilising deposit of silt.

The Betwa canal bifurcates into two branches at the village of Pulia. The western branch, called the Kuthaund branch runs for about 80 km. on a watershed between the Pahuj river and the main drainage system of the Jalaun district. The first 22 km. with the exception of a very insignificant length

in an outlying village of Moth, pass through which comprised the land erstwhile Samthar state. It passes into Konch at the village of Kailia, cuts, through an intruding portion of Datia and continues northwards west of Madhogarh to Rampura. At this point it turns sharply to the east along a minor watershed parallel to the yamuna, and after a course of about 194 km. tails into some ravines leading to that river near the village of Randhirpur in the pargana of Jalaun.

The eastern branch, called the Hamirpur branch, after running 24 km. through Samthar territory, curves to the east 8 km., before it reaches the district border at Ingoi, in tahsil Konch. It follows the watershed between the Betwa and the central drainage system, and after a course of about 135 km. in the latter part of which its direction veers round to east, cuts across Baoni territory and discharges its surplus water into the Yamuna through some ravines approximately 8 km. west of the Hamirpur city.

GEOLOGY

Geological formation of the district consists more or less entirely of alluvium which consists of *kankar* sand, ballast, *maurang* and brick-earth.

Kankar is available in significant quantity in Konch, Orai, and Kalpi tahsils of the district. It is used for metalling the roads and making lime.

Large deposits of sand and *maurang* are found on the bank of the Yamuna. Ballast is found in Orai tahsil.

Seismology—History of past two hundred years for which records are available shows that no earthquake of significance has occurred in the district. Nevertheless the district did experience earthquakes on new occasions originating in the Himalayan boundary, Moradabad and Narmada Tapti fault zones. The prominent among them were the Bihar Nepal earthquake of January 15, 1934, the Dharcula earthquake of August 28, 1916; the Rewa earthquake of June 2, 1927; the Bulandshahr earthquake of October 10, 1956; the Kapkote earthquake of December 28, 1958 and the Moradabad earthquake of August 15, 1966. Some small tremors due to local crustal adjustments are also possible in the district. According to seismic zoning map of India the district has been placed in zone one which corresponds to a maximum intensity of V. M. M.

FLORA

There are no forest belts in the district, but small patches of forest are found here and there, especially along the rivers of the district namely the Yamuna, the Betwa and the Pahuj.

The total area of forests in the district, is 26,502 hectares. The Kalpi tahsil has 8,320 hectares, Orai, 7,541 hectares, Jalaun, 5,529 hectares and Konch, 5,112 hectares.

Besides, the 314 kilometres of P. W. D. roadside avenue is also under the management of the forest department. There are two botanical division in the district namely Dry Deciduous Scrub and Ravine Thorn forest, spreadover an area of 14,919 and 11,585 ha. respectively.

The vegetation of the district can be described as the Northern Thorn type, which consists of trees of short crooked boles with low branching crown. The dominent trees vary from five to six metres in height and two to five metres in girth. No stories are formed, but sometimes other short shrubs are found with them.

Dry Deciduous Scrub—This type is mostly confined to ravinous areas of the district. The important species found in them are *siari (Nyctanthes arbortristis), dhawai (Woodfordia fruiti cosa), hingot (Balanitis aegvoties), Karil (Capparis deicdua)*

Ravine Thorn Forest—It can be called Northern acacia shrub forest, which consists of a mixture of small thorny trees. in which *khair (Acacia Catechu)* most common. It is associated with *reonja (Acacia leueophloea), and ghout (Zyzyphus xylophrus),*

The undergrowth varies in nature and composition. The main shrubs are *karaunda (Carrissa carandas), jharberi (Zyzyphus) nummularia), Katai Flocourtia ramontchi).*

The chief climbers are *dudhi(oryklotepis buchanani) gumchi (Arbus precatarius)* and *makoh (Zizyphus cenoplia).*

The chief grasses found in the district are *parwa (Heteropogon contortus), ehikua (Chrysopo gon montanus), guner (Themedia quadrivaluvis), bhanjura (Apluede mutica) ,and kans (Saccharum spontaneum).*

Emphasis is being laid on plantation in the district to check soil erosion and ravine reclamation. These newly planted forests provide fodder and grass to the cattle of the district and dry fallen fuel to the local people. Plantation work has provided employment to the labour. These plantations are also helpful in checking sheet erosion as they act as wind brakes and provide shelter to wild animals. To some extent they are helpful in changing the micro climate of the locality and add aesthetic beauty. Plantation activities were started in this division on a small scale in 1952. It was done at the rate of 2.000 hectare per year. Upto 1976, an area of 23,842 hectare had been planted under the Ravine Reclamation Schemes, Afforestation of Road Side Avenue, and Drought Prone Areas Programme. The following species have been planted under the various schemes mentioned above; *shisham (Dalbergia sissoo), babul (acacia arabica), siris (albizzia procers), khair (Acacia catechu), tendu (Dicspyros tomentosa) propis (Propis juliflora), eucalyptus (Eucalyptus hybird), imli (Tamarindus indica), jamun (Suzygium cumini), am (Mangifera indica), amaltas (Cassia fistula), arjun (Terminalia arjuna), kanji (pongamia pinnate) Kachnar (Baselaphus tragocamelus), chinkara* or Indian gazzelle (Gazell

In degraded forest, old trees have been replaced with *sissoo khair, babul, siris and prospis.*

An area of 26,504 hectares in the district particularly along the banks of the rivers Yamuna, Betwa, Pahuj, Malanga and Jondhar nullah is liable to soil erosion. To check this gully plugging, check damming, planting of brushwood and afforestation of the area by digging trenches have been undertaken by the forest department.

FAUNA

Animals—Formerly the wild animals met with were numerous and varied. But now their number and variety in the district are diminishing considerably. Among the game animals which are found in the district are *tendua* or panther (Panthera pardus) black buck *(Antilope cervicapra)* blue bull or nilgaj *(Baselaphus tragocamelus)*, *chinkara* or Indian gazzelle (Gazell gazella bennetti) chital or spotted deer (Axis, asix), and wild boar *(Sun scrofa Cristatus)*. Among non-game animals leopards; wolves and hyaenas are found along the larger streams of the district. Jackals, jungle cats are common in the district along the riverain tracts. The other animals found all over the district are hare *(Lepus nigricollic rufroandatus)* percupine or sahi *(Hystrix indica indica)* and gilhari or squirrel *(Fumamubulus pennatia bellaricus)*.

Birds—The common game birds of the district are the black partridge or *kala titar (Francolinus francolinus asiae)*, grey partridge *(Francolinus pondicerianus interprose)*, sand-grause *(plerocles exustus ellioti)*,snipe and various kinds of quail *(coturnix conturnix* Both the blue rock pigeon and green pigeon or *hariyal* are common and the ordinary species of dove are abundant. Of the migratory birds various kinds of geese, pochard, pin tails, cotton-teals and coot Fulica atra) visit the district in winter season, but owing to the scarcity of lakes and tanks they are never found in large number.

Among non game birds found in the district are *gidh* or Bengal Vulture *(Pseudogyos bengalensis)*, *saras* or crane *(Grus-Antigone antigone* (Linn), *pilo* or golden oriole *(Oriolus oriolus)*, tota or Indian parakeet *(Psittacula enpatria nepaleusis)*, *bulbul (Phycnonotres cafer* (Linn), peafowl *(Pava cristatus (Linn)*, *shikra* or *baj (Accipiter brivirgatus indicus)*, king fisher *(Halcyon smyrensis smyrensis)*, and *Kathphor* or wood pecker *(Brachyoternus bengalensis)*.

Fish—Fish are plentiful in the rivers, lakes asd ponds of the district, the common species being *rohu (Labeo rohita) karaunch (Labeo calbasu)*, *Kursa (Labeo gorious)*, *parin (wallagonia attu)*, *patra (Notopterus notopterus)*, *conch (Pangesius pangesius)*, *gonch (Bagarius bagarius)*, *rela* or *nain (Cirrhina mrigala)*, *rai (Cirrhina reba)*, *patia (Barbus sarana)*, *daria (Lebeo bata)* *belui (Mystus seenghala)* *bam (Maslocembelus armatus)*, *singi (Heteropneuster fossilis)*, *lanchi (Wallago attu)*, *Katla (Catla catla)* and *mangur (clarias batrachus)*.

Reptiles—Among snakes the cobra (Naga raja), karait *(Bungaruscoeruteus), ajgar (python molurus Molurus) and dhaman* or rat-snake (Ptyas mueosus) are found in the district.

Sauria—The *muggar* or crocodile *(Crocodilus Palustris)* and *goh* or monitor lizard *(Varanus monitor)* are found in the district.

Game Laws

Earlier the game laws applicable to the district were governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (U. P. Amendment) Act., 1934, but presently the same are governed by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the U. P. Wild Life (Protection) Rules, 1974 which provide for more stringent action with a view to conserve and prevent among others, the extinction of certain species such as panther, gazelle, four horned antelope black buck *magar, gharial* pink headed duck, peafoul etc. There is only one shooting block permit being granted by divisional forest officer Orai.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is as a rule hotter and drier than that of the districts north of the Yamuna. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold, from the middle of November to February is followed by the hot season lasting till about the middle of June. The period which follows lasting till about the third week of September constitutes the south-west monsoon season, and is succeeded by the period which may be termed post monsoon or transition season lasting till the middle of November.

Rainfall—The details of the rainfall for the district for the period of 50 years from 1901 to 1950 are given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 782.6 m.m. About 90 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon months from June to September, August, being the month of the heaviest rainfall. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable in the period of 50 years, from 1901 to 1950. The highest annual rainfall of 163 per cent of the normal occurred in 1905. During this period there were 10 years when the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal, though none of them were consecutive. However considering the rainfall at individual station, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice each at Jalaun and Kalpi and once at Orai. On an average there are 42 rainy days (i.e.) days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 40 at Orai to 44 at Kalpi. The heaviest rain fall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 368.3 mm. at Kunch on July 29, 1881.

A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district as a whole is given below for the period 1901 to 1950:

Range in mm.	Number of years
201-300	2
301-400	1
401-500	3
501-600	3
601-700	8
701-800	8
801-900	11
901-1000	6
1001-1100	4
1101-1200	2
1201 1300	2

Temperature—There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Orai. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district in general. After February the temperature begins to increase rapidly. May and the early part of June are the hottest parts of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in may is 42.6°C. and the mean daily minimum is 27.1°C. The heat in summer is intense and the hot and dry dust laden winds which blow during this season add very much to the discomfort. On individual days the maximum temperature sometimes reaches over 45°C. With the onest of the south-west monsoon over the district, after the middle of June there is an appreciable drop in the day temperature. The nights, however, remain about as warm as during the latter part of the summer. In September due to breaks in the monsoon day temperature increases slightly. After the withdrawal of the monsoon early in October the day temperature while remaining almost the same as in September, night temperature begins to drop. From November both day and night temperature drop rapidly till January which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in January is 23.0°C. and the mean daily minimum is 8.4°C. In the cold season, in the wake of the western disturbances cold waves affect the district, and the minimum temperature occasionally goes down to about a degree or so below the freezing point of water. The highest temperature ever recorded at Orai was 47.7°C, on June 10, 1966, and the lowest was-1.7°C. on December 26, 1961.

Humidity—In the south-west monsoon period humiding is high, and exceeds 70 per cent. But it decreases thereafter and by summer which is the driest part of the year relative humidity in the afternoons is as low as 30 per cent. Details of the normal and extremes of temperature and humidity are given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Cloudiness—During the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances in the cold season, the sky is heavily clouded. In the latter half of the summer season, cloudiness increases in the afternoons. But in the rest of the year the sky is mostly clear.

Winds—Winds are generally light. During the nonmonsoon months the winds blow predominantly from direction between north and west, the northernly winds are less common in the mornings. From May onwards easterlies appear and during the monsoon season, the winds between north-east and south-east are as common as the winds between south-west and north-west.

The following statement gives the mean wind speed in kilometres per hour for the district :

Months	Speed in Km./hr.
January	5.6
February	5.8
March	7.6
April	8.0
May	9.3
June	10.8
July	10.2
August	8.8
September	7.5
October	6.3
November	4.4
December	N.A.
Annual	7.3

Special Weather Phenomena—Depressions from the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon season which move in western and north-western directions across the country sometimes affect the weather over the district causing widespread heavy rain and dusty winds. In the cold season western disturbance accasionally affect the weather and sometimes thunderstorms occur in association with them.

A monthwise statement regarding the frequency of special weather phenomena for the district is given below :

Months	*Mean no. of days with				
	Thunder	Hailstorm	Duststorm	Squall	Fog
January	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
April	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
May	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
June	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
July	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
August	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
September	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
October	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
November	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Annual	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0

*No. of days 2 and above are given in whole number.

STATEMENT 1

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Reference page no. 9

Station	No. of years of data		Normal Rainfall (in rain)										
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jalaun	50	a	13.7	12.2	7.1	5.6	8.6	63.0	244.1	263.9	139.5	17.5	5.5
		b	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	3.9	12.0	12.9	7.2	7.2	0.4
Kalpi	50	a	13.2	15.2	9.9	7.6	6.9	73.9	255.8	292.3	149.1	22.9	5.8
		b	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	4.3	12.5	12.6	7.2	1.2	0.4
Konch	50	a	15.5	11.9	5.8	4.3	6.9	59.7	233.9	245.9	193.0	21.8	6.3
		b	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.8	12.1	12.9	7.0	1.2	0.4
Orai	50	a	12.2	11.9	6.6	4.3	7.1	61.5	232.9	235.7	125.0	18.8	4.1
		b	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	3.8	12.6	11.9	6.5	1.1	0.3
Jalaun (District)		a	13.7	12.8	7.3	5.5	7.4	64.5	241.7	254.3	139.1	20.3	5.3
		b	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.9	12.1	12.1	7.0	1.1	0.4

(a) Normal rainfall in m.m. (b) Average number of rainy days (i.e. days with rain of 2.5 m.m. or more)

*Based on all available data up to 1970
*Years of occurrence given in brackets

[Contd.

Extremes					
December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal years	Lowest annual rainfall as% of normal years	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
				Amount m. m.	Date
14	15	16	17	18	19
5.8	785.6	189 (1917)	23 (1918)	193.3	6.9.1910
0.5	42.8				
7.1	859.9	179 (1919)	39 (1905)	306.8	31.8.1944
0.6	43.6				
4.8	759.8	155 (1904)	31 (1905)	368.3	29.7.1881
0.6	42.3				
4.8	729.9	167 (1919)	39 (1905)	264.2	6.8.1899
0.5	39.9				
5.5	782.6	168 (1919)	36 (1905)		
0.5	42.1				

STATEMENT II

Temperature

Reference page no. 10

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest ever recorded °C	Highest ever recorded Date	Lowest ever recorded °C	Lowest ever recorded Date	Relative humidity 0830*	Relative humidity 1730*
January	23.9	8.4	30.1	Jan. 10, 1964	1.4	Jan. 23, 1973	73	54
February	27.1	11.0	34.4	Feb. 29, 1960	2.2	Feb. 3, 1961	58	38
March	33.5	16.7	41.1	March 31, 1955	8.9	March 7, 1965	49	32
April	38.9	21.8	44.1	April 27, 1958	14.4	April 2, 1955	37	28
May	42.6	27.1	47.2	May 9, 1973	19.0	May 13, 1964	36	27
June	40.4	28.5	47.7	June 10, 1966	15.6	June 7, 1957	53	42
July	34.0	25.5	43.9	July 12, 1951	17.8	July 24, 1962	80	72
August	32.0	24.5	39.1	August 5, 1964	20.0	August 20, 1950	88	81
September	33.0	24.1	37.8	September 25, 1951	17.8	September 28, 1950	77	68
October	32.8	19.9	38.3	October 17, 1951	11.1	October 28, 1957	64	50
November	29.1	12.5	35.5	November 2, 1963	4.4	November 24, 1950	51	39
December	24.6	8.9	39.6	December 2, 1954	1.7	December 26, 1961	63	48
Annual	32.6	19.1	—		—		61	46

*Hours in I. S. T.

Extremes of temperature upto 1974.

JALAN PRINTED

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The material for constructing the early history of the Jalaun district are even more meagre than those for other portions of Bundelkhand. Like other portions of the tract, its earliest occupants were probably bhils[1] and similar tribes, but because of its greater fertility and less wild and broken character, it was occupied earlier than other portions of Bundelkhand by Aryan immigrants.

The earliest known Aryan people associated with this region were the Chedis, who dwelt probably between the Yamuna and the Vindhyas, and whose king Kasu Chaidya was praised for his liberality in a *danastuti* found atthe end of a hymn in the Rigveda.[2] But the Chedis do not appear to have been an important people in Rigvedic times, as they are not directly mentioned as participants in the famous *Dashrajna* (battle of ten kings) or any of the wars waged by Sudas[3].

Its traditional history from the earliest times to the end of Mahabharata war is mainly gleaned from the Puranas, though the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* occasionally give dynastic lists and deal with traditional accounts. The earliest known traditional ruler of this region (Jalaun) was Yayati[4] (great grandson of Pururavas Aila who is mentioned in the Puranas and the *Mahabharata* as a *Samrat* (emperor) and a great conqueror who extended his kingdom far and wide He had five sons and after him his eldest son Yadu (progenitor of Yadavas) inherited as his share the territories watered by the river Charmanvati (Chambal), Vetravati (Betwa) and Suktimati (Ken), which, thus included the region covered by the present district of Jalaun.[5] After some time the main Yadava line was eclipsed by the rise of the Haihavas But a few generations later, taking advantage of the annihilation of the Haihaya power at the hands of king Sagara of Avodhya, the Yadavas of Vidarbha extended their authority northwards and Kaishika, the second son of Yadava king Vidarbha, founded the Chedi line[6], and became king of the region which came to be known as Chedi (or Chedi-Desha).[7] It was due to the activities of these Chedis who

1. Drake-Brockman, D. L. : *Jalaun : A Gazetter*, p. 115
2. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. : *The Vedic Age*, Vol. I p. 252
3. Mahajan, V. D. : *Ancient India*, p.102
4. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 277
5. *Ibid.*, p. 278
6. Chedi comprised the land between the Chambal and the Ken on the southern bank of the Yamuna corresponding to modern Bundelkhand, and the region of the present district Jalaun is a typical part of the Bundelkhand Cf Dev. G. D. p. 48: Majumdar, CAG. p. 25
7. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker A. D. *op. cit.* Vol. I. p., 288; Pargiter F. E. : *ancient Indian Historical Tradition* (London 1922) p. 272

can claim to have had one of the most ancient lineages among the Aryan people of India, that this region was brought under the Aryan way of life. It also appears that a considerable admixture took place between Chedis and the local non-Aryans.[1]

After some time this line of Chedi kings was overthrown by Vasu, a descendant of Kuru who conquered the Chedi country thereby obtaining the epithet of *Chaidyoparichara* (overcomer of Chaidyas) and founded his own dynasty here.[2] He was a capable ruler and a great conqueror who extended his sway adjoining Magadha, and possibly over Matsya also. He had five sons among whom he divided his territory, Chedi falling to the share of one whose name was Pratyagraha. It was king Subahu of Chedi under whose protection Damayanti (the queen of the famous Raja Nala of Nishadha) had passed her days of adversity[3].

Sometimes, after the period of Ramayana, came Damaghosha whose son, the Chedi king Shishupala, was one of the kings invited by the Pandavas to attend the Rajasuya sacrifice performed by Yudhisthir at Indraprashtha. When Shishupal saw that Krishna was given the first place of honour, he was enraged and heaped vile abuses on Krishna and was in consequence killed by him.[4] Nevertheless the Chedis supported the cause of the Pandavas in the Mahabharata war and their king, Dhrishtaketu (son and successor of Shishupala), together with his brother Sharabha, fought on their side.[5]

This region rose into great prominence during the period of the Mahabharata, which describes the Chedis along with and the Kurus, Panchalas and Matsayas as being blessed and knowing the enternal law of righteousness.[6] They were closely connected with the Matsyas beyond the Chambal and the Kashis of Varanasi. The Chedi kingdom was one of principal *janapadas* (states) of those times[7], it lay within the Madhyadesha[8] and it is said its chivalrous Kshatriyas, acting on the advice of Krishna, made their enemies prisoners and thus caused joy to their friends.[9]

The Chedis do not find mention in the list of the kingdoms preserved in the Puranas which flourished at the end of the Mahabharata war and continued till they were all absorbed by the

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1. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D The History and Culture of the Indian People, The *Age of Imperial Unity*, Vol. II, p. 9
2. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. I. p. 300
3. *Mahabharata*, *Vana-Parva*, Ch. 65. V. V. 44-47
4. Majumdar and Pusalker *op. cit.*, Vol. I. p. 303
5. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I. p. 245; Raychaudhurl, *Political History of Ancient India*. p. 130; *Mahabharata*, Udyoga-Parva, Ch. 19. V. 1; Bhishma-parva, Ch. 50 V. 41; Vana parva, Ch. 22. V. 50
6. Raychaudhuri, op. *cit.*, p 151
7. *Mahabharata*. Bhishma-Parva, Ch. 9. V. 40
8. *The Cambridge History of India*. Vol. I. p. 245
9. *Mahabharata*, Udyoga-parva, Ch. 28, V. 11

Nanda empire in the fourth century B. C. Chedis (usually paired with Vamsa or Vatsa) find place in the list of the sixteen premier states. *(mahajanpadas)* of northern India, which flourished about 600 B.C., each being presumably named after the people who had settled down in or colonised it.[1] This Chedi *mahajanpada*, which was now ruled probably by Vitihotra is also taken to correspond roughly with modern Bundelkhand (including the jalaun district).[2]

About the middle of the sixth century B. C., king Pradyota appears to have supplanted the Vitihotras in Avanti[3] though they might have continued as petty rulers in parts of the Chedi territory. In the fourth century B. C. a Nanda king (probably Mahapadma) exterminated the Vitihotra dynasty and extended his rule over this district.[4] After the Nandas it formed part of the Maurya empire and probably lay in the province of Avanti-rattha which had its capital at Ujjain and which in the reign of Asoka had a prince (Kumars or Aryaputra) for its victory.[5]

The Sungas (*circa*-187—175 B. C.) succeeded the Mauryas and their dominion though limited only to the central portion of the old Maurya empire included Bundelkhand and Malwa[6] Agnimitra, the eldest son of Pushyamitra Sunga (the founder of the dynasty) was appointed viceroy of the south-western province of the empire and Vidisa was his headquarters.[7] The Vidisa branch of the Sungas continued to rule over this region more or less semi-independently, even after the overthrow of the main line in Magadha by the Kanvas.[8] The Sunga rule here seems to have been put to an end by the Satavahanas of the Deccan.[9] But towards the end of the first century A. D., the district formed part of the extensive Kushana empire under Kanishka[10] and continued as such till the time of Vasudeva (*circa* 145-176 A. D.), the last great Kushana king after whom the power of this dynasty had begun to decline rapidly.[11]

In the third century A.D. the Vakatakas, under their leader Vindhyashakti rose to power near about eastern Malwa and, taking advantage of the decline of the Satvahanas occupied large parts of what are now madhya Pradesh and Berar.12 The Bundelkhand region does not seem to have been ruled by them directly

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1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Unit*, Vol. II, p. 1
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 1, 9; Bhandarker, D.R. : *Carmichael Lectures*. Vol. I, p. 52
3. Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 146
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 233-234; Majumdar, and Pusalker : *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Vol. II pp. 32-33, 38
5. *Ibid.* pp. 61-79; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 287-316
6. Majumdar and Pusalker, : *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Vol. II, p. 95
7. *Ibid.*, Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 371
8. *Ibid.*, p. 394 Majumdar and Pusalker : *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Vol. II pp. 98-99
   Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 395
9. *Ibid.*, p. 473; *The Age of Imperial Unity, op. cit.*, pp. 141-142
10. *Ibid.*, p. 151
11. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Unit*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, pp. 217-218

but through a viceroy or a feduatory chief[1]. The real founder of the Vakataka empire was perhaps Vindhyasakti's son and successor Pravara Sen I (*circa* 300 A. D.) under whom it extended from Bundelkhand to the erstwhile Hyderabad state.[2] He made his position more secure in the northern part of his kingdom by marrying his son, Gautamiputra to a daughter of king Bhavanaga of the Bharshiva dynasty of the Nagas about 300 A. D.[3]

This serpent worshipping non-Aryan tribe of ancient India, the Nagas, had risen to power in the third century A.D., apparently after the decline of the Kushanas.[4] The prevalence of Naga rule in the third and fourth centuries over large parts of northern India (including the Jalaun region) is also attested to by epigraphic and numismatic evidence.[5] Padmavati (modern Padam Pawaya near Narwar in Madhya Pradesh) seems to have been the chief city of these Nagas, where their nine kings ruled in succession.[6] Several of them are known from their coins, the most important being Bhavanaga (who was probably the first king of line) and Ganapatinaga who was a powerful monarch. But according to the Allahabad Pillar Inscription Ganapatinaga and Nagasena were conquered and ousted by the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, about the middle of the fourth century A. D.[7]

About the middle of the fourth century A. D. as a result of Samudragupta's conquests, this region passed into the hands of the Gupta monarchs[8] and continued to be a part of their empire till the beginning of the sixth century. It seems to have formed part of a *bhukti* (province) which covered the greater part of modern Bundelkhand and Malwa and which, in the beginning, was probably called the Chedi-bhukti and later became famous as Jejakabhukti (Jajhoti).[9] The disintegration of the Gupta empire began during the last years of Budhaguptas reign (*circa* 477-500 A. D.) and in Bundelkhand the feudatory family of the Parivrajaka maharajas rose to prominence under Hastin in whose records the then Gupta emperor, Budhagupta, is not mentioned though a general reference to Gupta sovereignty is found therein.[10] A few years later, in the time of Narsimhagupta Baladitya (Budhagupta's brother and successor) the supremacy of the Guptas was seriously challenged by the Huna chief Tormana who advancing from the Punjab conquered a large part of western India. His son Mihirakula, who succeeded him about 515 A.D. and was powerful tyrant,

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Unit* Vol. II, op. cit., p. 218; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 542
2. *Ibid.*, p. 541; Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 220
3. *Ibid.*,
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 168-169
5. *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, pp. 308-309
6. *Ibid.*, Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 539; Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 169
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 169-171
8. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker A. D. : *The History and Culture of the Indian people*, Vol III, The Classical *Age* p. 8
9. The term *bhukti* was not in use prior to the time of the Guptas, name Jejakabhukti reminiscent of their times (ch. Raychaudhuri, *op. citt.*, pp. 523, 561: Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Classical Age*, op cit., p 344
10. *Ibid.*, p. 30

also overran a large part of northern India. His dominions included the territory lying between Gwalior and Eran[1] and probably covered the Jalaun district. Taking advantage of the adversity of the Gupta, which had been accentuated by the inroads of the Hunas, Yashodharman, a local chief, established independent authority in western Malwa with his seat at Mandsor and soon became powerful enough not only to win a decisive victory over Mihirakula but also to drive out the Hunas from this region about 533 A. D.[2]

After Yashodharman's meteoric career, which lasted for about a decade,[3] the district passed into the hands of a later branch of the Guptas (generally known as the later Guptas), which continued to hold sway over it till about 600 A. D. King Devagupta of this line being a contemporary of Rajyavardhana and Harsha.[4] But during the sixth century, the immediate rulers of this region seem to have been the Parivrajaka maharajas Hastin (475-517 A. D.) his son, Samkshobha, and their descendants who, though nominally vassals of the Guptas, were semi-independent chiefs[5] and continued to rule over this region probably till about the middle of the seventh century. It appears that it was this kingdom that the Chinese pilgrim Huin Tsang, who visited these parts in 641-42 A. D. mention by the name of Chih-chi-to. According to him this region was famous for its fertility and its king was a Brahmana who was firm believer in Buddhism and was a patron of men of merit, many learned scholars from other lands having collected here[6]. There may be some doubt as to the term Chih-chi-to being a Chinese rendering of the name Jajhoti (Jejakabhukti) but there is none as to the region being identical with modern Bundelkhand.[7] It is possible that its king was independent of the Emperor Harshavardhana (606-647 A. D.)[8]

During the latter half of the seventh century the history of northern India is very confused. In the Jalaun region, the authority of the Parivrajaka kings seems to have come to an end and instead the aboriginal Gonds appear to have set up petty chieftainships. The Gonds seem to have continued in possession of some parts of the district till they were supplanted by the Pratihara Rajputs in the eighth century and the Chandelas in the ninth.[9]

During the first half of the eighth century the district might have come under the sway of king, Yashovarman of Kannauj[10] but

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1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Classical Age, op. cit.*, pp. 35-37; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 627
2. *Ibid.* pp. 596-630; Sircar D. C. : *Select Inscription.*
3. Majumdar and Pusalker. *The Classical Age, op. cit.*, pp. 39-42
   Ibid., p. 40
4. *Ibid.* pp. 49, 74, 79; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 595, 630
5. *Ibid.*, p. 595; *Indian Historical Quarterly* XXXVII, No. 2 and 3 p. 197; Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Classical Age op. cit.*, pp. 30, 345-344
6. *Watters, T* : On Yuan Chwang.s Travels in India in two Vols. p. 251; Archaeologial *Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 412-413.
7. *Ibid.*, Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj*, pp. 113, 118 Bose, N.S : *History of the Chandellas*, pp. 13, 14; Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Classical Age, op. cit.*, p. 112
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 112-113; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 118
9. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 315
10. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Classical Age, op cit.*, pp. 126-131

in the last quarter of that century it passed into the hands of Vatsaraja Pratihara who established his supermacy over a large-part of northern India and laid the foundation of a mighty empire.[1] His successor, Nagabhatta II, was a great conqueror who made Kannauj the capital of his growing empire,[2] but during his reign (about 809 A. D.), Govinda III, the Rashtrakuta king of the Deccan, marched into his dominions and the two armies probably met in Bundelkhand resulting in the defeat of the former.[3] However, sometimes later Nagabhatta seems to have recovered his position by exercising his sway over Central India and in the east his sway extended upto Gwalior and probably further east. Nagabhatta II, was succeeded by his son Ramabhadra, who had a very short and inglorious reign of probably three years. Ramabhadra was succeeded by his son Bhoja in *circa* 836 A. D.[4], and the new monarch who had started his career at a time when the prestige of the ruling family had reached its nadir as a consequence of the ignominy of the reverses and defeats suffered by his unlamented predecessor, was soon able by his superb personal and administrative qualities to add a new and glorious chapter in the history of the region. Such was the eminence attained by this king as a conqueror, administrator, dispenser of even-handed justice and patron of art and literature that like king Vikramaditya he became a legendry figure and a subject of numerous stories and anecdotes which survive till today. King Bhoja was succeeded by his son Mahendrapala I who is also known as Nirbhayaraja. He ruled from about 885 to 910 A. D. His empire extended from the foot of the Himalayas to the Vindhyas and from the Eastern to the Western occean.[5] He too was a patron of art and learning and the richest literary ornament of his court was Rajshekhar.[6]

The Gurjara-Pratihara history of this region after Mahendrapala is a record of disputed successions, internal troubles and of the beginning of the decline of this dynasty. The rise of the Chandels, who were later destined to play an important part in the history of this region also begins in this period. In all probability they started from a humble beginning at Khajuraho and by this time had succeeded in extending and holding their sway over this region as feudatory chiefs owing allegiance to the Pratihara rulers of Kannauj. Immediately after the death of Mahendrapala there was possibly some trouble between Bhoja II and Mahipala over the succession to the Pratihara throne.[7] At first, Bhoja II came to the throne with the help of Kokkaladeva I, the old Chedi ruler and Rashtrakuta king Krishna II. Mahipala sought the

1. Majumdar R. C. and Pusalker A. D. : *The History and Culture of the Indian people*, Vol. *IV*, *The Age* of *Imperial Kannauj*, p. 23
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 25-26, 27
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 7, 27
4. Mahajan, V. D. : *Ancient India*. (New Delhi, 1970), p. 526
5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 331 Mahajan V. D. : *Ancient India*, p. 563
6. *Tripathi; History of Kanauj*, *op. cit.*, p. 253 Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 72
7. Bose. *op cit.*, p. 22

help of Chandel prince Harsha as counterpoise to the alliance between his rival Bhoja II and Kokkala. Harsha Chandel, who probably still recognised his supremacy at once took his cause and according to the Khajuraho inscription succeeded in placing Mahipala I on the throne.[1] This increased the powere and prestige of Harsha. The internal disorder coupled with external aggression imperilled the Pratihara empire. The hostilities between the Pratiharas and the Rastrakutas took a serious turn after 915 A. D., when Indra III sacked the city of Mahodaya (Kannauj). The Gurjara Pratiharas were able to recover substantial portion of their dominions after the death of Indra III.[2] But the restored emperor, however, did not enjoy the throne in peace for long. About the year 940 A.D., the Rastrakutas under Krishna III, undertook another campaign against the Pratihara empire. As a result of this, parts of Central India, including the important cities of Kalinjar and Chitrakuta, fell into Rashtrakutas hands.[3] This Rastrakuta success was probably due to their alliance with the Kalachuris ; but it was as short-lived as that of 917 A. D. had been. But for internal reasons and owing to commitments in the South, Krishna was compelled to withdraw his armies from northern India. The Chandel ruler Yashovarman, the son and successor of Harsha, came to the help of the Pratihara emperor, who was still his nominal suzerain, enabling him to recover his lost territories from the Kalachuri ally of the Rastrakutas, but at the cost of Kalinjar and Chitrakuta, which Yashovarman kept in his own possession as a price for the help rendered.[4] Thus, Yashovarman in spite of his help inflicted a very severe blow on the rapidly declining power of the Pratiharas by capturing the important forts of Kalinjar and Chitrakuta. After the possession of these forts, though the Pratihara emperor continued to enjoy the imperial title, it was Yashovarman who became the real ruler of this region (Jalaun).[5]

Yashovarman was succeeded by his son Dhanga sometime before 954 A. D. He was the greatest of early Chandel kings and he ruled over a vast territory of which Gwalior, the Yamuna Kalinjar the northern border of the district of Jubbulpore, and Vidisa formed the extreme limits.[6] About 963 A. D. the Rastrakutas again invaded northern India. About 963 A. D. the Rastrakutas again invaded northern India (probably by the same route), crushing the Pratiharas at least in central India.[7] Dhangs took this opportunity to revise his connections with the Pratiharas and after inflicting a defeat on the king of Kannauj claimed to have attained supreme lordship.[8] It was probably the successful reconquest of this region that made the Chandels virtually independent,[9] and by defeating Vijaypala, the king of Kannauj,

1. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 25; Tripathi, R. S. *op. cit.*, p. 256
2. Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj*, p. 257; Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 22-28 Mitra, S. K. : *The Early Rulers of Khajuraho*, p. 34 (Calcutta, 1958)
3. Majumdar and Pusalker, Vol. IV, *op. cit.*, p. 37, Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 31-32, Ray, Vol I. *op. cit.*, p. 589
4. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 32; Mitra, pp. 37-38
5. Bose, *op cit.*, p. 173
6. Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 42-43
7. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, *op. cit.*, p. 38
8. *Ibid.*, p. 38; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 39-40, 43
9. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, *op. cit.*, p. 37 footnote 108

Dhanga extended his dominions by annexing to them eastern portion of that kingdom, which lay to the north of the Yamuna.[1] Moreover, he was one of those few kings of northern India who responded to the call of Jayapala, king of the Punjab, to defend the country from the attacks of Subuktigin of Ghazni, and joined the confederacy of Hindu chiefs which met the invader near Lamghan in 989 A. D. By 998 he had become powerful enough to lead a successful campaign into Bihar and Bengal with Varanasi as his base[2] and in 1001 A. D. he went to the help of Jayapala's son Anandapala against Subuktigin's son. Mahmud of Ghazni[3] This greatest and most powerful ruler of northern India of the time is said to have drowned himself at the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna at Prayaga, shortly after 1002 A. D. on attaining the age of hundred years.[4]

Dhanga was succeeded by his son Ganda who, in 1008 A. D. on the appeal of king Anandapala of the Punjab, either marched in person or sent his troops to his assistance against the attack of Mahmud of Ghazni.[5] Ganda is often identified with Raja Nanda or Nanda Rai (mentioned by some Muslim historians) who fought against Mahmud of Ghazni as leader of the Hindu confederacy.[6] According to another view, however, it was not Ganda but his son and successor Vidyadhara (also called Bida or Vida) who encountered Mahmud in these wars. He was the most powerful ruler of northern India at that time and his reign marked the zenith of Chandel supermacy.[7] About 1017 A. D. Mahmud attacked the Pratihara kingdom of Kannauj and compelled its ruler, Rajyapala to enter into a humiliating treaty with him the terms of which included the recognition of his supremacy.[8] But as soon as Mahmud's back was turned the Chandela king picked up a quarrel with Rajyapala on the pretext that he had submitted to the foreign invader and got him killed, probably by his feudatory Arjuna, the Kachchhapaghata raja of Gwalior.[9] The result was Mahmud's invasion of 1019 (or 1020-21 A.D.). He was first resisted, though unsuccessfully by king Trilochanapal of Punjab who had also solicited the help of the Chandellas for this purpose.[10] Vidyadhara collected a vast army which Mahmud advanced and engaged in a fierce though indecisive battle before Vidyadhara made a strategic retreat in the night.[11]. Mahmud also went back but in 1022 A.D. he returned

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 85
2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V-*The Struggle for Empire*, pp 3-4 8-9
3. Majumdar and Pusalker, *the Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 85
4. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 507
5. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 15-16
6. *Ibid.*, *Archaeological Survey of India*, Report for 1936-38 : pp. 94-95
7. *Ibid.* pp. 52-54, Ray, H. C. : *Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, p. 606, Vol. II, p. 692, Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, pp. 16-17, 58
8. Bose *op. cit.*, p. 54
9. *Ibid.* Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, pp. 16, 58
10. *Ibid.*, p. 17; Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 58
11. *Ibid.*, p. 56; Ray *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 691

with a large force[1], marched through this territory and went on to Kalinjar. Preferring diplomacy to war, Vidyadhara came to an agreement with the foreign invader who returned to Gazni, through this territory but with comparatively little booty, his invasion of the Chandel kingdom thus possibly proving to be a failure.[2] It appears that the Chandels adopted a 'scorched earth' policy and on both occasions and retreated without engaging in any big fight with the advancing Muslim army. Being afraid of penetrating into the interior, Mahmud went back without much gain. Vidyadhara thus achieved the unique distinction of being the only Indian ruler of those time who effectively checked Mahmud's triumphal march in India and who saved his kingdom from wanton destruction by that ruthless invader.[3]

Vidyadhara's son and successor was Vijaypala (c. 1030-1050 A. D.) whose reign marked the beginning of the decline of the Chandel power—However, it was during the reign of his son. Devavarman (*circa* 1050-1060 A. D.) that it was eclipsed by the Kalachuris who forced the vanquished king to accept the status of their feudatory.[4] A considerable part of the Jalaun region also seems to have been lost by the Chandels during his reign.[5]

The next king Kirtivarman (*circa* 1060-1100 A. D.), who was Devavarmana's younger brother, however, revived the fortunes of the dynasty by defeating the Kalachuri king, Karnadeva several times, particularly with the assistance of his chief vassal, Gopala.[6] Some time before 1090 A.D. Kirttivarman successfully fought and drove out Mahmud, the Ghaznavid Governor of the Punjab.[7] His son Sallakshanavarman (*circa* 1100-1115 A. D.) maintained the prestige and the extent of the Chandel empire by successfully crushing the refractory elements in the Ganga-Yamuna doab, resisting the aggression of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj and by winning a victory over a Chedi king.[8] Sallakshanavarman's son and successor, Jayavarman (*circa* 1115-1120 A. D.) proved to be a weak ruler and failed to check the aggression of Govindachandra Gahadavala of Kannauj. A Kalinjar inscription indicates that Jayavarman "being wearied of government" abdicated the throne in favour of his uncle Prithvivarman (*circa* 1120-1129 A.D.) who too does not seem to have succeeded in restoring the lost position and possessions of the Chandels.[9]

Prithvivarman's son and successor Madanvarman (*circa* 1129-1163 A. D.), however, was able to restore the lost possessions of

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1. *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XXI, pp. 23-24; Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 59
2. *Ibid.*, p. 16
3. Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II p. 693; Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 62
4. Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 68 to 72; Drake Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 183
5. *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol II, p. 453
6. *The Cambridge History of India*. Vol. III. p. 510, Majumdar and Pusalker, *the Struggle for Empire*, *op. cit.*, p. 58 Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 72, 74, 75, 78
7. *The Struggle for Empire*, *op. cit.*, p. 58
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 80-82, Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Struggle for Empire*, *op. cit.*, p. 59 : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II. p. 454
9. Bose, pp. 91-92

his dynasty and even to expand his territories at the expense of other kingdoms by defeating, it is said the Gahadavalas of Kashi and Kannauj, the Parmaras of Malwa and the Chedis of Madhya Pradesh. His kingdom, thus came to extend as far as the Yamuna in the north, the Betwa in the south-west, the Narmada in the south and Rewa in the east.[1] The history of the Chandel kings is much more closely associated with the districts of Banda, Hamirpur and Jhansi which were within their domain, but appears to have affected but little the territory contituting the present district of Jalaun.

Madanvarman was succeeded by his son Yashovarman who seems to have ruled for a very short period of two years.[2] His son Pramardideva (1165—1202 A.D.), popularly known as Parmala, was the last great king of the Chandel dynasty who ruled over this region and succeeded in maintaining intact for a long time the fairly extensive, though not very consolidated or strong, kingdom which he had inherited.[3] Paramala's greatest rival was Prithviraja III (1169-1192 A. D.), the famous Chauhan king of Delhi and Ajmer, whose ambition to extend his territories[4], led to a serious and sustained conflict between the two kings.[5] In or about 1182 A.D. Prithviraja invaded the Chandel kingdom with a large army[6], and was met by its forces at Sirswagarh[7] on the Pahuj, which appears to have been the frontier of that kingdom. The Chandel forces, commanded by the celebrated Banaphar heroes. Alha and Udal, put up a strong resistence. The Gahadavala ruler Jaychandra is also said to have sent a large contingent to help Parmala who, however, was defeated after.[8] On his way back from-his successful expedition, Prithviraja caused an inscription at Madanpur in the Lalitpur district which proclaims his victory and mentions the country which he conquered as Jejaka Bhukti.[9] Near the village Akori about 22 km. South-West of Jalaun (in tahsil Orai) stood till lately as tradition says, a *Jayastambha* and pilgrims still visit the place. Orai is famous is Chand's *Prithviraj Raso* as being the place near which the great final battle between Parmal's troops and Prithviraja was fought, and certainly the extensive level plains between Konch and Orai would very likely, have been selected as the great battle-ground between the two armies, each consenting to forego all advantages arising out of the natural features of the country

1. Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 85-90 Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p. 59; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 454
2. Bose, p. 91-92
3. *Ibid.*, p. 91; Majumdar and Pusalker, *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p. 59
4. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 93
5. *Archaeological* Survey *of India* Vol. II, p. 455; The famous struggle has been immertalised by the Mahobakhand of Chand Bardai's *Prithviraja-Raso and* Jaganikis *Alhakhand*
6. Majumdar and Pusalker, Vol. II, *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p. 59; Mitra, pp. 120-122
7. In native territory to the west of Jalaun, Others place the scene of the battle at Bairagarh, about 22 kilometre south-west of Orai, near the Betwa between Sirswagarh and Rahat, 16 km. east of Erichh. (Vide Cunningham Archaeological Reports Vol. II, p. 455)
8. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 94; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 125
9. *Ibid.*, pp. 94-95

and seeking a trial of sheer strength, not skill, for such was the great battle near Orai according to all accounts.[1]

From the beginning of the 13th century the district through its most important place Kalpi, became intimately associated with the Muhammadans.[2] During 1191—1192 A.D. Prithviraja was busy with his wars against Muhammad Ghori, in which he ultimately met his death. This gave the Chandel ruler Parmal an opportunity of recovering his position, and regaining his hereditary dominions. But the Chandel power never recovered the shock of its earlier defeat, and the beginning of the thirteenth century saw its final collapse as a great power.[3] After the fall of Chauhan empire in the battle of Tarain, Muhammad Ghori posed a threat to the entire region of the Chandel kingdom. In 1202 A. D. Parmal, who still retained possession of Kalanjar was besieged in that fortress by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the general of Shihab-ud-din, who after encountering a stout resistance from the defenders captured it.[4] The government of Kalinjar was entrusted to Hazabbar-ud-din Hasan Arnal and this region including the present district Jalaun thus came under the sway of the Muslim kingdom of Delhi.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

The Muslim hold over Bundelkhand including the present district, however, remained nominal even after its occupation in 1202, as appears from the fact that Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak had to undertake punitive expeditions against the recalcitrant chieftains of south of Yamuna time to time.[5] After his death in 1210 A. D. his successors remained preoccupied in suppressing the rebellion of the Hindu chiefs in this region throughout the thirteenth century.[6] However, this period, witnessed the settlement of various castes and clans in this district among whom the Kacchwaha and Bundela Rajput were the most prominent.[7] Tradition says that at this time the major portion of the district was ruled by the Khangar rulers of Garh Kurar (16 km. north of Jhansi), who paid tribute to the sultans of Delhi. In 1231 A.D. Bir Bundela, son of Pancham and grandson of the last Gaharwar raja of Benaras, is said to have subdued Kalpi and Mahoni and to have ennexed Kalinjar.[8]

During the third and fourth decade of the thirteenth century the Chandel rulers of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand who had been subdued by Aibak, started consolidating their power again. Under Trailokyavarman, the ruler of Kalinjar and his successors, the authority of the chandels extended from Jhansi to Kalpi in the north and the region from Kalpi to Chunar was

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1. *Cumminghom,* : *Archaeological Reports,* Vol. VII p. 39
2. Drakt-Brockman, D. L. : *Jalaun, A Gazetteer,* p. 117
3. Bose, *op. cit.,* p. 97
4. *Mitra,* p. 126
5. Habibullah. A. B. M. : *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India.* face page 86, Drake-Brockman : *A Gazetttir, Jalaun.* p. 117
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid*

although held by the Baghels but they regarded the Chandels as their overlords[1]. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, the minister of Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud who invaded Bundelkhand in 1248 A. D., could only succeed in halting the northward expansion of the Chandels beyond Yamuna[2]. On the other hand, numerous engagements, which were fought between the Baghels and the governors of Avadh, had no adverse effect on the power of the former apparently showing that Kalpi and adjoining parts of this district remained under the firm control of these clans[3].

Towards the end of the thirteenth century Sohanpal, son of Arjunpal, a descendant of Bir Bundela, ruled over a part of territory, now forming part of this district and Konch tahsil and portions of Orai and Jalaun were probably in the charge of his elder brother.[4] During the fourteenth century the younger branch completely eclipsed the elder, which for the remaining years of its existence appears to have remained with the rest of the district in entire subjection to the sultans of Delhi[5].

During the reign of Feroze Shah Tughluq (1351-1388 A.D.), Kalpi, which probably constituted the bulk of the district, was entrusted to a deputy from court.[6] In 1399, Kalpi appears to have been in the possession of one Mahmud Khan who after taking advantage of Timur's invasion came to injoy the position of almost an independent ruler.[7] However, Mahmud Khan, who was son of Malikzada Feroze and grandson of Malik Taz-ud-din Turk, remained as governor of Kalpi during the reign of later Tughluk kings without any hindrence and continued to enjoy the goodwill of his suzerains at Delhi.

In 1412 A. D., Ibrahim Shah (1401-1440 A. D.), the Sharqi King of Jaunpur, laid siege to Kalpi but Daulat Khan Lodi, who then held the supreme power at Delhi, sent a force against him and compelled him to abandon his intentions for the time being[8].

Sultan Shams-ud-din Ibrahim Shah Sharqi fought all his life with the sultans of Delhi over the possession of Kalpi and the territories adjacent to it. With the help of Muhammad Khan of Biana a vassal of Delhi Sultan, he prepared an elaborate scheme to invade doab particularly the tract to the south of Kalpi being his particular target.[9] Thus, as Sultan Mubarak Shah was marching towards Biana, he received an urgent appeal for help from Qadir Khan, the governor of Kalpi, to the effect that the king of Jaunpur

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1. Pandey, A. B. : *Early Medieval*, India (Allahabad), p. 114
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, pp. 118-119
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 361; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 126
8. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 60
9. *Ibid.*, p. 106

was marching upon Kalpi.[1] Mubarak Shah at once turned towards the south-west to meet Ibrahim, in order to checkmate his plans to capture Kalpi and prevent him from joining Muhammad Khan Auhadi, at Biana. On March 24, 1428 A. D., a decisive battle was fought between the forces of Mubarak Shah and Ibrahim resulting in the defeat of the latter. Having failed to win the battle Ibrahim Sah returned to Jaunpur.[2]

A few years later, in 1433 A. D., when sultan Mubarak Shah was in Bhatinda he came to know of an outbreak of war between sultan Hoshang Shah of Malwa (Alp Khan) and Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur for the possession of Kalpi[3]. Kalpi formed part of the imperial dominions and Sultan Mubarak Shah was determined to vindicate any attack on it. He, therefore, sent order to his amirs and governors to report with their armies and began preparations to march to the relief of Kalpi. On hearing of Mubarak Shah's determination Ibrahim Shah returned to Jaunpur, but Hoshang Shah, undaunted, attacked and captured Kalpi from Qadir Khan, who had succeeded his father Mahmud Khan, as governor of this place.[4] But before Mubarak Shah could proceed to Kalpi to eject Hoshang Shah from there he was murdered on February 19, 1434[5]. It can therefore, presumably be said that Kalpi and the adjoining parts of the district ceased to exist as part of the sultanate of Delhi for sometime. Hoshang Shah (1405-1435 A. D.), who had virtually become the master of Kalpi and adjoining parts of this district was succeeded by his son Ghazni Khan, but the latter was murdered by his minister Mahmud Khalji[6].

In 1442 A.D., Mahmud Sharqi who succeeded his father Ibrahim Sharqi on the throne of Jaunpur complained to the king of Malwa that his vassal at Kalpi was neglectful of the laws of Islam and requested and obtained permission to teach him a lesson. However having captured and plundered the place, Mahmud refused to restore Kalpi to the king of Malwa. Consequently, two years later the kings of Jaunpur and Malwa met at Erichh, were a treaty was concluded by which Nasir Khan, son of Qadir Khan, was appointed governor of Kalpi.[7]

In 1445, Mahmud Khalji of Malwa conquered lands up to Kalpi and near about the end of the Saiyyid dynasty he exercised an independent hold over that place.[8] But as years passed Malwa lost its strength and during the reign of Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 A.D.). Kalpi and other parts passed under the sultanate of Delhi[9]

In 1479 A. D., Husain Shah Sharqi the king of Jaunpur was involved in a conflict with Bahlul Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi but was

1. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 106
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 107-108; Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 371-372
3. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 112-113; Pandey. A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 372
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. Ibid., p. 63
7. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 119
8. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 63
9. *Ibid*, pp. 63-64

defeated near Rapri in Mainpuri district.[1] Bahlul who was perturbed by the continuous warfare with the Sharqi kings decided to fight to the end.[2] Ultimately in a seriously contested fight near Kalpi Husain Shah's troops were defeated by the forces of the Sultan again. Husain Shah fled to Rewa where he was given shelter by Raja Bhed Chandra Baghel who later escorted him to Jaunpur.[3] In 1488 A. D., another war broke out between Sultan Bahlul Lodi and Husain Shah near Kalpi and this time too, the Sultan came out victorious. As a result of this war Kalpi was made over to prince Azam Humayun, the grandson of the Sultan and son of his eldest son Khwaja Bayezid.[4]

In 1489 A. D., Sikandar Lodi dismissed Azam Humayun who was his nephew from the fief of Kalpi just after his accession and conferred it on one of his confidants Mahmud Khan Lodi.[5] Nothing is known with certainty about the subsequent fate of Azam Humayun.[6] In 1507 A. D., Jalal Khan, son of Mahmud Khan Lodi, who was the governor of Kalpi was deputed to lay siege to the fort of Narwar by the Sultan Sikandar. The ruler of Narwar, a Tomar Rajput, was not prepared to surrender the fort and so the siege lasted for full one year resulting in the death of a large number of men of the Sultan and he began to suspect the loyalty of Jalal Khan. Jalal Khan was therefore, imprisoned and was replaced by sultan's son Jalal Khan as the governor of Kalpi in December, 1508 A.D.[7]

After Sikandar Shah's death in 1517 A. D., Kalpi and the adjoining parts of the district formed part of the kingdom of Sultan's younger son Jalal Khan[8] In November 1517, when his brother Ibrahim Lodi was crowned king of Delhi Sultanate, Jalal Khan also firmly established himself at Kalpi and acted as an independent monarch.[9] He also held a coronation durbar at Kalpi, assumed the title of Sultan Jalal-ud-din, appointed a vizir, got khutbah read and coins struck in his own name.[10] Jalal-ud-din wanted to commence hostilities with Ibrahim, but the latter deputed Azam Humayun, father of a noble Fateh Khan, to attack Jalal. But since Fateh Khan was in the service of Jalal-ud-din, both parties reconciled and war was avoided. Azam Humayun, not being in a position to oppose Jalal-ud-din, thought it wise to join him and consequently raised the siege of Kalpi.[11]

Jalal-ud-din and Azam Humayun now began to plan of carving out a bigger kingdom and as such they decided to re-establish

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1. Lal K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 149
2. *Ibid.* pp. 149-150
3. *Ibid.* p. 150
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 151-152, Pandey, A.B., *op. cit.*, pp. 93-100
5. Lal K. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 162-165; Panddey, A. B., *The First Afghan Empire in India*, p. 118
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 118-119
7. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 179
8. *Ibid.*, Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 164 & 169 Drake-Brockman *op. cit.*, p. 121
9. Lal K. S. *op. cit.*, pp. 198-200, Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 169
10. *Lal*, K. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 200-201
11. *Ibid.*, pp. 201-202

themselves in Jaunpur. To accomplish this object, their joint forces marched against Said Khan, the governor of Avadh.[1] The attack was so fiercely carried out that Said Khan, sought safety and fled to Lucknow. He reported the matter to Sultan Ibrahim and in January, 1518 A. D., the Sultan left Agra to suppress Jalal-ud-din's rebellion.[2] In the meantime, Azam Humayun and his son Fateh Khan had deserted Jalal-ud-din whose position due to this disloyalty was considerably weakened.[3] After giving up the hope to resist Ibrahim, Jalal-ud-din retreated to Kalpi. Hence, Ibrahim sent from Kannauj Azam Humayun Sarwani, Azam Humayun Lodi and Nasir Khan Nuhani to capture Kalpi. Before they reached Kalpi, Jalal-ud-din had left for Agra.[4] Leaving the defence of Kalpi to his foster mother Niamat Khatun as well as Qutb Khan Lodi, Imad-ul-Mulk and Badr-ud-din, he marched out to Agra with thirty thousand horses and many elephants to deliver a surprise attack on Ibrahim's capital.[5] Ibrahim, on the other hand, sent Malik Adam Kakar for the relief of Agra, and himself attacked Kalpi and after a short time took it and gave it out to plunder. Jalal-ud-din was now driven to extremities and agreed to sign a treaty with Ibrahim.[6] But Ibrahim not only disapproved of the treaty but issued orders to annihilate Jalal-ud-din.[7] The latter on hearing this fled to Gwalior and thence to Malwa, whose ruler surrendered him to the Sultan who got him murdered later.[8] The government of Kalpi was conferred on an Afghan noble, Ali Khan by the Sultan.[9]

In 1526 A.D. when Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat, Ali Khan Afghan the governor of Kalpi is said to have joined the confederacy of the fief holders of north India which was formed to resist the invader.[10] After Babur's victory the region covered by the present district appears to have passed under the control of the Mughals. Ali Khan Afghan, the governor of Kalpi, submitted to prince Humayun when the latter approached there and accompanied him to Agra where he was received with due honours.[11] The *Tuz-ke-Baari* records the revenue from Kalpi and the adjoining parts as amounting to 4,28,55,950 *tankas* at this time.[12]

After his accession in 1530, A. D., Humayun appointed his cousin Yadgar Nasir Mirza, as the governor of Kalpi.[13] After the defeat of the Mughals at Baxar in 1539 A. D., Sher Shah sent his son Qutb Khan to attack Kalpi and Etawah. But the joint forces of Yadgar Nasir Mirza and Kasim Husain Khan Uzbek, governor of Etawah, defeated the Afghan forces in a hotly contested battle near Kalpi, in which Qutb Khan was slain.[14]

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1. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 202
2. *Ibid.* p. 203
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 121
7. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.* pp. 175-176
8. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 207-208
9. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 121
10. Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, p. 263
11. Rizvi, S. A. A. : *Mughal Kalin Bharat, Babur* (Aligarh 1960), p. 224
12. Elliot and Dowson : *op. cit.* Vol. IV, p. 262
13. Rizvi, S. A. A. *Mughal Kalin Bharat, Humayun,* (Hindi text), (Aligarh 1961) Pat I, p. 59
14. *Ibid.*, p. 76

After Humayun's defeat two years later at Kannauj in 1540 A. D., Kalpi including the area covered by the present district fell into the hands of Sher Shah, who conferred the fief on one Mallu Khan but the latter not caring for service under Sher Shah, fled to Gujarat.[1]

During the 16th century Kalpi seems to have served as the halting place between Delhi and Bengal, and during the reign of the remaining Sur kings it became the theatre of continuous warfare. After the accession of Muhammad Shah Adil, the eldest son of Sher Shah, in 1554 A. D., Kalpi was occupied by his cousin Ibrahim Khan Sur.[2] Muhammad Shah Adil, therefore, sent his general Hemu to eject Ibrahim from Kalpi who accomplished the task and compelled him to seek refuge in Biana. At the same time Muhammad Khan Sur of Bengal marched upon Kalpi but was defeated by the combined forces of Adil and Hemu there.[3]

After the defeat of Hemu at the hands of Akbar in the battle of Panipat in 1556 A. D., Kalpi and the rest of Jalaun appears to have formed part of the fief of Akbar's famous generals Abdullah Khan Uzbek, who was given the title of Shujat Khan.[4] In 1560 A. D., this fief was offered by the Emperor to Bairam Khan, who refused to accept the gift.[5] Hence his son Khan-i-Khanan Mirza Abdurrahim, was appointed its governor in 2561 A.D., for the express purpose of curbing the rebels in the neighbourhood.[6]

In 1583 A. D., Akbar visited Kalpi where he was the guest of its jagirdar Abdul Matlab Khan.[7] In 1595 A. D. Kalpi was the jagir of Ismail Kuli Khan, brother of Khan-i-Jahan, and in 1605 A.D., it came into the hands of Abdullah Khan.[8]

In 1611, Jahangir entrusted the region between Kalpi and Kannauj to Khan-Khanan Abdurrahim to crush the Afghan rebels there.[9] During this period the *mahal* of Konch was the only portion of the district not in actual possession of the Mughals. From the fact that the Bundelas had made it their capital.[10] It is however, presumed that it was left in the possession of that clan, subject to the payment of revenue. It is also said that Konch was given in jagir by Raja Madhukar Shah a Bundela chief to his sixth son, Pratap Rao about 1580 A. D.[11] It later formed part of the dominions which Jahangir granted to Bir Singh Deo Bundela in 1606.[12]

1. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 481
2. *Ibid.*
3. Majumdar, R. C. : The History and culture of the *Indian people. The Mughal empire*, (Bombay, 1974) p. 95
4. Atkinson E. T. *op. cit.*, p. 482 Eliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians, op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 272
5. Majumdar, R. C. :, *op. cit.*, p 111
6. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 482
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid.*
9. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 123
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid* pp. 124-125
12. *Ibid.*

During the reign of Shah Jahan (1627-1658 A. D.) Jujhar Singh, the eldest son of Bir Singh Deo, revolted. He was defeated by the imperial troops in 1635 A. D. and as a result whereof he was forced to surrender the territories formerly in his possession, including Konch in this district.[1] Later this tract was bestowed on Champat Rai Bundela. But when Pahar Singh, the younger brother of Jujhar Singh, offered nine lakhs of rupees for this *mahal*, his offer was accepted by prince Dara and the tract was transferred to him.[2] This act of Dara drove Champat Rai to Aurangzeb's side, and when the war of succession started among the sons of Shah Jahan, he materially assisted Aurangzeb and was present at the battle of Samogarh (1658 A. D.), which placed the latter on the throne of India.[3] In return for these services, Aurangzeb gave Champat Rai a command of 12,000 men and a jagir free from revenue, extending from Orchha to Mol Kanar, and thence to Yamuna which probably included the present Jalaun district.[4] This command was very soon resigned by Champat Rai on account of his failure to assist the Emperor against Shah Shuja.[5]

On the eve of the seventeenth century the powerful Bundelas under Chhatrasal, son of Champat Rai were once again organised to challenge the imperial authority.[6] Chhatrasal utilised the opportunity furnished by Aurangzeb's long absence in the Deccan after 1682 A. D. and overran the parganas to the south and east of Lalitpur. He even extended his marauding expeditions westward and plundered the imperial caravans on their way to Aurangzeb's camp.[7] Successive Mughal commanders sent against him achieved no success. Many petty chiefs now joined him and like the Marathas he levied *chauth* and spared only those who paid it to him.[8] After occupying the major portion of Bundelkhand, he turned his attention to the region covered by the present Jalaun district. He ravaged Konch, Kanar and Kalpi and reduced Orai and Bhadek to ruins.[9] Kotra under Sayyid Latif, alone could make a prolonged resistance, and for two months withstood the utmost efforts of the besiegers who in the end raised the siege on receiving the payment of a lakh of rupees.[10] Chhatrasal also collected the revenue of Kalpi and finally retired to Jalalpur in the present Jalaun tahsil.[11]

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1. Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 377-378; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 125
2. *Ibid.*, Atkinson, E. T., op. cit., p. 24
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*, Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 379
6. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 125
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid.*, Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 380
9. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 26
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*

Soon after the death of Bahlol Khan, the imperial commander, for region Chhatrasal, reduced Kotra and the adjoining parts and thence proceeded to Mahoba (in Hamirpur).[1] He again directed his victorious standards against Kotra and Jalalpur in this district and defeated Asmad Khan, the successor of Bahlol Khan, at Kirpur.[2] Shah Kuli Khan, another general, sent by Aurangzeb to relieve Asmad Khan having had similar misfortune at Mau in tahsil Konch, the Bundelas became masters of the whole country to the west of the Chambal and the Yamuna.[3] Finally, in 1705 A. D., Aurangzeb was compelled to make peace with the irrepressible Bundela. Chhatrasal was granted 4 *hajari mansab* and he visited the Emperor in the Deccan. He stayed there till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D., when he returned to Bundelkhand.[4]

MODERN PERIOD

Towards the close of Aurangzeb's reign, condition began to deteriorate rapidly among the imperial possessions in this portion of Bundelkhand. This disorder and confusion spread owing to the failing health of the aged emperor and his pre-occupation in the south. The process culminated with raja Chhatrasal becoming the virtual master of this tract of Jalaun simultaneously with the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A. D. At this time he was levying chauth or similar tributes over the petty chiefs of this region and was ravaging and plundering those who were objecting to such payments.[5]

In 1707 A. D., when Bahadurshah succeeded to the throne of Delhi. Chhatrasal Bundel was invited to the imperial court through the good offices of Munim Khan, the Khan Khanan, and was confirmed by an imperial decree in all the acquisitions he had made in Bundelkhand. These were estimated to yield a revenue of one million sterlings.[6]

On Farrukhsiyar's accession in 1713 A. D., one of his most trusted officers was Muhammad Khan Ghaznafar Jang, better known as the Bangash nawab of Farrukhabad. He was well acquainted with Bundelkhand, for he had lived the life of an adventurer and free-booter on the payrolls of various contending rajas of Bundelkhand. Having thrown his lot with Farrukhsiyar in the war of succession, he rendered valuable service in the battle of Samugarh, which placed him (Farrukhsiyar) on the throne of Delhi. As a reward for these services he was raised to the rank of the commander of 4,000 and received the title of nawab. For the maintenance of his troops he obtained in *jagir* an extensive tract in Bundelkhand, comprising the parganas of Konch, Kalpi and Jalaun of this district, and many other parganas in the neighbouring districts of Jhansi Banda and Hamirpur[7]. But since he had his interests in the Doab

1. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 26
2. *Ibid.*, p. 27
3. *Ibid.*
4. Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 380
5. Drake-Brockman, D. L. : *Jalaun. A Gazetter*, pp. 125-26; Majumdar, R. C., Chaudhri, J. N. : *The Mughal Empire*, Vol; VII; p. 380
6. Drake-Brockman, D. L.; *op. cit.*, pp. 125-26
7. *Ibid.*, p. 126

also, he himself could not manage these jagirs and he administered them through his servants, and one of his pupils, Daler Khan was posted to Konch (including Sihonda and Maudaha) Ahmad Khan Warakasai to Erichh and Bhander, Pir Khan, his wife's paternal uncle to Kalpi and Shujaat Khan Ghilgai to Sipri and Jalaun[1]. The grant was continued by emperor Muhammad Shah on his accession in 1719 A. D., but the disturbances immediately broke out. In 1719-20, Bundels plundered Kalpi and killed Pir Khan, having previously overrun Maudaha and Sihonda (in Hamirpur district). Daler Khan was ordered off with a proper force and succeeded in ejecting the *thanas* of the enemy from the parganas of Kalpi and Jalalpur, but in the course of the following year he too was defeated and Killed near Maudaha by Chhatrasal.[2] Meanwhile, the nawab Muhammad Khan Bangash was appointed subahdar of Allahabad, apparently in addition to his other jagirs and he found a powerful confederacy of Bundels with a large force occupying the whole of Bundelkhand (including the present district of Jalaun excepting the sirkar of Kalpi)[3]. But it was not till 1725 A. D., that he was able to proceed to his estates to restore order. In the course of a rapid campaign during that year he proceeded as far as Sihonda in Banda and succeeded in reinstating his *thanas*, but immediately on his departure where he was required to oppose more powerful foe, the Bundels again overran the whole country. The second compaign undertaken by the nawab began in January, 1727 A. D. and the Bundels were hardpressed by him. In 1729 A. D., while the parties were negotiating peace and settlement of the country the latter called in the Marathas to their aid.[4] The Marathas under Baji Rao Peshwa invaded Bundelkhand and plundered the country. Muhammad Khan, who was at that time in the neighbourhood of Jaitpur had to take shelter in the fort. He was relieved by his son Karim Khan, but he was still at the mercy of his enemies who expelled him from the country on the promise that he would never again enter Bundelkhand. The Bundels once again overran the Jalaun.[5] These efforts on the part of the Bundels to overthrow the country and took possession of the whole of the present district of few years later at the time of Chhatrasal's death (about 1731 A. D.) Mughal yoke, gave a convenient pretext to the marathas for interfering in the affairs of north. Whether it was at this time, or a that an agreement was arrived at between the Bundels and Marathas which is generally considered to have provided for the grant to the Peshwa of one third of raja's (Chhatrasal) possessions in Bundelkhand on the condition that his successor should be maintained in possession of the rest by Maratha aid.[6] The portion which came under Peshwa comprised Kalpi, Hata, Sagar, Jhansi, Sironj, Kuna, Gerhakota and Hardinagar or all the Bundel possessions lying west of river Dhasan and south of the Vindhyan scarp, beyond the subdivision of Lalitpur, and exclusive of those belonging to the Raja of

1. Drake-Brockman, D. L., *op. cit.*, p. 126
2. *Ibid.*, p. 126
3. *Ibid;* Haig, W. Sir, Burn, R. *Cambridge History of India* (Vol. IV). p 353 : Srivastava, A. L., *Avadh ke Pratham Do Nawab*, pp. 1181149.
4. Haig W. Sir. Burn R. : *Cambridge History of India*, (Vol. IV). p 353 Drake-Brockman : *op. cit.*, pp. 126-127; Srivastava, *op. cit.*, p. 149
5. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 127; Srivastava, A. L; *op cit*, p. 55
6. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 127' Sardesai, *op. cit.*, p.107

Orchha, Datia and some other Bundel chiefs.[1] Chimnaji Appa Saheb. the veteran Maratha chief came to Bundelkhand and took charge of the regions ceded to Baji Rao by raja Chhatrasal. At this time (1733) raja Jay Singh was appointed governor of Malwa and he came with express instructions to throw the Marathas out of Bundelkhand and Malwa. Chimnaji, therefore, despatched two Maratha captains to hold Jay Singh and after a tenacious fight, the Rajput prince found himself surrounded by the Marathas. With no help coming from Delhi. he extricated himself from this difficult situation by paying Rs 6 lakhs in addition to the tributes already collected from Bundelkhand.[2] The headquarters of a Maratha deputy were fixed at Kalpi and Gobind Rao or Govind Pant Kher, more popularly known as Govind Pant Bundel was appointed its first governor. He was to hold these Maratha possessions in Bundelkhand and exact tribute from the states.[3] Konch was given to Holkar, who managed it on Baji Rao's behalf, and it remained uninterrupted in his possession till 1805.[4]

To stop further Maratha encroachments in the north and to undo the earlier humiliation of Jay Singh by Marathas, a strong league of Khan Dauran, Wazir Quamar-ud-din Khan, Jay Singh and some other Rajput princes was formed in 1735. Seeing this fresh danger to the Maratha possessions in this region of Jalaun and other neighbouring districts of Bundelkhand, Peshwa Baji Rao despatched Pilaji Jadhav, Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb, then only 14 years old), with express instructions to Sindhia and Holkar to hold Malwa and Bundelkhand. During January-February, 1735, several Rajput princes headed by Khan Dauran fought many stiff battles near Rampura (in Jalaun) and many other places around it. The Marathas completely humbled Khan Dauran and Wazir Qumar-ud-din Khan who purchased peace by paying heavy sums to the Maratha generals.[5] but even this victory of Marathas did not gain them the recognition of their sovereignty over Malwa and Bundelkhand and the newly acquired territories in Jalaun.

While Baji Rao was busy in the south against the Portuguese, emperor Muhammad Shah called Nizam-ul-Mulk to help him in throwing out the Marathas from Bundelkhand and the latter, after receiving the grant of Malwa for his son Ghazi-ud-din, marched into Bundelkhand by way of Agra and Kalpi[6] in order to throw out the Marathas. He was, however, defeated and compelled to sign a convention undertaking to obtain for Baji Rao, the whole of Malwa with sovereigntv between Narmada and Chambal rivers.[7] By 1742, Marathas had thus established themselves in secure possession of this district.[8] Thereafter the Marathas, swarmed all over the district and there remained only one Bundela

1. Sardesai, *op. cit.*, p. 108; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 127
2. *Ibid.* p. 145
3. Sardesai, *op. cit.*, p. 145; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 127
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 127-128
5. Sardesai *op. cit.*, pp. 146-47
6. *Ibid*, Haig, W. Sir, Burn, R. ; *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV. p. 356-57
7. Sardesai, *op. cit.*, pp. 156-58
8. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 127

family of any consequence in the subsequent history of the district, the reason being that the bulk of the district was dominated in the interest of the Musalmans from Kalpi, and a substantial portion had long been occupied by other Rajput clans of Sengaras and Kachhwahas who were left by the Mughals in undisturbed possessions of their estates.[1]

The history of the district in the subsequent years till 1761, was of peace and tranquillity and nothing notable happened except for the passing of Maratha troops through it from time to time on their way to the Doab and north India. In 1761, when Ahmad Shah Abdali again swooped down the plains of northern India Marathas under Sadashiv Bhatt tried to resist his advance. But in the famous battle of Panipat the Marathas were badly defeated and the Maratha agent in Jalaun was also killed in the battle. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Gangadhar Govind. Fifteen years later in 1776 A. D., probably owing to family dissensions, the jurisdiction was divided and Bala Rao, brother of Gobind Rao left the Jalaun state to the latter's sons, and took independent control of Gursarai.[2] Thus, Gangadhar Govind became the founder of Jalaun state, while his brother Bala Rao, that of Gursarai, which played a prominent part in the ensuing struggle for independence in1857.[3]

The consequences of the Maratha disaster of Panipat did not for long remain concealed from friends and foes alike. Their hitherto dominant position in this region of Bundelkhand was now weakened. Though the Maratha rule continued, but it had lost authority and cohesion. The Bundelas of Orchha and Datia and other chiefs of Jalaun rose against their rule.[4] The Maratha captains Sindhia and Holkar became virtually independent of the control of the Peshwa and started working for their self aggrandizement.

Taking advantage of these internal dissensions of the Marathas, Shuja-ud-daula, the nawab wazir of Avadh, who had been appointed subahdar of Allahabad claimed Kalpi to be under his jurisdiction.[5] At the same time Malhar Rao Holkar exploited the enmity between Surajmal Jat and Najib Khan Rohilla and started meddling in the affairs of the north. The most powerful chief in Bundelkhand at this time was Raja Hindupati, the second great-grandson of the famous Chhatrasal. He had ascended the ancestral *gaddi* after having defeated and slain his elder brother Aman Singh in August 1757. But a third brother, namely Khet Singh, lived to remain a thorn in Hindupati's side. Other Bundela chiefs of note were Guman Singh and Khuman Singh, grandsons of Chhatrasal and sons of Jagat Raj.[6] As soon as the result of the

1. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 128
2. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 128
3. *Ibid.*
4. Srivastava, A. L; *Shuja-ud-daula*, Vol. I, p. 122
5. *Ibid.*
6. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p.122

Panipat disaster became known, Hindupati and Khet Singh, who were usually at loggerheads, came together to resist payment of tribute to the Marathas. Other Bundela chiefs of this region followed suit and the whole province was in ferment.[1] At this time, the Maratha incharge of Kalpi Gopal Rao Ganesh was busy in subjugating Beni Bahadur.

Shuja-ud-daula, who had his designs on Bundelkhand, welcomed this opportunity and made preparation for the invasion. He issued *parwanas* calling upon Balaji Govind and Ganesh Sambhaji, the Maratha officers incharge of Kalpi and Jhansi respectively to come and wait on the emperor. Ganesh Sambhaji, who was already in a sort of veiled revolt against the Maratha government, opened treasonable negotiations with Shuja-ud-daula and entered the Mughal service. Thus, Jhansi fell formally to Shuja-ud-daula and Ganesh Sambhaji with his accomplice Vishwas Rao waited upon the emperor and the nawab wazir. Kalpi also fell without a blow to the Mughals; the Maratha officer-in-charge of the place, Balaji Govind, having fled away without offering any resistance.[2] The rabble of Shah Alam's army plundered the town after which Shuja-ud-daula set to work to make arrangements for its administration and that of the district which necessitated a few days halt. Leaving the emperor at Kalpi, Shuja proceeded towards Jhansi and subjugated it in February, 1762.[3]

The fall of Kalpi and Jhansi had wide repurcussions and many rajas of Bundelkhand paid their respects to the Mughal arms. The only exception was Hindupati Singh of Mahoba, lord of the major part of Bundelkhand. He not only kept aloof from these happenings but also provoked the wrath of the nawab wazir by giving shelter to the Maratha refugees from Kalpi.[4] The nawab wazir, by his skill of intrigue and valour humbled Hindupati who agreed to pay an annual tribute to the emperor. But the tribute could actually be exacted from him, only when two more expeditions in quick succession were sent against him in December, 1762.

In the meantime, Shuja-ud-daula came in direct confrontation with the English by backing Mir Kasim, the deposed nawab of Bengal. In the battle of Buxar in 1764, the joint armies of Shuja-ud-daula, the Emperor Shah Alam and Mir Kasim were defeated and Shuja, in the course of his flight and endeavour to save himself from utter humiliation at the hands of the English sought the aid of Malhar Rao Holkar. Holkar together with Krishnaji (*amil* of Kalpi), at first Harassed the English army with his guerilla tactics but later with their superior artillery, the English overwhelmed Holkar at Kora and compelled him to retire to Kalpi.[5] Fletcher was sent to hound him out from these too and in a battle fought

1. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 122
2. Srivastava, *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 125-126
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 127-28
5. Sardesai *op. cit.*, 504-505; Srivastava op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 257-58

in Kalpi on 22nd May, 1765 Marathas were again defeated and as a result lost their post in this region of Jalaun.[1]

They, however, recovered their position by 1766 and headed by Raghunath Rao. alongwith Sindhia and Holkar, re-appeared in this region of Bundelkhand. At this time, Surajmal Jat had perished while fighting Najib-ud-daula and was succeeded by his adopted son Jawahir Singh. Jawahir Singh, together with the Rana of Gohad formed a strong anti-Maratha confederacy to throw them out of Bundelkhand and the Doab. Meanwhile, Raghunath Rao whose presence in northern India had a sobering effect on the Jats ,had to go back to south because of the issue the succession to Malhar Rao Holkar. His departure signalled the confusion in the Maratha posts in the Doab. Jawahir Singh, the Jat raja, invaded Bundelkhand in 1767 and quickly effected the conquest of all the Maratha possessions in this region right up to Kalpi, whose guardian Balaji Govind Kher proved powerless to oppose him. By October 1767, the Marathas had practically lost the whole of Bundelkhand, including the present district of Jalaun.[2] But the murder of Jawahir Singh by one of his own disgruntled soldiers, reversed the fortunes. By 1770, the Marathas had again established themselves in Jalaun, Kalpi and other parts of Bundelkhand and also in Delhi, where the emperor Shah Alam was called back by them from the British protection at Allahabad.[3]

Meanwhile, hostilities were on between the English and the Marathas in the west of India. The treaty of Purandhar (1776) between them was rendered nugatory through the intrigues of a French agent called the Chevalier St. Lubin and Nana Fadnavis and the war was resumed. Warren Hastings threw the provisions of this treaty to winds and at once despatched for that purpose a specially well equipped army by the route of Allahabad through Kalpi and other parts of Bundelkhand.[4] Leslie was appointed to command this force. On 26th February 1778 Hastings wrote to Bombay, "For the purpose of granting you the most effectual support in our power, we have assembled a force near Kalpi with orders to march by the most practicable route to Bombay.....[5]" Sakharam Bapu and Nana Fadnavis made timely preparations to meet the danger. They protested to Warren Hastings against the English troops coming through Maratha territory in Jalaun and other parts of Bundelkhand against their usual practice of taking the sea route from Calcutta to Bombay. Leslie was opposed at Kalpi by the Maratha garrison, but he captured the place in May, 1778[6] but as he proceeded south he suffered very considerable hardships for want of food and water and because he unnecessarily embroiled himself with the chiefs of Bundelkhand, he lost many of his troops by deaths and starvation. Leslie, however, died in October, 1778 and was succeeded by Goddard.[7]

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1. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 259
2. Sardesai, *op. cit.*, pp. 507-509
3. *Ibid.*
4. Drake-Brockman; *op. cit.*, p. 129; Sardesai, Vol. III *op. cit.* p. 69
5. *Ibid.*, Dodwell H. H. *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V p. 262
6. Sardesai, (Vol. III), *op. cit.*, p. 78
7. Dodwell, *op. cit.*, p. 288

While the English troops were somehow making their way through all these difficulties, Hastings created a diversion by despatching Popham from Bengal. He captured the fort of Lahar, 50 miles from Kalpi and advanced to Gwalior and captured it in 1780. This expedition proved so successful that it enabled the British to conclude with the Marathas the much more favourable treaty of Salbai in 1782.[1] At this time the internal strife between the chiefs of Maratha confederacy was brewing. When Mahadaji Sindhia was consolidating his power, the house of Holkar was in a deplorable condition. The growing power of Sindhia in the north and central India aroused suspicion both of Nana Fadnavis and Holkar. Nana sent Tukoji Holkar and Ali Bahadur (son of late Peshwa Baji Rao) to keep an eye on Mahadaji's plans, with a view to help him. Ali Bahadur had also secretly been instructed to subjugate all those Maratha territories in Bundelkhand which had rebelled. Ali Bahadur and Mahadaji Sindhia had an open rupture and the former decided to go to Bundelkhand in 1790 without meeting Mahadaji Sindhia. In 1791, he arrived in Bundelkhand to assist Holkar and tried to obtain tributes from Bundel vassals but this was opposed by the old Maratha chiefs, Balaji and Gangadhar Govind of Jalaun (the sons of Govind Bundel).[2] In order to save his own position in this region Mahadaji Sindhia sent his own detachment making an open confrontation imminent. With this the Maratha rule in Bundelkhand practically came to an end on account of these squabbles between their chiefs. Ali Bahadur, however, managed to carve out for himself an independent principality in the neighbourhood of Jalaun (comprising of Banda and other places). Sindhia deputed his officers, particularly Raja Ambaji Ingle to overrun the Bundel States who had rebelled and in 1797 Konch was captured by him.[3]

Meanwhile, hostilities had again commenced between the Marathas and the English. The latter took possession of Kalpi in 1798 but abandoned it and no permanent foothold was made in this region till some years later.[4] On 31st December, 1802, Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the disastrous treaty of Bassein by which he agreed to cede territory of the value of 26 lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of an English force. By a supplementary provision embodied in this treaty on 16th December, 1803, he exchanged a portion of this territory a part of his possessions in Bundelkhand where also further transfers for the support of a force of cavalry were made, amounting in all to land estimated to yield a revenue of 36 lakhs.[5] The territories included parts of Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun districts.[6] This humiliating treaty was abhorred by all the Maratha chiefs of that time and ultimately resulted in the outbreak of hostilities between them and the English.

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1. Sardesai, op. *cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 207-210
2. *Ibid.*,
3. *Ibid.*, p. 210; Drake-Brockman, op. cit., p. 133
4. *Ibid.*, p. 129
5. *Ibid.*, p. 139
6. Dharma Bhanu, *History and Administration of the North-Western Provinces. (Subsequently called the Agra Province),1803- 1858.*, p. 83

At this time, Shamsher Bahadur son of Ali Bahadur was besieging the fort of Kalinjar and his ally raja Himmat Bahadur Gosain was with him. The treaty as stated above had spread great disaffection among the subordinate Maratha chiefs, who decided to resist it. The conduct of a predatory excursion into Mirzapur and Banaras being assigned to Shamsher Bahadur. But Himmat Bahadur, however, was not a Maratha and saw in this plan, only insecurity for his newly acquired territories in Moth (in Jhansi yet in the neighbourhood of the present district). He, therefore, decided to side with the English forces and concluded a treaty in 1803 at Shahpura.[1] Meanwhile, Shamsher Bahadur collected his troops, broke his camp at Kalinjar and prepared to face the condition of the English and Himmat Bahadur. But he was completely defeated and was forced to retire to Kalpi with the remnant of his force.[2] He offered to enter into relations with the English power but after fixing a date for the opening of negotiations, he purposely delayed and prepared for another contest with the latter. In this venture he had secured the support of Nana Govind Rao of Jalaun, who threw himself into Kalpi and occupied it. The war was accordingly renewed and English forces under Powell advanced on Kalpi. On the refusal of the commander to surrender, a battery of two 'eighteen pounders' and one howitzer was constructed within 200 yards of the fort. A heavy cannonads began on the morning of 4th December, 1803. The garrison yielded after a few hours and marched out with their arms and property. The only casualties of the attacking forces were a British officer and one sepoy wounded. The town was immediately occupied by the British.[3]

Shortly afterwards colonel Powell was joined by a brigade of Indian troops having European officers under the command of an Englishman named Shepherd, who quitted the service of Maratha general Ambaji Ingle, and the united forces were engaged under the direction of John Baillie, the agent to the governor-general for bringing into subjection the interior portions of Bundelkhand.[4] The territories of Nana Govind Rao, who had opposed the British advance, was the first to engage the attention of Baillie. and the "district of Kalpi", together with the parganas of Kotra and Saidnagar were quickly conquered from the Nana.[5] Subsequently, Konch was also occupied, and Shamsher Bahadur was induced to tender his allegiance by the promise of a pension of four lakhs.[6]

Another enemy now began to threaten the British from the south. A force under Shepherd marched to Erichh to oppose the advance of the Pindaris under the noted free booter Amir Khan.[7] An encounter took place near Mau, which was their stronghold for

1. Drake-Brockman, op. cit., p. 130
2. *Ibid.*, p. 130
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 130-131
4. *Ibid* p. 131
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid*

a short time in 1803[1]. Shepherd drove him back to Malthon and thinking that he had altogether retired, returned to Banda. Shortly afterwards, however, Amir Khan returned and established himself at Erichh, and engaged in plundering expeditions into the district. On 21st May, 1804, a force of seven companies of British troops with a body of artillery was detached by Fewcett, who commanded in Bundelkhand, to reduce the fort of Amanta Malaya, about 5 miles from Konch town[2]. The commander of the fort while offering to surrender and negotiating terms, made overtures to Amir Khan at Erichh, who on the 22nd May marched in person to his assistance. Detaching the Pindaris of his party to plunder the camp, he divided his main body into three parties to attack the force in the trenches. The British troops formed square and drove off Amir Khan's left wing which, however, made its way round between the fort and the bazaar and attacked them in the rear, whilst Amir Khan himself charged them in front with the right wing and drove them from their trenches to their camp, with the loss of 2 howitzers, two 12 pounders one 6 pounder and all the tumbrills and baggage[3]. The British loss was severe and amounted to two companies of Indian infantry and about 50 European artillery men. The British force retreated in safety to Konch and Amir Khan retired to Erichh. The loss to the British was so severe that Lord Lake mentioned this incident in his letter dated 28th May, 1804, to Lord Wellesley and Fawcett was removed for this defeat[4].

The next day Pindaris returned towards Konch and their leader Amir Khan, hearing of the advance of two companies by way of Kalpi to Konch, made a forced march to Kalpi where he arrived by night and attached and overpowered the detachment, but subsequently released their leader. Amir Khan then plundered the town of Kalpi and Ata but Konch was saved by the renants of the force that had been engaged at Amanta Malaya[5].

When the Pindaris returned again in June 1804, their forces were entirely broken and dispersed by the British troops under Shepherd and did not again trouble the district[6]. At this time there was a series of campaigns organised by the British against Jaswant Rao Holkar, who, however, continued to ravage the territories of Rajasthan, Malwa and Bundelkhand and inflicted a severe defeat on Monson near Rampura in this district. This defeat detached Bapuji Sindhia from Monson, who retreated to Rampura and asked for Lord Lake's help[7]. But these victories of the Marathas were only temporary ones and the resistance of Holkar gradually crumbled under the sustained pressure of the British forces. He suffered defeat after defeat till he was forced to surrender his possessions in this district as well as Bundelkhand by a treaty signed on December 24th, 1803. By this he renounced all

1. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 183
2. *Ibid.* p. 131
3. *Ibid.* p. 132; Sundar Lal : *Bharat Mein Angrezi* Raj, (Part I) (Hind), Publications Division, Information and Broadcasting Ministry), p. 452
4. *Ibid.*,
5. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 132
6. Sundar Lal, *op. cit.*, pp. 488-489; Sardesai : *op. cit.*, p. 426
7. *Ibid.*

his claims over the district of Konch which comprised at that time 93 villages. The British however, promised to give it back to Holkar's daughter, Bhima Bai as a *jagir* at the expiration of two years, on the express condition of Holkar's good conduct. According to the provisions of the treaty the administration of Konch was retained in the hand of the collector of Bundelkhand, its revenues being paid to Holkar on behalf of his daughter.[1] The rest of the territories in this district belonged to Nana Govind Rao of Jalaun, he too as already mentioned, had joined Shamsher Bahadur against the British in the second Anglo-Maratha war and his territories had been occupied by Wellesley in 1804. On his submission, however, Orai and Muhammadabad in 1804 and Mahoba in 1805 were restored to him.[2] But Kalpi and some territory round it remained in the occupation of the British. On October 23, 1806, a treaty was concluded by which Nana Govind Rao ceded 63 villages of Kalpi and 14 villages of Raipur. With the outbreak of the last Anglo-Maratha war, Pindaris under Amir Khan again started troubling the British by plundering the British districts of Jalaun and other parts of Bundelkhand. In 1817, however, Hastings took the field in person against them and collected a grand army to stamp them out. While campaign in this region this army passed through Kalpi to Erichh and crushed them.[3] Govind Rao died in 1822 and was succeeded by Bala Govind Rao, who also died ten years later without leaving any male issue to succeed to the Jalaun *gaddi*. His widow Lakshmi Bai adopted her brother Govind Rao. The principality thus passed to a child only six years of age, under the guardianship of Lakshmi Bai who was not more than fourteen. It was natural, therefore, that neither the regent nor the incumbent to the throne could control the district. The country became disorganized and the revenue was reduced to one fourth of what it was in 1803[4]. In 1838, therefore, the English appointed a British superintendent to take charge of the state. On Govind Rao's death without and heir in 1842, the state of Jalaun lapsed to the British Government in accordance with what subsequently came to be known as the doctrine of lapse under Lord Dalhousie. Jalaun then became a British district and a part of the North-Western Provinces.[5]

As a result of the treaty of 1844 between the East India Company and the Sindhia after the battle of Maharajpur on December 29, 1843, the Sindhia's share of the Chanderi area, that is the parganas of Madhogarh, Indurki and Doboh came under the British possession[6]. Earlier in 1817, Govind Rao, when he was alive had signed a treaty with the British by which he had given 44 villages "comprising the *ilaqa* of Khandeh" and four villages belonging to the pargana of Churkhi on the banks of Yamuna, and in return to the British had relinquished for ever their right

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1. Drake-Brokman, *op. cit*, pp. 133-34
2. Dharma Bhanu, Dr, *op. cit.*, p. 90
3. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 134
4. Dharma Bhanu., *op. cit.*, p. 90
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, p. 91

to tribute and military service from Nana Govind Ray and his heirs and successors.[1] Jalaun district was further enlarged in 1841 by the confiscated jagir of Chirgaon comprising 26 villages 52 miles south west of Orai[2]. In 1849, the raj of Jaitpur granted to Kesri Singh a descendant of Chhatrasal in 1812, lapsed. It was attached to the Jalaun district. During the period from 1838 to 1853 the Jalaun district was under the management of a superintendent subordinate to the political agent and commander-in-chief. In 1852, Mahoba and Jaitpur were given up to Hamirpur and parganas Kalpi and Konch were received by Jalaun in exchange. The district thus continued to be administered as a single administrative unit when the first war of independence in 1857 broke out and shook not only this district but the whole of this region.

The troops cantoned at Orai in the fateful year of 1857 consisted of two companies of 53rd Bengal Native Infantry, but they were about to be relieved by a detachment of the 56th Bengal Native Infantry from Kanpur, a regiment regarding which there were great apprehensions. The civil staff of the district at this time consisted of Browne, the deputy commissioner, Messrs. Passanahani Griffiths, the deputy collectors, Lamb, the assistant commissioner and several other Europeans serving in subordinate capacities. On 6th June, 1857, the officer in command of the troops received an urgent message, informing him of the mutiny of artillery and infantry units at Jhansi and the seizure of the Star Fort by them. The deputy commissioner immediately removed the bulk of the treasure, amounting to Rs 4½ lakhs, to Gwalior, under the guard of Tomkinson and 100 men of the 53rd regiment. He also summoned two companies of the Ist Gwalior regiment from Etawah, which together with some Maratha horse, reached Orai on 7th June. He also ordered the officer commanding the 56th Bengal Native Infantry to go back to Kanpur[3]. The latter accordingly returned to Kalpi, the same night.

The same day, Browne received the intelligence of the outbreak at Kanpur and was given a note from Sheo Pershad, deputy collector at Kalpi, in which that officer expressed a desire to desert his post. As Kalpi was an important point of communication over the Yamuna, it was of the greatest importance to hold it, and Lamb voluntered to go to Kalpi and hold it. Browne sent him to Kalpi and at the same time despatched a message to the brigadier at Gwalior to send aid to Jhansi[4]. Hearing of these serious outbreaks the governor telegraphed to Gwalior for the recall of Cosserat and his detachment of Etawah.[5]Accordingly he started for Jhansi and reached Orai. Browne decided to go with these and some of the Samthar troops and guns to the relief of the Europeans at

1. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 82
2. *Ibid.*, p. 83
3. *Ibid.*, p. 135
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Rizvi*, S. A. A. : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 5; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 136

Jhansi, leaving the police at Orai.[1] But he had to give up his plans of going to Jhansi because on 9th June he received a letter from Moth informing him of the massacre of all the Europeans at Jhansi.[2] The same day the men of the 53rd infantry, remaining at Orai, deserted their officers, the Barkandazes of the customs department, who had shown signs of dicontent, also rebelled[3].

In the meantime, S. Thornton, the deputy collector in Jhansi, who was hard pressed at Mau (in Jhansi) asked for help from the raja of Gursarai, Kesho Rao, but was disappointed as the chief made several excuses and did not offer any aid to the British. He also showed complete indifference in giving shelter to the British in his fort. Later on, he wrote to Thornton that he had raised about 17,000 men and, though outwardly showing complete disposition towards the British, told the latter plainly that none of the Indians liked British rule[4]. On June, the Gursarai chief's two sons arrived at Jalaun with a force of several hundred men and a few guns. The same day Browne and Lamb, also proceeded to that place. Here the latter having met the sons, assured himself of their good intentions. The chief's sons also wrote a letter to their father asking him to render all help to the British, and to preserve order in the district.[5] The chief promised to give all help to the British and got many *parwanas* issued in his name from Browne, authorising him to administer the district. The following day, however, Browne received a port from the tahsildar of Jalaun, the Gursarai chief had turned all the British officials, police etc., out of the Jalaun fort, and had occupied it with his own men. He declared himself the governor of the district. He also showed a letter written by Browne to that effect, and most probably the chief had bribed the *mohurrir* to distort the contents of the letter of authorisation in order to save himself from being branded as a rebel in future[6].

Cosserat's orders to hasten on to Etawah were so very distinct that he could not return to Jalaun to punish the Gursarai chief and as Browne was also going to Etawah, he could only write a letter to the chief asking him to refrain from doing such mischief but the chief never replied to his letter and continued his activities. As Browne left the district for Etawah he found on his way the tahsil of Kachhwah agarh and northern part of Jalaun, quite disorganised and seething with discontent.[7] Messrs Passanah and Griffiths the two deputy collectors, remained at Orai.

At this time, heaving of the revolt at Jhansi, the whole of the customs department at Orai rose in open defiance of the British authority and the Indian *chaprasis* (peons) threatened their officers' lives. and burnt down the customs lodge, *chaukis* and other property belonging to the department[8]. The police followed their example and became restive and insubordinate to

1. Drake-Brokeman, *op.* cit., p. 136
2. *Ibid.*, p. 136
3. *Ibid.*, Chaudhri, S. B., *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies*, p. 212
4. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 9 10, 12
5. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 136
6. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 84-85
7. *Ibid.*, p. 85
8. *Ibid.*

their officers. The collection of revenue had to be suspended and the authorities were left with no means of coercing the recusant landlords. With this type of turbulent situation before him, the deputy commissioner Browne had no other alternative except to abandon his post and seek his own safety by retiring another station which was safe[1].

While the British authority was being flouted in this manner at Orai and Jalaun, other parts of the district like Kalpi and Kachhwahagarh and many other villages were no less hostile to them. At first, the village of Kachhwahagarh took a less conspicuous part in the struggle but gradually several leaders of local repute sprang up in this village as well as in other parts of the district. The chief among them were Raja Daulat Singh of Indurki, Tara Bai of Jalaun, raja of Bhadek and Thakur of Ballawan.[2] At length general anarchy prevailed in the subdivision of Kalpi. The principal agent in these parts or *nazim* of the Nana Saheb of Bithur, was Muhammad Ishaq, formerly in the service of the British Government at Bithur[3] now stationed at Kalpi. He started managing these territories and some other places around Kanpur on behalf of Nana Saheb.

On 15th June, 1857, the advance guard of revolutionaries of Jhansi, who had left that place for Kanpur, reached Orai. Passanah and Griffiths left the place during the night and passed through Jalaun where they met Sheo Ram Tantia, the eldest son of Gursarai chief, who shortly assumed full authority over the Jalaun district.[4] Many Europeans at this place, disguised themselves as Indians and sought refuge in the ravines of the village of Kharka. They were, however, discovered by some Muhammadans and handed over to the revolutionaries. Form Jalaun, Griffith and Passanah fled towards Gwalior, but on the 17th June, they fell in with the 100 men of the 53rd infantry, returning from Gwalior, who had rebelled after having escorted the district treasure there from Jalaun[5]. These Britisher became capatives in the hands of these revolutionaries and were brought as prisoners to Orai but were later on released on 21st June. Before their arrival at Orai the place was plundered by the revolutionary troops from Jhansi and Naugaon and the revolutionaries who had burnt all the property and had destroyed all the government buildings and houses[6]. The troops who carried these British officials were received with great cordility by Sheo Ram Tantia, son of the Gursarai chief, Kesho Rao, who had established himself at Orai and Jalaun and had enlisted thousands of people for the cause of independence. Many persons who were under the service of the British now joined the service of the Gursarai chief Passanah and

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1. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, p. 85
2. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 85-86
3. *Ibid.*, p. 87
4. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 136, Chaudhri; *op. cit.*, p. 212
5. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 88-89 : Drake -Brockman, *op. cit.*, pp. 136-137
6. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, 137

Griffiths remained for about three weeks at Orai but every moment their life seemed to be endangered. On 14th July, however, some revolutionaries reached Orai learning that they were living there made a threatening attack on them but somehow they escaped with the help of some friendly people. On the 17th July Passanah received a letter from the Gursarai chief Keshav Rao stating that a force of Nana was about to proceed from Kanpur to Jhansi and advising him to keep out of the way, but on the same day a party in the employ of his son seized both of them and took them to Kalpi and detained there as prisoners, finally to be sent to Kanpur[1]. But with the defeat of Nana Saheb at Kanpur and his flight from there the Gursarai chief and his son completely changed their attitude and on 2nd September, 1857 sent them and their families in safety to Kanpur.

While these events happened, Orai, Kalpi, Jalaun, Konch and places like Kachchwahagarh also rose in revolt against the British authority. The chief of Gursarai had taken possession of the town of Konch and appropriated revenue from farmers.[2] This made things difficult for the tahsildar of the pargana.

Tantia Tope at the head of Sindhia's troops, who had revolted on 22nd September after the fall of Delhi reached Jalaun on 29th October 1857 and imprisoned Kesho Rao, the chief of Gursarai and his sons. In his place he installed, the infant son of Tai Bai, grand daughter of the former chief of Jalaun on the *gaddi* with one Bhau Bishwas Rao as the minister.[3] While Tantia Tope was making these arrangements at Kalpi, Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur was also on his way from Banda to Kalpi, and reached there on 19th October, with the sepoys of the 40th Native Infantry. The Gwalior troops also, who had joined the ranks of the revolutoinaries reached Kalpi. The revolutionary forces thus collected at this place sent expeditions across the Yamuna and down below. Kunwar Singh and Tantia Tope with their forces advanced towards Kanpur to recapture the lost town, leaving Bala Rao, Nana's brother in-charge of the magazine at Kalpi[4]. But their campaign proved fruitless on 6th December, 1857. They were defeated at Kanpur and later on again at Sheorajpur.[5] Tantia Tope was sent to Kalpi to take charge of the magazine left there, and on his departure for Charkhari (in Hamirpur), Nana's nephew, Rao Saheb, took up his residence at Kalpi, and made it his headquarters accummulating artillery and warlike stores. Charkhari was occupied by Tantia Tope on 1st March, 1858. Then he marched towards Jhansi to help its. Rani Lakshmi Bai, who was hard pressed by the British and had sought Tantia's aid. On 1st April, 1858 a bitter battle was fought at Jhansi[6] in which the combined forces of the Rani and

1. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 89-90, 192; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.* pp. 137-138
2. *Rizvi' op. cit.*, pp. 103-104
3. Chaudhri, *op. cit.*, p. 212; Misra A. S., *Nana-Saheb Peshwa*, (Lucknow, 1961) p. 306
4. Misra, *op. cit.*, p. 306, Rizvi, *op. cit.*, p. 93; Chaudhri *op. cit.*, p. 212
5. Misra, *op. cit.*, p. 307; *Sangharsha Kalin Netaon Ki Jeevanjan*, (Hindi), (Information Deptt, U. P. Lucknow, 1957), p. 90
6. Chaudhri, *op. cit.*, pp. 212-13

Tantia Tope were defeated by Huge Rose and thousands of them perished fighting for a noble cause against the powerful British arms. Lakshmi Bai and Tantia Tope made their way to Kalpi and had a conference with Rao Saheb to review the situation, which was not very heartening for freedom fighters. Meanwhile, Hugh Rose was now moving towards Kalpi and in order to stop him it was decided to give him another fight at Konch. Here Lakshmi Bai and Tantia Tope had collected a huge quantity of arms and ammunition and had gathered an army of 7,000 men. They had also got the fort of Konch repaired and were now in full preparation to resist the British advance on Kalpi. At Kalpi also thousands of troops had gathered under the leadership of Rao Saheb and the nawab of Banda. On 7th May, 1858, the British forces arrived at Konch and the freedom fighters gave a fierce battle in the outskirts of the city, in every lane, street, and temple but their resistance finally crumbled against the British might. Nevertheless they beat an orderly retreat without much loss of ammunition and baggage in the retreat.

After the reverse at Konch, Lakshmi Bai retreated to Kalpi and Tantia Tope surprised the British by appearing at Gwalior. At Kalpi the Rani, Rao Saheb and the nawab of Banda conferred and prepared for the defence of this important city, made all the more strategic as its capture would have enabled Hugh Rose to touch the left rear of Colin Campbell's army. To prevent the junction of these two armies of the British was most important and vital for revolutionaries.[1] Accordingly the Rani of Jhansi Rao Sahib and the nawab of Banda gathered and pooled all their resources and fought the most historic battle of the freedom struggle of 1857.

सत्यमेव जयते

Hugh Rose, after his victory at Konch pushed on with all speed to Kalpi and on the 15th May he established himself at Gulauli on the Yamuna, six miles west of the fortress. He had received intelligence that a detachment had been sent by Campbell to co-operative with him and was encamped on the opposite bank of the river. Meanwhile, the revolutionary troops had thrown up entrenchments in the intricate ravines that surrounded the town, and a second line of defence had been prepared in the direction of the Chaurasi Gumbaz. On every day from 16th to 20th of May constant skirmishes occurred between the two armies[2], the revolutionary forces always having an upper hand in these skirmishes. The British were able to repulse these attacks, but they suffered more on account of the excessive heat and incessant anxiety. On the 19th, a mortar battery was established on the right front of the British position and opened on the town. On the 21st, the batteries from Maxwell's Camp joined Hugh Rose which retrieved the posi-

1. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 140
2. *Ibid.* p. 141: Rizvi, *op. cit.* p. 379

tion and tilted the balance in favour of the British. A heavy canonade began, and on the 22nd May the parties prepared for the final show down. The British attacked from the left side of the fort and Maxwell's batteries shelled Kalpi from right.[1]

Meanwhile, the revolutionaries had prepared a skilful plan of attack, and had determined that, whilst their right made a great thrust in the British left, their main body should steal up the ravines and try to overwhelm the right of the British, weakened, as they hoped, by detachments sent to support the left. As planned they marched out in masses along the Banda road and attacked the British left flank furiously, opening fire simultaneously with their guns on the centre. This attack headed by the nawab of Banda and Rao Saheb, though intended only as a feint, developed into a fierce struggle and the British left became heavily engaged. No support was, however, sent to it from the right and it was sheer grit and determination of Hugh Rose that saved the British from utter rout.[2] The revolutionaries swarmed up the ravines and suddenly poured in a heavy fire of musketry on the British. The British troops prostrated, by the heat and their weapons rendered almost ineffective by constant use, were forced back by this fierce attack but the sudden apprearace of the camel drops, who dismounted and charged the freedom-fighters, turned the situation in favour of the British. The victory was one of the most fortunate victories for the British and one of the most decisive and unfortunate events for the Indians who had to retreat and fall back on Gwalior leaving behind a huge quantity of arms and ammunition.[3] In the fort among other things the Britishers found three big furnaces used for producing guns and cannons and about 60,000 pounds of gunpowder stocked in a tunnel, apart from huge quantity of shots and shells. The estimated cost of all this war material was between twenty to thirty thousands pounds sterling.[4] After this spectacular victory, Hugh Rose was very happy but to his utter surprise he got the news that the revolutionaries had again assembled at Gwalior. Meanwhile, Tantia Tope also arrived and joined the revolutionary forces at Gopalpura and his presence in the camp again revitalised the freedom-fighters.[5]

While Hugh Rose was fighting a life and death battle at Kalpi. Ternan took over charge of the Jalaun district at Konch. At first, the villagers appeared to have lost interest in the revolutionary activity but gradually several leaders sprang up from amongst themselves. Restoration of the British rule in Jalaun was again disturbed by the rising of Barjor Singh, a Rajput, who plundered Konch. Similarly Gambhir Singh and Devi Singh raided Moth, a tahsil station in Jhansi not far from Kalpi.[6] On

1. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 379-80 Drake-Brockman *op. cit.*, p. 142
2. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 142; *Sangharsha* Kalin Netaon Ki
3. *Jeevanian*, *op. cit.*, pp. 175-76; Rizvi. *op. cit.*, pp 380-383
4. Chaudhri, *op. cit.*, p. 213; *Sangharsha Kalin Netaon Ki Jeevanian*, pp. 175-76
5. *Ibid.* pp. 175-76; Rizvi, *op. cit*, pp. 386-87 : Chaudhri, *op. cit.*, p. 213
6. *Sangharsha Kalin Netaon Ki Jeevanian*, *op. cit.*, p. 176
Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 143, Chaudhri. S. B; *op. cit.*, p. 213

31st May, however, Orr with the Hydrabad contingent, who had been sent to deal with him, defeated Barjor Singh at Bilawan and killed about 150 of his men.[1] But the fall of Gwalior and flight of Sindhia once again brought about a total change of complexion in the situation of the freedom-fighters. This led to the collapse of the British authority once again in Jalaun and other neighbouring regions and the area fell in the hands of Barjor Singh and Daulat Singh of Indurki. Towards the end of July they began to close round Jalaun and turning their attention once more to Konch drove out the Gursarai chief and captured the town alongwith 2 guns.[2] On the 2nd August, they took Jalaun, but hearing that British troops were moving from Kalpi abandoned the town after killing the *thanadar*. The Kalpi force now remained at Jalaun; and in the middle of the month a strong detachment was sent under Ashburner to act against Barjor Singh.[3] On the 4th September 1858, Ashburner attacked and drove him out of Mau Mahoni. The next day Mcduff, had moved out of Kalpi attacked and defeated a large body of freedom-fighters at Sarawan, 10 miles north of Jalaun killing about 150 of them. Several other such indecisive engagements were fought at different places. At Kachhwahagarh, Mcduff's forces, however, made a decisive breakthrough and re-established British authority in the district. But it was not till Tantia Tope had been finally defeated that the Kalpi force was able to take the field, without the anxiety for their base of operations, and clear the western parganas of Barjor Singh and others like Daulat Singh and the raja of Bhadek.[4] On the 6th April, 1859, Mc Inroy's Banda Horse met with a detached party of Barjor Singh's band near Mau Mahoni on the Pahuj river. Barjor Singh and Daulat Singh with their men took to the ravines of the Sind river on the Gwalior border.[5] On the 14th May, the Jalaun Military Police under Swinney attacked a large force under Daulat Singh and Barjor Singh near Sihonda on the neighbouring Sind river. A bloody battle was fought and Swinney's body of troops was repulsed with heavy losses. On the 24th May Barjor Singh entered the Bhander pargana of Jhansi with his men and plundered the town and burnt it. Later on, he retreated to the ravines near Saiyadnagar at the confluence of Dhasan and Betwa rivers. He tried to cross Betwa at Saiyadnagar-Kotra and carry the war into Jalaun but was prevented from doing so.[6] A series of engagements took place between his forces and the British troops and while the British were engaged in his pursuit, Daulat Singh who had crossed over to Gwalior, recrossed Sind river and occupied the town and fort of Indurki (in district Jalaun) but was driven out by the British troops under Osborne on 27th June, 1859.[7] On 31st July, 1859, Barjor Singh again entered Jalaun from Datia and

1. Chaudhri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 213
2. Chaudhri, *op. cit.*, pp. 213-14; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 143
3. *Ibid.*
4. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 143
5. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, p. 655
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 656-57

plundered the two British villages of Budrowa and Pura near Talgaon.[1] On the 10th October Barjor Singh, who had retreated back to Gwalior and recruited fresh troops,plundered Jalaun district and burnt the village of Barra and went back to the territory of Datia. To end the constant harrassment Wheeler moved out with a huge force and in the month of November, 1859, and organised a campaign in the neighbouring areas of Jalaun and after defeating Barjor Singh's forces fined the State of Datia for giving shelter to him and others.[2] Thus, the Indians lost their last ditch battle and with it the last flicker of the first freedom movement extinguished. By the end of 1859, the district of Jalaun and other neighbouring tracts had come under the firm grip of the British.

The subsequent years except for some social movements were adminjstrative changes movements and the passing and application of various laws to the district. The most prominent being the Regulation Act XX of 1890 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh) by which all the enactments of the Allahabad division were enforced in the district of Jalaun.[3]

The year 1882 was a very notable for the district of Jalaun because of the beginning of the construction of the Indian Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which was opened in 1889.[4] Originally, built to facilitate the famine operations in the region, this helped in the development of trade and commerce and linked the industrial city of Kanpur with that of Bombay. Similarly, the introduction of English education brought to Jalaun western political ideas of nationalism and liberalism and helped in the growth of political consciousness amongst the educated classes.

During the closing years of the 19th century, the activities of the Arya Samaj were limited up to the big towns of the district, and it was not much active in the rural area but it weilded considerable influence over the people and resulted in a mass social movement. This and other factors combined together to generate a feeling of discontent in the minds of the people, which ultimately transformed itself in the political movement with the Congress party acting as the mouthpiece and expression media of the people's feelings and aspiration.

The twentieth century thus began with the heralding of a new wave of nationalism in the whole of India and Jalaun also did not remain unaffected. The Congress which had already become the mouth piece of people's aspirations at the national level, was becoming increasingly popular in this district and a branch of it was founded

1. Rizvi, *op. cit.*, p. 657
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 658-660
3. Joshi, E. B. : *Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers, Jhansi*, (Lucknow) 1965), p. 70
4. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 51

in the first quarter of the 20th century. The youth of the district was already restive for quite sometime. The first movement in which people of this district participated was the Home Rule Movement launched in the year 1915 by Mrs Annie Besant and Lok Manya Tilak, as an auxiliary to the Indian National Congress[1], with the one object of achieving home rule for the country. i. e. granting of some autonomous type of government to the Indians by their British rulers. thus, "bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration". At first the Congress session did not accept the idea that within it a new organisation should be established as it would weaken the Congress but later on it adopted the proposal in 1916 and within a few days, branches were formed at Bombay, Kanpur. Allahabad and some other cities. Manni Lal Pande of the district joined this movement and soon became an active member of the league.

At this time the Congress and the Home Rule League were working for the freedom of the country in close co-operation. The people of this district also did not lag behind and joined the Congress and the Home Rule League in large numbers. Among the earliest to join the Congress from this district were Gauri Shankar and Lallu Ram of Konch, who joined the organisation in 1918, and 1919 respectively.[2] When Mahatma Gandhi joined the pilitical movement on return from abroad, he gave it a new impetus and a unique direction. He launched the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920 in which he had mass support. A great number of people joined the movement and the atmosphere of the district was humming with political activity. Hundreds of people participated in the *hartals* and many public meetings were organised in which the local leaders like Beni Prasad Chopra of Konch, Beni Madho of Jalaun, late Chaturbhuj Sharma (who later on became a state minister) and Dhanraj Paliwal of village Pindari exhorted the people to non-co-operate with a government which had not kept its promise of granting Home Rule. They also exhorted them to use only commodities produced indigenously, and boycott everything foreign. This movement for Swadeshi, particularly aimed at the revival, of hand spinning and weaving, removal of untouchability and the unity of all the people against the oppressive imperialist British rule, Hindus and Muslims were asked to bury mutual hatred and asked to strive for freedom unitedly. People were persuaded to give up alcoholic drinks which led to their degeneration, to leave government jobs, withdraw their wards from English and government schools and boycott the courts and take their disputes to the panchayats organised throughout the district. The movement was all the time peaceful but the effect was magical and nearly all the shops in the towns of the district were closed. Funds were collected for 'Tilak's 'Swaraj fund' and opening of *pathshalas* and indigenous schools sponsored by the Congress. Hindi-Urdu schools were also opened. Leaders from all the districts of Uttar Pradesh gathered at Allahabad for the All

1. *Fighters of Freedom. Who's Who* Jhansi Division. p. 2, Majumdar R. C. : *History and Culture of Indian people*, Vol. XI, *Struggle for Freedom*, (Bombay) pp. 249-50
2. *Fighters of Freedom Who's Who* (Jhansi Division). pp. 12, 20

India Congress Committee meeting in 1921 to chalk out the future plan of action for the non-co-operation movement which had already gained much popular support. All the leaders were rounded up and jailed before they could return to their districts and convey to the people of the programme of the Congress. In Jalaun many of those who had stayed back were also arrested, the prominent among these being Beni Madho, who was prosecuted for delivering a seditious speech.[1] Gauri Shankar Chaturbhuj Sharma, Manni Lal Pande, Ram Narayan Agarwal and hundreds of others were imprisoned.[2]

The beginning of the year 1922 witnessed a renewed wave of nationalism in the district. Processions were taken out and public meetings were held with people coming out in large numbers carrying flags in their hands to demonstrate against the foreign rule. On January 22, 1922 at a public meeting, a resolution was passed at Kalpi to carry the 'Swaraj' flag round the town and to collect money for Tilak's 'Swaraj Fund'. Picketting of shops selling foreign goods and cloth was started. Bills were posted on the 'Sewa Samiti' boards and other public places urging the people to prepare for a mass Civil Disobedience Movement.

On the 27th January, a public meeting was held at Konch urging people to picket liquor shops and reminding them of the happening, at the Jallianwala Bagh. On February, 13th and 14th, 1922, people in large numbers crowded the court where Beni Madho was being tried for his speach. They were protesting against his trial and demonstrating for his release. Local leaders addressed the people asking them not to be cowed down by repressive measures of the British and exhorted them to join the movement in biggar numbers and to use only everything 'swadeshi'. A 'swadeshi' store was opened at Konch in February, 1922 which made brisk sale of Indian goods. Simultaneously, picketing of liquor shops at Konch was started by the Congress volunteers. They also induced drapers in Konch to allow them to put the Sewa Samiti seal on 'Swadeshi' cloth displayed for sale. A national school was opened at Jalaun on February 15, 1922.

The same year, on June 23rd, Gauri Shankar Misra, a prominent Congressman from Allahabad addressed a fairly large gathering which was presided over by a local leader named Ramdin Futsaria. Gauri Shankar Misra exhorted people to work for freedom-a noble cause-and told them that mass arrests made by the British rulers had not deterred the freedom fighters from courting arrests. He also appealed to them to use *khaddar* and asked them to work for the upliftment of the depressed classes and social reforms to generate political consciousness even in the lowest strate of the society.

Similarly at Madhogarh a public meeting was held on the 27th June in which Krishna Bihari Bijni Bahadur and Kalicharan who had come from Etawah emphasized the use of *khaddar* and told

1. *Fighters of Freedom, Who's Who* (Jhansi Division), p 5
2. *Ibid.*, p. 5

the people that British rulers had lost the confidence of the Indians by breaking the promises which they had made before the First World War. They also urged the people to boycott the courts and to take their disputes to panchayats for arbitration. At this time the Congress Civil Disobedience Committee had appointed regular sub-committees in practically all the districts to find out the response to the call for non-co-operation with regard to this district, the committee reported that the effect of the call was satisfactory and people had joined the freedom movement in very large numbers. About this time a second Swadeshi store was opened in the district. The Congress workers also proposed to start non co-operation press and a newspaper to be called '*Nirbhaya*' at Konch. Pamphlets wri tten by Smt. Swarup Rani Nehru and leaflets were distributed. On 30th June, 1922, while addressing a huge public meeting at Konch. Surajbali Prasad of Kanpur. and Babu Ram and Krishna Bihari of Etawah congratulated the people of the district for giving such wide support to the movement and told them that the Civil Disobedience Movement was soon going to be launched in which their whole hearted support was solicited. They asked the people not to pay any taxes and rents to the government with a view to the government machinery. The British rule was branded as the 'rule of Ravana'. The people also warned that in case of failure of the movement repression, by the British would start with greater vigour. As planned earlier, on July 29, 1922, the Konch Congress Committee started a non-co-operation press and brought out a newspaper. Babu Ram Vaish became the first manager of the press. The propaganda for the non-co-operation movement was renewed. Krishna Gopal Sharma, who had been arrested in connection with the movement, was on his release and given a rousing reception by the residence of the town. Later on, he addressed a big public meeting explaining to the public the principles of non-co-operation and exhorting them to have faith in their leader Gandhiji.

In August at the time of Nag Panchmi fair, he made a tour of the district and mobilised people's support for the movement at Kalpi, where 'Tilak Day' was celebrated with great enthusiasm The district political conference was held at Konch on December 17, and 18, in which about a thousand persons were present. Resolutions were passed affirming full support to the policies of the Congress party in carrying on the movement.

The British government getting tired of arresting people, ultimately decided to release the political prisoners because the jails were overflowing with them. Therefore, in January 1923 all the political prisioners were released. They were enthusiastically received by the public at the railway station of Kalpi and a procession was taken out through the town and a rousing reception was given to them at Orai. Similarly, Gandhiji's release from the jail was celebrated in a grand style at Jalaun in February, 1923.

But as Gandhiji had already called of the non-co-operation movement and there was practically no political activity in the district, the people soon got weary of this uneasy calm. This lull gave the armed revolutionaries an opportunity to organise themselves and many youngmen of the district participated in these activities. Prominent among them was Birbhadra Tiwari of Orai, who took an active part in the famous 'Kakori Conspiracy Case' of February, 1924,[1] which gave quite jolt to the British administration. Birbhadra Tiwari was arrested along with the other accused and was tried but was aquitted of the several charges viz., of waging a war against the king, and for being a party to the armed conspiracy, murder and dacoity.[2] The case for the revolutionaries was fought by eminent lawyers like Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, R. F. Bahadurji, Chandra Bhanu Gupta and Mohan Lal Saxena. Although the conspiracy was foiled by the authorities the revolutionary movement continued and the people of this district took considerable interest in such activities. In order to escape arrests the political workers of the district resorted to quiet and constructive work and tried to build communal harmony which had been disturbed by the British policy of divide and rule. The year 1925 saw some renewed activity on the part of the Congress and demonstrations and public meetings were held. At a public meeting held on June 20, 1925 condolence speeches were made on the death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das. Beni Madho, a local leader eulogised his contribution to the freedom movement, and asked the youth of the district to follow the path shown by the departed leader. Pamphlets were distributed which contained the basic principles of *satyagraha* and non-co-operation movements. In spite of all these activities this period in the history of the freedom movement of the district, as elsewhere, was a period of uneasy calm which signalled a forthcoming storm.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, the government appointed the (all white) Simon Commission in 1927 with Sir John Simon as its chairman. The exclusion of Indians from a body which was to prepare a future constitution for India was so unnatural and unreasonable that it became unacceptable to all the Indians and aroused widespread resentment throughout the country. Protest meetings and black flag demonstrations were held all over the district, even in remotest villages. The people were so indignant at this slight that an all parties' conference was called in 1928 which appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Pt. Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution, and declared by a resolution that the aim of the people was dominion status for India. Gandhiji also promised that if the government did not accept this resolution, he would launch a new mass movement called "the Civil Disobedience Movement". Congressmen and others were asked to refrain from direct or indirect participation in future elections, and to resign any seats they were holding in the legislature, and committees and the people were asked not to pay any taxes or rents. In this district also demonstrations were

1. Gupta, M. N. : *Bhartiya Krantiya Andolan Ka Itihas*, (Hindi), (Delhi, 1960), p 245
2. *Ibid.*

held and the day the Simon Commission landed in India, was observed as the black day. Flag processions were taken out practically everyday in 1930, which were led by Samman Singh, Panna Lal, Jai Deo, Gauri Shankar, late Chaturbhuj Sharma Goswami Jagatpuri, Gopal Das Tiwari, Swami Brahma Nand alias Ram Din Pahariya and joined by thousands of people who came forward to suffer for the motherland.[1] "No rent" campaigns were organised and the revenue collection in practically all the tahsils came to a stop. The officials who resorted to violence and large scale arrests could not contain this new tide of nationalism. Demonstrations were organised with the whole-hearted support of the people. Local leaders like Chittar Singh Niranjan, Badri Prasad Purwar, Baij Nath Varma, Badri Prasad of village Parsan in Jalaun tahsil led the Civil Disobedience Movement in their villages but village Parsan soon became the most active village.[2] Surprised by this sudden erruption of mass movement the government resorted to large scale arrests of the leaders and volunteers, but batches after batches of volunteers went to jail happily and soon the jails were filled to their utmost capacity. The government also resorted to prohibitive measures like banning of public meetings and imposition of section 144 and severe beating of volunteers. Not long after the rulers saw the futility of these measures and called the leaders to the first Round Table Conference which, although boycotted by the Congress, was attended by some prominent leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and others. The Congress, in turn, seeing through the sinister designs of the British to wean away the Muslims from the main political stream, concluded the famous Gandhi-Irwin pact in 1931 which provided for the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement all over the country and the release of all the leaders from jail. All who had courted arrest in the district during the movement were released and were accorded warm public receptions. They utilised these meetings to narrate their experiences in the British jails of the excesses of the jail officials.

With the failure of the second Round Table Conference Gandhiji was arrested by the orders of the victory and this was followed by the wholesale arrests of the Congress leaders and volunteers. Gandhiji gave a call to the nation to resume the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932 and to boycott all foreign goods and cloth and also launched the famous Salt Satyagraha. The district responding to his call, gave its full support to the movement and batches of volunteers were organised to make salt in violation of the ban imposed by elien government. Local leaders like Gokul Singh, Goswami Jagatpuri, Gopal Das Tiwari, Gauri Shankar, Jagannath Chaurasia, Jagdish Narain Rusiya, late Chaturbhuj Sharma, Mahant Jagatpuri, Lalloo Ram Mihra, Lal Singh Tengar and scores of others were rounded[3] up but even these repressive measures could not dampen the spirits of the people who actively participated in the "no rent campaigns" and boycott of

1. *Fighters of Freedom, Who's Who* (Jhansi Division), pp. 6 to 12
2. *Ibid*
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 4 to 16

foreign goods and cloth and made a bonfire of these commodities. Students in large numbers left government schools and joined national school. Lawyers boycotted the courts and hundreds of others left government jobs. In response to the Congress a resolution to celebrate the 26th January as the "Independence Day", enthusiastic celebrations were held all over the district particularly at Konch, Kalpi and Orai Flags were hoisted on the Congress offices to the accompaniment of patriotic songs and a call was given to enroll more volunteers. The government was prepared to meet this mass movement and was not caught unawares as in 1930. It resorted to third degree methods and nearly all the political prisoners irrespective of their status were given 'C' class, treated like ordinary criminals and heavy fines often running into four figures were imposed on them.[1]

The freedom fighters in their turn organised picketing of liquor, and foreign cloth shops and pursuaded people not to buy foreign goods. Sometimes fines were also imposed on shop owners for selling foreign goods by the picketers. A huge flag procession was taken out and flag was hoisted on the municipal board's office at Kalpi. The police in a desperate attempt to break the spirits of the freedom-fighters resorted to lathi-charge injuring many people. Even women and children were beaten mercilessly. Among the local leaders who were arrested for making salt were Baijnath Verma, Chandra Bhanu Vidyarthi of Kalpi Chittar Singh Niranjan, Gokul Singh, Gauri Shankar and Goswami Jagatpuri.[2] Volunteers used to go around the town asking people to make salt collectively and nearly 1,000 people were arrested and dumped in jails for participating in this illegal activity and were subjected to in inhuman torture. But the nationalist fervour was at its peak with tremendous zeal among the people.

At this very time, a district political conference was held at Orai on April 12, 1931 which was presided over by Smt. Uma Nehru of Allahabad. The conference was attended by nearly 3,000 volunteers from all over the district. Most of the people were villagers. In her presidential address, Smt. Nehru deplored the hanging of Bhagat Singh and mourned the death of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. She also exhorted the people to stop the payment of revenue and other taxes but asked them to remain non-violent. Raghunath Dhulekar informed the audience about the anti-people policies of the government and warned that it was out to fan the fire of communal violence for its own selfish ends. Among other prominent speakers were Chaturbhuj Sharma, who moved a resolution to mourn the death of Moti Lal Nehru and Bhagat Singh. The second day of the conference was marked by a fairly large gathering of women. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in Gandhi and the speakers descrised the victories won by the Congress and the way the government had been compelled to come to terms.

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1. Majumdar, R.C.: *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. III, (Calcutta. 1963). p. 409
2. *Fighters of Freedom, Who's who* (Jhansi Division), pp. 6 to 17

In the first week of July a big public meeting was held at Air village in Orai tahsil which was addressed by local workers Chaturbhuj Sharma and Moti Lal and Ram Narayan of Kanpur. They called upon the people and zamindars and farmers to unite and bring complaints against police excesses. Copies of the resolutions of the provincial Congress calling upon for not making any compromise on the sale of foreign cloth were also distributed among the people gathered in the meeting.

While the Civil Disobedience was in full swing despite of the unabated fury of governmental repression and the imprisonment of almost all prominent workers of the district during the years 1931 and 1933, Gandhiji suddenly raised the question of the representation of depressed classes, and staked his life on a satisfactory solution of the same.[1] The movement, therefore, was suspended and the British got some respite and renewed their repression with greater vigour. Nevertheless sporadic demonstrations continued to occur and the 26th January, 1933, was celebrated with great enthusiasm in the district. National flags were hoisted at all public places and Congress offices. Many persons were arrested for violating prohibitory orders, but people continued to offer individual Civil Disobedience. At this time a district political conference was convened at Kalpi on February 27, 1935 which was presided over by Purshottam Das Tandon. He briefed all the Congressmen about the forthcoming Government of India Act 1935 and the elections to be held under its provisions, and asked the people to shake of slavish mentality.

With the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935 the Congress, which had boycotted the third Round Table Conference, decided after long deliberations to contest the elections. It reorganised itself in the district and opened a number of offices. Both the candidates set up by it were elected in 1937 to the legislative assembly with a thumping margin over their rivals.[2] The Congress party was returned to the provincial assembly with a huge majority and formed the government, on the issue of India's unilateral participation in the Second World War, the Congress ministry resigned. The organisation was once again declared illegal and it launched individual *satyagraha* (agitation). Hundreds of people were rounded up and interned in jails, prominent among them being Asharfi Lal, Babu Ram, Gauri Shankar, Babboo Singh Rathor, Badri Prasad Purwar, Bal Krishna Khare, Banwari Lal of Orai, Beni Prasad Chopra, Beni Madhav Tiwari, Chaturbhuj Sharma, Chittar Singh Niranjan, Kali Charan Bisariya, Lila Dhar Paliwal, Lallu Ram Dwivedi and Manni Lal Pande.[3] Besides many women volunteers of the district also participated in this movement, the notable among them being Prem Mai Devi, Annapurna Devi Bhadoria and Rameshwari Devi.[4] Many of the volunteers also were held under the Defence of India Rules and were not bailed out for a long time.

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1. Majumdar, R. C. : *op. cit.* pp. 475-76
2. *Fighters of Freedom, Who's who* (Jhansi Division), pp. 21-22
3. Ibid., pp. 1 to 22
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 1 and 28

At this juncture, when it seemed that the movement would succumb to the repressive measures of the British, the year 1942 saw new dimensions in the Congress movement. The famous 'Quit India' resolution was passed at Bombay on 9th August, 1942. Overnight all the Congress leaders were apprehended and detained in order to deprive the movement of its sting and effective leadership. Despite this drastic action, the movement flourished and Jalaun district did not play an insignificant role in it. The arrests were immediately followed by non-violent popular demonstrations in the shape of meetings, *hartals* and processions all over the district. Congress volunteers carrying flags in their hands shouted nationalist and anti-British slogans and sang patriotic songs. Shops and other business establishments downed their shutters despite the government's stern steps to check the gathering momentum. Communication lines were broken and people gathered on railway platforms and put boulders to stop the trains at Kalpi and other railway stations in the district. The administration resorted to violent lathi-charges to disperse the crowds and mass arrests were made. Thousands of people went to jails and were not bailed out in order to paralyse the popular upsurge. These repressive measures infuriated the people and in spite of the repeated requests by the leaders to remain non-violent, violence erupted at many places. This resulted in clashes with the police in which brickbats and other missiles were freely used by agitators in retaliation to police lathi-charge and firing. Students left their studies, many government servants abstained from official duties and some of them actively participated in the freedom movement. The lead in courting arrests and organising demonstrations against the government was given by local leaders like Banwari Lal of Orai, Chaturbhuj Sharma, Banshidhar Agarwal, Bhagirath Singh, Badri Prasad Purwar and many others.[1] Telegraph and post offices were burnt or ransacked and communications were disrupted. Thousands were arrested and were either jailed or were deported to far flung pleces. The movement because of police atrocities in the urban centres now shifted to the villages and dak-bungalows, which were regarded as the symbols of the British bureaucracy, were burnt. The government resorted to collective fines and various other measures of mass terror, but these failed to cow down the spirit of the people. The movement became more vigorous and every effort was made to paralyse the governmental machinery. When this movement was going on with such great enthusiasm with peasants refusing to pay land tax, people not accepting paper money and trying to create a parallel government machinery by organising *Swarajya* panchayats, the Second World War came to an end in 1945. As the British rulers had realised that it was no longer possible to rule Indians at the point of bayonet or guns, they decided to leave the country and paved the way for the transfer of power. The elections were held in 1946 and all the Congress candidates from this district were elected to the State lagislature. Thus, after a long and bitter struggle, India became independent on the 15th August 1947, fulfilled a long cherished dream of the people who had made great sacrifices for this cause.

1. *Fighters of Freedom, op cit.*, (Jhansi Division). pp. 2 to 15

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

The total population of the district according to the 1971 Census was 8,13,490 (males 4,37,972 and females 3,75,518). The following statement gives the tahsil-wise statistics of the population :

District/Tahsil	Population		
	Persons	Male	Female
District total	8,13,490	4,37,972	3,75,518
Jalaun	2,89,722	1,55,991	1,33,731
Konch	1,91,612	1,03,330	88,282
Orai	1,54,776	83,662	71,114
Kalpi	1,77,380	94,989	82,991

In 1971, the area of the district, according to the Central Statistical Organisation of India, was 4,549 sq. km. The district occupied 34th position regarding area and 45th position in respect of population in the State.

Further the density of population in the district in that year stood at 179 persons per sq. km. which was lesser than the State average of 300 persons per sq. km. Among the tahsils Jalaun is the most densely populated with 216 persons per sq. km., followed by Konch 181, Orai 164 and Kalpi 139 persons per sq. km.

In rural and urban areas of the district the density of population was 155 and 4,638 persons per sq. km. respectively.

The number of females per 1,000 males in 1901 was 937 which decreased to 931 in 1911, and further fell down to 901 but in 1931 it rose to 908, which again fell to 904 in 1941 ; in 1951 it was 908 which came to 886 in 1961 and further decreased to 857 in 1971. In 1971, the district had a lower sex-ratio (857) than that of Uttar Pradesh (879) taken as a whole. Further the rural and urban sex-ratio of the district was 861 and 832 respectively.

Growth of Population

The first enumeration was done in 1853 and was confined to parganas Kalpi and Konch which, as then constituted, were included in the Hamirpur district. Kalpi had then ascertained area of 456 sq. km. and Konch of 396 sq. km. The total population of the two was 54,483 and 54,271 persons, respectively, giving densities of 803 and 918 persons to the sq. km. and thus happened to be the most thickly populated portions of western Bundelkhand at the time.

The next census was taken in 1865 when the district, after considerable reshuffling, had attained approximately its present formation. At this census when the whole district was enumerated the population was 4,05,604 persons of whom 1,84,073 were females. The density of population was 781 persons per sq. km. A small decrease in population by 1,220 persons was noted at the Census of 1872 which gave a total of 4,04,384 persons with a density of 676 persons per sq. km. The total number of villages returned was 840, only one of which contained from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitents, and only two others over 10,000; while of the whole number 344 had less than 200 and 263 between two and five increase of 3.38 per cent over the figures of 1872. Every pargana with 832 persons per sq. km. followed by Madhogarh with 822 persons per sq. km.

At the Census of 1881 the area of the district was reduced to 3,825 sq. km. by excluding Rampura, Jagamanpur and Gopalpura. The population of the district was found to be 4,18,142 persons and the average density 836 per sq.km. representing an increase of 3.38 per cent over the figures of 1872. Every pargana had gained except Kalpi, where the decrease amounted to over 12 per cent. This was probably due to the famine of 1877-78 but the fact that the district as a whole had improved, shows, how the measures of relief undertaken in that year had prevented death and emigration. The number of towns and villages was returned as 857, but the district no longer had any town with over 15,000 inhabitants, the population of Kalpi having fallen from 15,570 to 14,306; 336 villages contained less than 200 inhabitants and 275 more between two and five hundred.

Before the Census of 1891 was taken the pargana of Madhogarh had been abolished and its component villages redistributed over Konch and Jalaun, leaving the district with four parganas. The total population was returned at 3,96,361 persons, a decrease of over 5 per cent on the figures of 1881. Every tahsil had lost except Konch, which recorded a rise of less than 1 per cent, the decline in Jalaun amounting to over 8 per cent. The decrease was ascribed to the evil effects of agricultural depression resulting from bad seasons aggravated by over assessment. Jalaun was the only district in the Allahabad division that showed decrease of population. The total number of towns and villages returned was 861 but only two of these had over 10,000 inhabitants

In the Census of 1901 it was ascertained that there had been a slight increase on the figures of 1891. The total number of inhabitants was 4,24,017 giving nearly an average density of 705 per sq. km. Jalaun had gained almost as largely as it had lost in the previous decade, and recorder an increase. Konch too recorded a marginal increase but Orai and Kalpi registered a decrease. The most populous pargana was Jalaun with 988 persons per sq. km. followed by Konch with 866 ; while Orai had 499 and Kalpi only 486 persons per sq. km. The general rise in population during the decade was remarkable in the face of the awful droughts of 1895 to 1897.

The decennial growth of population in the district during the period 1901-1971, as per Census records, was as under :

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	4,24,617	2,18,941	2,05,076	—	
1911	4,31,153	2,23,255	2,07,903	+ 7,141	+ 1.68
1921	4,31,164	2,26,820	2,04,344	+ 6	Nil
1931	4,52,074	2,36,951	2,15,123	+ 20,910	+ 4.85
1941	5,15,476	2,70,664	2,44,812	+ 63,462	+ 14.02
1951	5,55,572	2,90,114	2,63,458	+ 38,096	+ 7.39
1961	6,63,168	3,51,704	3,11,464	+ 1,09,596	+ 19.80
1971	8,13,490	4,37,972	3,75,518	+ 1,50,322	+ 22.67

During 1901-71, the population of the district registered an increase of 91.9, higher than that of the State during the same period, which was 81.7 per cent. The maximum rate of growth in the district (22.67 per cent) was recorded during the decade 1961-71 which was much higher than the State average of 19.78 per cent.

Emigration and Immigration

According to the Census of 1961, about 89.6 per cent were born within the district, 7.8 per cent in other districts of the State, 2.3 per cent in other parts of India and 0.1 per cent in other countries. Among those from other countries 586 were from Pakistan; 83 from Nepal, 5 from Burma; and 3 from all other countries. The immigrants from Pakistan were mostly displaced persons. The duration of residence of more than half (60.8 per cent) of the immigrants was over 10 years. About 83.9 per cent immigrants were returned from rural areas and the remaining 16.1 per cent from the urban. Among them 17.4 per cent were males and 82.6 per cent females.

Of the immigrants from adjacent States, 417 persons (males 186, females 226) were from Rajastran, 373 persons males 245 females 130) from Punjab, 90 persons (males 38, females 52), from Delhi and 77 persons (males 33, females 44) from Bihar. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 52,060 (males 10 005, females 42,055).

A number of persons must have gone out from the district to other parts of the State or country or even abroad for education, employment, trade or business or on account of marriage. The figures of emigrants is, however, not available.

Rural/Urban Distribution

At the Census of 1971 the district comprised of four tahsils of Jalaun, Orai, Kalpi and Konch, and had four towns of the same name. There were 957 inhabited villages and 199 uninhabited villages. The tahsilwise distribution of population, number of villages and towns is given below :

Tahsil	Villages		Towns	Population		
Rural/Urban	Inhabited	Uninhabited		Persons	Male	Female
Jalaun tahsil	378	64		2,89,722	1,55,991	1,33,731
Jalaun rural	378	64		2,70,148	1,45,599	1,24,549
Jalaun M. B.	—	—	1	19,574	10,392	9,182
Konch tahsil	248	67		1,91,612	1,03,330	88,282
Konch rural	248	67		1,68,209	87,927	75,282
Konch M. B.			1	23,403	15,403	13,000
Orai tahsil	131	26		1,54,776	83,662	71,114
Orai rural	131	26		1,12,263	59,925	52,338
Orai M. B.			1	42,513	23,737	18,776
Kalpi tahsil	200	42		1,77,380	94,989	82,391
Kalpi rural	200	42	—	1,56,046	83,496	72,550
Kalpi M. B.	—	—	1	21,334	11,493	9,841

Some more details of rural and urban distribution of population in each tahsil are given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

Distribution of Rural Population

The pattern of rural population is revealed in the frequency distribution of villages on the basis of population. The following statement as per Census of 1971, gives some relevant particulars about inhabited villages :—

Range of Population	No. of villages	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage of villages (with varying population
Less than 200	163	17,513	9,455	8,068	17.04
200—499	309	1,06,087	56,830	49,257	32.28
500—999	275	1,92,617	1,03,122	89,495	28.74
1,000—1,999	150	2,08,517	1,11,852	96,665	15.67
2,000—4,999	55	1,49,354	80,616	68,738	5.74
5,000—9,999	5	27,568	15,072	12,496	0.53
Total	957	7,01,666	3,76,947	3,24,719	100%

Of the 957 inhabited villages, 472 fall in the group with a population below 500 persons, 425 in the group with a population between 500 and 1,999 and 55 in the group with a population of more than 2,000 persons. Only 5 villages fall in the group with a population of 5,000 and 9,999. There is concentration of population in the medium sized villages, which predominate in the district.

The number of inhabited villages varies from decade to decade due to various circumstances such as merger of small hamlets with big villages or emergence of big hamlets or separate villages.

Displaced Persons

As many as 1,020 displaced persons came to this district. The details as per Census of 1951, are given below :

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Total Population of displaced Persons	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Date unstated	Children born in India
1,018	417	420	28	54	16	35	—

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Date unstated	Children born in India
—	2	—	—	—	—	2

Displaced Persons from District unstated

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Date unstated	Children born in India
28	14	—	—	—	4	—

LANGUAGE

Prior to the operations of the Census of 1951, Hindustani was recorded as the language of the people who declared their mother-tongue to be Hindi or Urdu but at the Census of 1951 the actual mother-tongue, whether Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani was recorded as such. As many as 12 languages were spoken as mother-tongue. At that time 99.8 per cent of the people of the district returned Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani as their mother-tongue. Among the other mother-tongues spoken the main were Sindhi (0.1 per cent) and Punjabi (0.1 per cent). Out of 5.55 lakhs of the population in the district only 914 or 0.2 per cent were bilingual (in Indian languages).

The district of Jalaun is bordered in the west by Bhind and Etawah ; in the north, for the most part by Etawah, and south western portion of Kanpur where people generally speak a form of Brajbhasha. On account of rivers, however, the traffic between these parts has not been as great as would normally be excepted, still the language spoken by the people residing in these parts and the bordering districts of Etawah Bhind and Kanpur is indistinguishable from each other. The language spoken in the rest of the district in south merges into Bundelkhandi.

In 1971, about half a dozen languages were spoken by the inhabitants of the district, the percentage of the Hindi speaking people was about 94.72, that of Urdu 4,79, that of Punjabi and Sindhi only 0.01 each.

Script

The main scripts are Devanagri for Hindi and allied languages, the Persian for Urdu, Gurumukhi for Punjabi and Sindhi for Sindhi.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The population of the district, as classified according to different religions at the Census 1971, comprised 7,44,275 Hindus, 66,745 Muslims, 1,433 Buddhists, 711 Sikhs, 174 Christians and 152 Jains. The total rural and urban distribution of each religious community was as under :

	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Buddhist	Sikh	Christian
District	7,44,275	66,745	152	1,433	711	174
Rural	6,61,365	38,711	81	1,416	3	80
Urban	82,910	28,034	71	17	708	84

Sikhs are mostly concentrated in the urban areas as is the case in other parts of the State.

In 1971, the Hindus constituted 91.4 and the Muslims 8.2 per cent of the total population of the district as against 92.4 per cent and 7.6 per cent in 1961. The proportions differ considerably in the urban and rural areas. In respect of urban areas respective ratio was 74.14 and 25.07 per cent while in the rural areas it was 94.25 and 5.51 per cent respectively.

Principal Communities

Hindus—Of the total population of the district the bulk (91.4 per cent) are, as stated earlier Hindus. The pattern of society among the Hindus of the district, as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system; the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaishya and the Shudra, and each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. At the Census of 1901, no fewer than 74 castes were represented in the district, but as separate figures of castes and subcastes were not taken into account after the Census of 1931, it is not possible to estimate their numerical strength in the district at the present time

The traditional distribution of occupations, which constituted the *raison detre* for the four principal castes must be regarded to have been greatly altered. In this regard, it may be noted that the *Varnasramadharma* has been replaced by *Yugadharma*. The Brahmana has no more a monopoly of learning than Vishya of

trade, the Kshatriya of governance and the Shudra of tilling the soil. In every community there is common hunger for education, craze for white collared jobs and desire of getting positions of power in public life. Kachhis and Ahirs, distributed all over the district constitute the principal cultivating castes. Koris, Chamars and Doms designated as Harijans, are largely labourers. Some of them hold land as tenants and many are still engaged in traditional crafts.

Brahmans are found in large numbers in all tahsils, but are considerably more numerous in Jalaun and Konch than in Kalpi and Orai. The majority belong to the Kanaujiya division.

Rajput inhabitants of the district belong to a variety of clans, three of which, naming Sengars, Chauhans and Kachhwahas greatly exceed all others and among these the most numerous clan is that of Sengars..

The occupational groups like Koris, Kahars, Dhanuks, Kurmis, Dhobis etc. together form a small percentage of Hindu population, and are spread throughout the district.

There are also some other groups associated with district professions or trades. For instance, the Ahirs are primarily a caste of cowherds and have distinctly agricultural background. They are to be found in greatest strength in Orai and Kalpi, where the deep ravines fringing the Yamuna and Betwa furnish them with grazing-grounds needed for the pasture of their cattle. This caste claims Mathura as the cradle of its race and declares that in the time of Krishna they were the village Banias of Brindaban, and that those who had over 1,000 head of cattle were known as Nandbansi while those with less were called Gwalabansi. The Nandbansi Ahirs outnumber all other subdivisions in this district.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the Harijans comprise the lowest strata of society. They are still socially, economically and educationally backward. For rapid development, a large number of their groups and subgroups have been classified as Scheduled Castes.

More than a dozen subdivisions of the Scheduled Castes are represented in the district. In 1971 they numbered 2,24,633 which formed nearly 27.61 per cent of the district population as against 27.8 per cent in 1961. Among them the most numerous were the Chamars including Lona Chamars. Regarding distribution of Scheduled Castes it is interesting to note that all the districts in Jhansi division of which the present district is also a part, have a higher percentage of their populations than the State average. As regards Scheduled Tribes, their number is negligible, and majority of them reside in rural areas. According to the 1971 Census, only two member of the Scheduled Tribes were residing in the urban areas of the district.

The following statement gives tahsilwise number of Scheduled Castes in 1971:

District/Tahsil	Scheduled Castes		
	Persons	Male	Female
District			
Rural	2,01,415	1,08,322	93,093
Urban	23,218	12,769	10,449
Total	2,24,633	1,21,091	1,03,542
Jalaun			
Rural	75,882	40,928	34,954
Urban	4,776	2,529	2,247
Total	80,658	43,457	37,201
Konch			
Rural	49,545	26,774	22,771
Urban	5,712	3,168	2,544
Total	55,257	29,942	25,315
Orai			
Rural	34,154	18,207	15,947
Urban	9,142	5,142	4,000
Total	43,296	23,349	19,947
Kalpi			
Rural	41,834	22,413	19,421
Urban	3,588	1,930	1,658
Total	45,422	24,343	21,079

Muslims—At the 1971 Census 66,745 persons (35,164 males, 31,581 females) or about 8.2 per cent of the total population of the district were found professing the Islamic faith. Majority of the Muslims in the district belong to the Sunni sect. Among them the most numerous are the Sheikhs followed by Pathans. The sheikhs, who belong mainly to the Qureshi and Siddiqi subdivisions, and the Pathans, who are for the most part Ghoris, are equally distributed through all the tahsils. Saivids are likewise found everywhere, but Behnas are largely concentrated in Konch and Orai. Besides the main Muslim castes Qassabs,

Julahas, Kunjras, Manihars, Faqirs, Nuts, Rangrez and Banjaras are also found in the district.

Christians—There were 174 christians (94 males and 80 females) in the district in 1971. They either belong to the Roman Catholic or the Protestant dinomination. Most of them are in government services.

Sikhs—The Sikss numbered 711 including 318 females in 1971. They are mostly immigrants from Pakistan. Most of them are found in urban areas and are engaged in various types of trades and commerce, and very few of them are in government service.

Jains—In 1971, there were 152 Jains in the district out of whom 74 were women. They are usually called Sarogies.

Buddhists—The Buddhists numbered 1,433 including 682 females according to the 1971 Census. Majority them of were residing in rural areas.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Hinduism—The term Hinduism is very elastic and covers a number of sects and cults. Almost all the Hindus revere the Brahmans and accept the authority of the Vadas and other ancient scriptures. Practically all Hindus venerate the cow. Another feature common to all sects of Hindus is the cult of river worship and the Ganga is regarded as the holiest of all rivers. The patheon of the Hindus is most variegated and includes many local deities in addition to the main divinities hold in veneration.

Hinduism, as prevalent in the district, is a collection of diverse beliefs, doctrines and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monoism, the latter holding the identification of *atman* (individual soul) with the *parmatman* (divine, essence.) The most unique feature of Hinduism is its belief in transmigration of soul and rebirth according to one's actions in life. Hindus worship a pantheon of gods; the chief being Shiva, Vishnu, Ram, Sita, Krishna, Surya, Hanuman, Ganesh, and nine forms of mother goddess. Pilgrimage is another common custom prevalent among the Hindus. Temples dedicated to various deities are normal centres of religious congregation and worship. It is not uncommon to find in Hindu homes a separate place for *puja* (worship). Fasts for propitiating different gods or planets are observed on various week day apart from that undertaken on fixed dates of every lunar month or on the important festival days like Ram Naumi, Shivratri, Janmastami etc. Discourses and recitations *(Katha)* of religious books like the *Gita*, *Srimad Bhagwata* and *Ramayana* and collective singing of devotional hymns (*Kirtan*) are also sometimes arranged privately and also publicly. The illiterate and more backward sections of

the community, on the other hand, indulge in various superstitions and the propitiation of ghosts, spirits, etc.

Islam—The muslims believe that there in only one God and that Muhammad is his prophet. The main duties enjoined by Islam on the faithful are, the saying of *namaz* or prayers five times a day individually or collectively, preferablyl in a mosque, keeping the *roza* (fasts) in the month of Ramadan, the purformance of *hajj* and the giving of *zakat* (a portion of one's income marked for charity). Some Muslims, particularly in the rural areas, share with the Hindus a belief in the existence of spirits and ghosts.

In this district, as elsewhere, many Muslims have faith in *pirs* (Muslims saints) and hold *urs* (commemoration of the death anniversaries of Muslim saints at their tombs). At some of the important places in this district *urs* are attended by Hindus as well.

Jainism—The Jains are the followers of the path of liberation shown to the world by the Jinas (the conquerors and annihilators of the Karmic forces). The *triratna* (three gems)—right faith, right Knowledge and right conduct-constitute the path of *Kaivalya* (release). According to the jainism the world has no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the cosmos. After completely annihilating the Karmic force the soul exists in its supreme purity and serves as the ideal which is aimed at by those desiring to escape from the cycle of births and deaths. The keynote of their ethical code is *ahimsa*. The jains perform worship in their temples before the images of their *trithankaras* or *Jinas*.

Sikhism—It is a monotheistic religion which is a simplified offshot of Hinduism. It does not allow the practice of idolatory and recognises no religious sanction for distinctions of caste among its followers. It enjoins the wearing, by each follower, of a comb, an iron bangle, a dagger, and a pair of drawers and prohibits hair-cutting of any part of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their *gurdwaras* and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their *gurus* when their holy book, the *Granth Saheb* is taken out in procession.

Buddhism—The main tenet of Buddhism is that the eightfold middle path of righteousness based on *satya viswas* (right belief), *satya vichar* (right thinking), *satya nirvah* (right means or livelihood), *satya prayatna* (right endeavour), *satya dhyan* (right contemplation), and *satya bhao* (right rapture) leads to the end of sorrow and to the attainment of peace, enlightment and *nirvana*.

Christianity—The christians of the district like their co-religionists all over world, believe in God, His only son, Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind, the Holy sprit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. Their holy book is the *Bible*.

Manners and Customs

Though the external pattern of life of all communities is becoming almost uniform under the socio-economic stress of modern living, yet every community has some peculiarity in its mode of living with different manners and customs. There is a prescribed ceremony for every important occasion in a person's life from birth to death in every community.

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

Hindu—The series of Hindu festivals commence with the Navaratra when Mother Goddess is worshipped for nine consecutive days in the second fortnight of the month of Chaitra, the first month of Hindu Calender. The 8th and the 9th days are celebrated as *Mahashtami* and *Mahanavmi*, the latter being also celebrated as Ram Navami, the birthday of Rama. People fast on this day and temples of Rama are specially decorated and illuminated at night. There is also public recitation of *Ramayana* in these temples and other places which is attended to by large number of devotees.

Naga Panchami is celebrated on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana to propitiate *nagas* (serpent gods). Drawings of snakes made with flour on wooden planks are worshipped by the family by offering milk, flowers and rice. Women and girls sing *kajaris* (rainy season folk songs) and indulge in swinging. Wrestling matches are also arranged on this day. Raksha bandhan falls on the full moon day of Sravana. On this day a sister ties *araksha sutra* or *rakhi* (protective thread or cord)—round the right wrist of her brothers as a token of protection she expects to receive from him. To mark the occasion fairs are also held at several places.

Janmastami falls on the eighth day of the half of *Bhadra* and is celebrated to commemorate the birthday of Lord Krishna. The devotees fast the whole day, breaking it only with the eating of *prasad* which is distributed at midnight when the birth of Krishna is supposed to have taken place. Temples and small shrines in people's homes are decorated and glimpses depicting various phase of Krishna's life are arranged. The singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna is a special feature of the occasion.

Goddess Durga, the incarnation of *Shakti* is worshipped for nine days during the bright half of Asvina, known as Nav-Ratri. Durga Saptshati is recited by the learned and the *pandits*. The goats are sacrificed at the alter of the goddess, on the tenth day, also known as Dasehra, which marks the culmination of the festival. During this period *Ram lila* celebrations are also held at different places in the district. It commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana and symbolises the triumph of good evil

and acts as a reminder of the event when Lord Rama is supposed to have invoked the help of Durga, the goddess to defeat the demon king Ravana.

On the 4th day of the first half of Kartika, known as Karva Chauth, married women fast and worship at night, when the moon becomes, visible for the well-being and long life of their husbands.

Deepawali (or Divali) is one of the most important festivals of Hindus. This festival of lights falls on the last day of the dark half of Kartika. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras—the birth day of Dhanvantari (the divine physician), when metal utensils are purchased as a token of desired prosperity. The next day, on Narak Chaturdasi, a small earthen lamp *(diya)* is lit near the drain of the court yard. On the main day of the festival every Hindu home is illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi along with Ganesha is worshipped for happiness and prosperity. Businessmen and traders close their yearly accounts on this day and start the new fiscal year the next day known as Govardhanpuja day. The day marks the victory by Lord Krishna over Indra, the king of gods. Govardhanpuja is also celebrated by married women for the walfare of their husbands. In the day time they worship the image of the Gobardhan mountain drawn with cow-dung in their court-yards, and at twilight, gather the cow-dung and make a heap of it at the main entrance to the house and put a lighted earthen lamp on it. This day has a special significance for the Jains also, who celebrate it as a festival because their twenty-fourth *tirthankara* Mahavir, is said to have attained *nirvana* on this day. On the third day after Deepawali, Bhaiya Dweej is celebrated, when ladies put *Roli* mark *(tika)* on the foreheads of their brothers.

Kartika Purnima, a bathing festival, falls on the full moon day of Kartika and attracts large number of people on the banks of rivers.

Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva and falls on the thirteenth day of the dark fortnight of Phalguna. A fast is observed during the day and vigil is kept at night when the god Shiva is worshipped. The temples, more particularly of Shiva, are specially decorated and the devotees offer water, flowers, rice and *belpatra* (leaves of the wood-apple tree) to the icon and devotional songs are sung throughout the day.

Holi, the spring festival, falls on the last day of Phalguna. In the villages in this month, in anticipation of the festival people sing, songs, called phagas, during the nights. On the night preceeding the festival big fires are lit on road-crossings of every

two and village of the district symbolising the annhilation of the forces of evil. The roasted ears of newly harvested barley are offered to gods. On the following morning there is great rejoicing when masses of hilarious people move out throwing coloured water and coloured powder on each other and visit relations and friends and exchange greetings. This festival to some extent cuts a cross caste and communal lines as after people belonging to sects other than Hindus, with the exception of the orthodox sections are also found in the festivities. In Jalaun some, however, in memory of the Rani of Jhansi, do not play Holi in the main day, but do so on the following day.

Every year a big fair starting on the full moon day of Chaitra and lasting upto the 14th day of Vaishakh is held at Thandeshwari temple dedicated to monkey god Hanuman. On every Tuesday thousands of people visit the temple which has a huge and beautiful idol of the monkey god. It is noteworthy that among the visitors the ladies greatly outnumber the males.

The Scheduled Castes, besides celebrating these festivals, also celebrate *jayantis* of saints like Valmiki, Raidas etc. who happened to be one of them.

Sikh—The important festivals of Sikhs are the birthdays of their *gurus*, Nanak Deo, Tegbahadur and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held at *gurdwaras*. Portions from the Granth Saheb are recited. The Baisakhi is another festival celebrated by them. On each of these occassions local fairs are also held at *gurdwaras*.

Jain—The Jains in the district celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Parshvanath and Mahavira, their twenty-third and twenty-fourth *tirthankaras*. The other important festivals of the Jains are Paryushan, and Asthanika falling on the last ten days of Bhadra and the last eight days of Kartika respectively.

Buddhist—The principal festival of the Buddhists is the Buddha-Purnima, the day when Buddha was born, got enlightenment and attained *nirvana*. It falls on the last day of Vaisakha.

Christian—The main festivals of Christians are Christmas, the birth day of Jesus Christ, which falls on 25th December; Good Friday, the day of Christ's crucifixion. Easter, which always falls on a Sunday in March or April, the day of his ressurection and New Year's Day on 1st of January. People attend services in churches and exchange greetings and presents. On Christmas eve scenes relating to birth and life of Christ are displayed and cribs are set up in the churches.

Muslims—A brief account of the most important festivals observed by the Muslims of the district (the occurrence of which corresponds with dates in the Islamic lunar calender) is given below.

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal. On this occasion alms are distributed and people gather to listen to discources (Milad Sharif) on the life of the Prophet.

Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaban. Prayers (*fateha*) are offered by people for the peace of the souls of their deceased kin and are usually recited or read over sweets and bread which are then distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first of the month of Shawwal when thanks giving prayers are offered for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramadan. On this day Muslim men visit mosques for offering congregational prayers where after there is much rejoicing and feasting and people meet each other and exchange greetings.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakra-Id) falls on the tenth day of the month of Zilhij to celebrate the occasion when prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

Giarhavin Sharif is a festival of special significance for the Sunnis of the district and is observed on the eleventh day of the month of Rabi-us-Sani in honour of Abdul Qadir Jilani, an early Muslim divine of Baghdad, acclaimed as a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad. Prayers, are offered on this occasion and sweets are distributed.

Moharram is observed by mourning the first ten days of the month of the same name that commemorates the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Husain (the grandson of prophet Muhammad) and his companions, Though this occasion has special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis of the district also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* (buildings for the performance of religious ceremonies and discourses) are illuminated on the eighth and ninth day and *tazias* (replicas on the tombs of Imam Husain and Hasan, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo) are taken out in procession by Shias and Sunnis separately on Ashra (the tenth day). Apart from these important festivals fairs at the tombs of prominent saints, styled *urs* (anniversary) are also held on special occasions.

A list of important fairs held in the district with some details are given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Inter-caste Relations

There was a time when inter-caste relations were very rigidly governed in this district, as elsewhere according to old rules and customs. The relations between the various castes and sub-castes were hardly free. The caste system was the institution perpetuating segragation and social exclusiveness. In the

words of K. M. Panikar, "what has existed and mattered much more than the national division into four castes and what to some extent constitutes the evil of 'Caste-ism' is the system of innumerable 'Sub-castes' each divided again and again, converting the Hindu people into an inchcate mass of small units. The three thousand major units of caste enumerated in earlier census returns constitute a factor of the highest sociological importance. These castes are rigidly exclusive and each claims superiority over the other. Neither inter-marriage nor dining is normally permitted between them. They are aliens to each other in social life.[1]" Long established customs prevented people of certain castes defined as untouchables from enjoying full rights of citizenship. They were denied entry into temples as well as Government service. However, ever the last few decades the inter-caste and inter sub-caste barriers are breaking. Apart from spread of English education, socio-economic factors such as migration of population from the rural to the urban areas, the rapid expansion of means of communication, the movement for entry into temples sponsored by the Indian National Congress, introduction of adult franchise and practice of untouchability being made penal have greatly contributed to the breakdown of the caste barriers. Inter-dining which was once prohibited and frowned upon between the castes and sub-castes is now practically the order of the day. Even inter-caste marriages have begun to take place not infrequently and it is the policy of the Government to encourage such marriages with Harijans by giving incentive in the shape of lump sum grants to the parties concerned. At the same time the sub-caste barriers which operated in the past in the case of marriages have now become a thing of the past indicating that the fusion of sub-castes more or less has become an accomplished fact.

NEW RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND MOVEMENTS

Arya Samajists, who believe in monotheism and repudiate idol worship and many other brahmanical rituals, are in considerable number. The movement originated here in the later part of the 19th century and after some time gathered strength. The followers of this religious sect do not worship in temples, but only perform the *sandhya* prayers, while some of the staunch followers perform daily *hawan* (fire-oblation) also.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

Like other districts of the State Jalaun has patrilineal system of inheritance. The succession and inheritance to property other than agricultural holdings, among the Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists are governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. The Muslims are governed by their personal law, and the Chairstian by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. Before the inforcement on July 1, 1952 of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land

1 Panikar, K. M., *Hindu Society at Cross Road*, p. 36

Reforms Act, 1952. (Act No. 1 of 1951) right to inherit tenancy rights in agricultural land was exercisable according to the provisions of the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 and proprietory rights by the personal law of the individual concerned.

Joint Family System—In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the joint family system—a distinguished feature of Hindu society—is fast breaking down due to various economic and social forces, the impact of modern ideas and individualistic outlook of the younger generation. The pattern of family in the district is patriarchal and women are mostly dependent on their menfolk for maintenance and protection, only a few of them being economically independent and able to earn their own living. The disintegration of the system in the villages of district is also being accelerated by the lure of city life.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

Monogamy and Polygamy

Polygamy prevailed among several sections of the Hindu community till a few decades back. It was practised by the economically well off persons, particularly by zamindars. In recent times enlightened legislation and public opinion have brought about a monogamous society. The legal responsibility of maintaining the wife and children imposed by law also made polygamy less attractive. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 prohibits polygamy and makes it a penal offence for Hindus including jains, Buddhis's and Sikhs. Among the Christians polygamy was always prohibited both by law and religion. Among the Muslims it is permitted by their personal law and custom but progressive public opinion and economic factors have minimised its incidence even among them.

Traditional Restrictions on Marriage Alliences

Marriage alliences among all castes and communities are subject to certain traditional restrictions based on caste and the degree of relationship between the parties. By common consent and usage the members of a particular caste or community generally many within the same caste or community. Never the less there have been exceptions to this rule and their number is growing. Among almost all castes and communities marriage between near blood relations is prohibited. That blood can not mate with blood is an accepted dictum. The Brahamans are divided into a number of endogamous subdivisions or *gotras* which can not inter-marry. The cases of marriage with a daughter of a maternal uncle or paternal aunt are however, not unknown. With the spread of education and urbanisation these restrictions are gradually falling apart and inter-caste and even inter-religions marriages have begun to take place.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

A detailed survey of the marriage customs and rituals of each caste, sub-caste and sect can not be attempted here as there

are variations not only among each caste and sub-caste, but in fact customs and rituals differ from family to family. The main ceremonies of each broad religious group are however, discussed below.

Among the Hindus of the district, as elsewhere in the State, marriage is considered to be a sacrament, its rites being prescribed by the scriptures but to some extent modified by custom and tradition. Marriages are still arranged by the parents but in educated and well-to-do families the boy (and sometimes the girl also) is given the opportunity to select his (her) life partner. It is also customary to compare the horoscopes of the parties before the marriage is actually settled If the horoscopes tally and the guardians have agreed to other conditions, engagement ceremony is performed. The actual marriage takes place later. Usually it is celebrated in the house of the bride, but at present several marriages are solemnized in temples as it is considered more economical and convenient to do so. If the marriage is held in the bride's house a temporary *pandal* is put up for reception and is specially decorated for the occasion. The marriage custom among the Hindus in the district are more or less similar to other parts of the State and elsewhere.

Soon after the reception the marriage party and the invited guests are treated to sumptuous feast. The most important customs and rituals are ceremonies of *bhanwar* or *saptpady*, literally seven steps round the sacrificial fire. The *bidai* (departure) generally takes place the next day.

Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and some Backward Classes sometimes the marriage ceremony (known as *paipuja*) takes place at the bridegroom's and at the bride's place.

After the enforcement of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which is applicable to Jains and Sikhs also, certain old restrictions have been done away with. This Act, however, makes polygamy illegal and invalidates marriage between *sapindas* (an agnate or cognate within seven generations on paternal side and five generations on maternal side) and also fixes the minimum marital age which is 18 years for bridegroom and 15 years for bride, but if the bride is below 18 years, the guardian's consent is necessary. Divorce, though now permissible under the law, is still frowned upon among the upper-caste Hindus. The view that marriage binds the two partners in perpetuity still holds good. Its prime object, according to the Hindu view, is the birth of a male child, to continue the line and also to offer oblations to the ancestors *(shraddha)*.

Among Muslims the marriage is, however, a civil contract and any Muslim who has attained puberty may enter into such a contract. But a marriage without the consent of the concerned parties is void. Their religion parmits polygamy to the extent of having four wives at a time, but a Muslim who is in government service cannot have more than one wife at a time. By and large the marriage is formally fixed by the parents in the presence of

relatives and guests on the day of betrothal which takes place normally in the house of the bridegroom. The *mehr* (dower), an amount payable by the husband to his wife in a lump sum in case of divorce, is always fixed before the ceremony takes place and may be paid either immediately or later in life. The custom that prevails in the district is that after the settlement of the marriage the *sagai* or *mangni* asking for the bride) takes place. The marriage ceremony *(nikah)* is performed at the bride's house by the *qazi,* after obtaining the consent of both the constracting parties through two agents, after which he reads the *Khutba.* With that the ceremonial part of the marriage is completed. Among the Shias presence of witnesses is not necessary and a *maulvi* from each side instead of the *qazi* performs the marriage.

Among Christians, the marriages are governed by the Indian Marriage Act, 1872 as amended in 1952. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations in the district usually follow the same general pattern, as else where. The marriage is contracted either by the concerned parties or by their parents and relatives. The period of engagement which preceds the marriage, may be long or short. The banns are published three times (once every week) by the priest of the church, where the marriage is to be solemnised, in order to invite objections, if any. On a fixed date, the marriage ceremony is performed in the church by the pastor. The essential points of the ceremony are the taking of marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, placing a ring by the groom on the finger of the bride (sometimes the two exchange rings), pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the pastor and signing of the marriage register by the couple and the witnesses. Wedding festivities then usually follow at the bride's place.

In a Jain marriage, the sacred hymns from scriptures are recitation of selected extracts from the *Granth Sahib* and going around the holy book by the couple several times. After offerings at *gurdwara* the invitees are intertained with a feast.

In a Jain marriage, the sacred hymns from scriptures are recited and puja of deities performed, besides the observance of some rites which are common with Hindus. The feast however is laid down before the sun-set.

Dowry System

The dowry system has been prevalent among almost all communities and castes in the district. It is paid by the parents of the bride either in cash or in the form of gold or jewellery or property. Inspite of the attempts of social reformers to do away with dowry the evil still persists. Government have recently resorted to legislation for the abolition of dowry, and have enacted the Dowry prohibition Act. 1961 under which giving, taking and demanding of dowry in any form have been declared as offences punishable under law. But without enlightened public opinion legislation is unlikely to succeed in eradicating the evil. Among Hindus the evil is particularly marked. The dowry a

heavy burden on bride's parents is generally settled before the performance of the marriage and it is offered or accepted in cash as well as in kind. The practice of parents securing husbands for their daughters by undertaking to meet their educational expenses has also been in vogue for sometime.

Civil Marriage—The Law provides this form of marriage, which has to be performed by a marriage registrar appointed by law, who must also ascertain that neither of the party is a minor. There are no caste or religious barriers to a civil marriage.

The majority of marriages among all communities are still solemnised according to the personal laws of each communities at the brides place though some are performed in temples, churches or mosque but their number is insignificant. Civil marriage is generally resorted to only when marriage under personal laws is not possible.

Marital Age

The following tables indicates the marital status of the general population in the district in broad age-groups.

सत्यमेव जयते

Age group	Total population	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Unspecified	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-9	2,60,964	1,38,786	1,22,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	49,021	49,586	23,879	2,850	8,700	—	—	—	—	55	20
15-19	66,111	21,110	2,497	15,774	26,425	105	145	20	5	—	30
20-24	60,158	6,497	440	22,623	20,768	210	360	50	25	30	—
25-29	60,496	3,609	110	26,858	23,668	570	445	20	5	20	—
30-30	53,976	2,125	15	25.228	24.734	1,105	734	20	10	5	—
35-39	47,412	1,630	—	22,260	21,492	1,135	845	40	10	—	—
40-44	41,288	1,250	5	19,976	15,776	1,905	2,301	45	10	20	—
45-49	35,333	1,045	5	15,465	14,334	1,950	2,486	25	20	—	—
50-54	32,041	895	—	13,895	9,324	3,330	4,547	15	25	10	—
55-59	21,442	550	—	8,921	5,702	2,695	3,554	—	—	10	10
60-64	22,330	680	5	7,767	3,871	3,521	6,486	—	—	—	10
65-69	9,375		—	2,705	2,461	1,700	2,759	5	—	—	—
70 +	12,024	450	10	3,501	1,153	3,096	3,829	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	19	3	3	8	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	8,13,490	2,28,359	1,54,147	1,87,831	1,92,709	21,392	28,492	240	139	190	70

It will be seen that 47 per cent of the population were unmarried and the remaining 53 per cent consisted of 46.7 per cent married and 6 per cent widowed or divorced. The percentages of married males and females are almost equal. Among the widowed persons the females outnumbered the males but the case was reverse in case of divorcees. The distribution of unmarried persons in the various age groups would show that the number of marriages below the prescribed age was not very large in the district. The number of married males is highest in the age-grop between 25-29 and that among females between 20-24. Of late a tendency among the educated youth to postpone his marriage as long as he is not settled in life is clearly discernable. Likewise the spread of education among girls too has considerably contributed towards their late marriage.

Marriage of Widows

The Hindu Widow Marriage Act, 1956 provides for the remarriage of a widow. The Arya Samaj, however, had advocated and performed widow marriages, long before the proclamation of this Act, according to the Vedic rites, but the incidence of such marriages is insignificant, particularly among higher classes.

Divorce

Earlier the Hindu law did not permit divorce, but among Scheduled Castes the dissolution of marriage was possible with the sanction of the *panchayat* of the caste concerned. It was the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, which for the first time provided for divorce under certain circumstances and conditions. The applications for divorce filed in the law courts were five in 1971, two in 1972, three in 1973, and five in 1974, but only in 1971 a divorce was permitted. As marriage is considered to be something sacred by the Hindus divorce is not generally looked with equanimity by the society. Nevertheless among the poorer sections of the community one may come across several cases of desertion of wives by husbands or vice-versa, though the parties concerned have not gone through any from of legal divorce. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 permits divorce at the instance of either party on grounds of adultery, idiocy or lunacy. Either party can also sue for judicial separation on certain grounds.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE OF WOMEN AND THEIR PLACE IN SOCIETY

Women have started taking an increasing part in every field of activity in the district and in recent years they have acquired some economic independence. With the spread of female education women are found employed in the public services as clerks, typists, teachers etc. While some of the educated women prefer to remain unmarried, earning their livelihood by their own labour, there are also a number of married women who continue to go for work even after marriage and supplement their husband's income with their own.

Prostitution Traffic in Women, Drinking and Gambling

Though, with the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, red light areas of the district have ceased to exist, yet this social evil has not been eradicated completely.

The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Act No. 3 of 1867) as applicable to the State under the Uttar Pradesh Public Gambling Acts of 1952 and 1961 prohibits gambling. But as a social vice it has not been completely rooted out in the district.

HOME LIFE

The following statement shows the classification of households by their size and tenure status in the district according to the census of 1971:



Total District Rural/Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census households	Households having number of persons: One Persons	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more/ Persons	No. of persons unspecified
District Total	Owned and Rented	1,37,835	7,680	10,535	12,655	17,495	20,180	69,285	5
	Owend	1.30,505	6,180	9,420	11,670	16,490	19,315	67,430	—
	Rented	7,330	1,500	1,115	985	1,005	865	1,855	5
Rural Total	Owned and Rented	1.18,645	6,370	8,805	10,880	15,225	17,605	60,055	5
	Owned	1,16,290	5 510	8,475	10,525	14,950	17,335	59,495	—
	Rented	2,355	560	330	355	275	270	560	5
Urban Total	Owned and Rented	19,190	1,610	1,730	1,775	2,270	2,575	9,230	—
	Owned	14,215	670	945	1,145	1,540	1,980	7,935	—
	Rented	4,975	940	785	630	730	595	1,295	—

Types of Dwellings—There is considerable difference between the shape, size and durability of residential buildings found in rural and urban areas of the district.

In villages, small one storeyed houses are common. The walls are generally constructed of mud or unbaked bricks, plastered inside and outside with clay and bearing tiles, slate and shingle roofs. In 1971, about 70 (69.8) per cent rural houses had mud walls and 73.5 had roofs of tiles, slate and shingle. The poor generally live in congested and insanitary surroundings. In the areas where community development schemes have been implemented, ventilators, bathing plateforms, improved cattle sheds, better drainage etc. can be easily seen. By and large accommodation is, however, scanty and the covered space usually consists of a room, sometimes with a dark cell inside and a verandah opening in the front. A courtyard, however, is a must for every house. The entire accommodation is multi-purpose with very little privacy for individual life.

In the towns, one generally comes across pucca houses built with stone, kiln-burnt bricks with lime or cement plastering. Steel suspensions are fast replacing the wooden beams. Not all houses consist of several apartments, each for a specific purpose and provided with adequate ventilation and ingress. The houses of the poor continue to be inferior in quality, with little accommodation, poor ventilation and unhygenic surroundings. With the growth of the urban population slum areas are also growing.

Furniture and Decoration—In rural houses, string cots, *takhats*, *morhas*, *choukies* and mats are common pieces of furniture. Kitchen wares consist of brass, alumunium and iron utensils. Water is stored in backed earthen pots and grain in earthen *bukharis*. Glass wares are rarely used. The people in these areas decorate walls with caricatures and geometrical figures in dark colours. Printed images of deities, framed or otherwise, are also seen. Quite a few of the houses in urban areas possess modern furnishing so items of furniture, kitchen ware (mostly of polished-brass or stainless-steel), crockery and decorative pieces. The houses of the well-to-do have fairly well-furnished rooms. In such homes the use of chairs, tables, shelves, teapoys, sofa etc, either of wood or of steel is common. The doors and windows of houses are provided with curtains. Radio sets and flower pots with either fresh or artificial flowers made of paper or plastic are common sight in drawing rooms. Often blocks, photos and calendars adorn the walls. Wooden double-beds with sunmica are found in some houses. Kerosene lamps are often seen though they have to a great extent been replaced by electric lamps

Dress—Life in urban areas has brought about significant changes in the living pattern of the rural masses, particularly the clothing habits of the people. Traditional dresses are disappearing, specially from urban areas, yielding place to modern dresses sometimes made out of synthetic fabrics. Formal dress of a Hindu

is a long coat or waist-coat and that of a Muslim, a *Sherwani* or *achkan*. Dhoti is worn both by Hindus and Muslims, but in different styles. *Angarkha* has become obsolete. Sari, blouse and the petticoat—the three piece ensemble—is the most favourite dress of ladies both in urban and rural areas. The Punjabi women, however, put on *salwar* pyjama or *garara* with *kurta* and *dupatta*. In the towns of the district quite a few young girls are seen wearing shirt and slacks, *salwar*, *garara* or *sharara* with *kurta* and *dupatta*. Some with bell-bottomed trousers and shirt may also be seen. New forms of dress such as short sleeved, close fitting and low neck line blouses, leaving the abdominal region and sometimes the back also uncovered are getting popular with upper class educated women. This is also a sign of their rejection of the traditional fitters. The wardrobes of well-to-do young men and urbanites consist of western-style sartorial pieces.

Well-to-do urban women use cosmetics such as face-powder, face-cream, lipstick, eye brow pencils and similar other items. But these artificial aids to beauty are not popular with rural women folk. The Muslim women also use *surma* as a beauty aid.

Ornaments—Men usually do not wear ornaments except rings on fingers or sometimes a gold chain round the neck. But ornaments are being used by all classes of women in the district from very early times. Defferent types of ornaments are worn round the neck, on the ear, nose and waist and ankles. Women generally wear *churis* (bangles) bracelets, finger-rings, necklaces, nose-rings and ear-rings made of gold, and also silver anklets *(payal)* and married women also wear silver-rings round their toes (*bichua*). The poor usually go in for silver ornaments while the rich get their gold pieces sometimes studded with precious stones and pearls.

The National Emergency declared in the wake of the Sino-Indian War (1962) brought to some extreme change in the attitude towards ornaments. The slogan "Ornaments for Armaments" at that time had become quite popular and in a limited manner lessened the craze for gold ornaments. Continuously rising price of gold has further contributed towards this end as for women belonging to families of modest means gold ornaments have become out of reach. However, the same does not hold true for the affluent sections.

Food—The pattern of food habits of the people throughout the district is more or less the same though there are minor variations in detail among the various communities. The staple food of the well-to-do people of the district is wheat and rice and that of the poor coarse grains such as jowar, maize, *bajra, kodon* etc. The pulses consumed are *arhar, moong, urd* and gram.

In general, both in the urban and rural areas in addition to the morning breakfast and afternoon tiffin the people take two regular meals a day, one at mid-day (lunch) and the other at night (dinner). Breakfast consists of a glassful of milk, buttermilk or tea and *chapati* or *paratha*. Gur and sugar are the chief sweetening agents. Among edible fast, ghee, vanaspati and mustard oil

are commonly used. Consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits which of late was nominal is increasing. People are, however, fond of spices, pickles and *chutneys* (sauces), etc. Among Hindus vegetarianism is still common, but Christians and Muslims are non-vegetarians.

Amusements and Festivities

Several amusements and festivities which are common to the people in other parts of Uttar Pradesh are prevalent in this district as well. In villages, however, there are hardly any regular means of recreation and amusement ; fairs, festivals, religious and social functions being the main occasions when the village folk have a change from the daily routine of life. They generally opt for recreation during the rainy seasion and on winter nights, when they are comparatively free. They sing folk songs called *Alha, Rasia, Holi* and devotional hymns to the accompaniment of handy musical instruments like *dholak, manjira* and often harmonium too.

Ramlila, Raslila, Nautanki, Kirtan and dramas are only occasional sources of recreation and amusement. Fairs, exhibitions and cultural programmes also serve the purpose of entertainment. The Prantiya Rakshak Dal arranges sports competitions, wrestling tournaments, and exhibitions of the Indian style of physical culture and also organises youth clubs in the rural areas of the district. People still take interest in monkey-gimmicks, bear dance and puppet (Kathputtli) shows.

In urban areas visit to a cinema house provides good intertainment. Cinema and radio are modern sources of amusement. There are two cinema houses at Orai and one at Kalpi. The following table shows the number and location of cinema houses and the number of seats in each of them :

Name of Cinema House	Location	Number of seats
Jai Hind	Orai	551
Krishna	Orai	574
Kumar	Kalpi	447

The total number of radio sets in the district is 29,229.

Public Games and Recreation Clubs

Among the traditional games of the district may be mentioned *kabaddi* and *gulli danda* etc. Of late western out-door games like foot-ball, volley-ball, hockey cricket, badminton, basket ball, etc. have replaced the traditional games. Among the modern indoor games may be mentioned cards, chess, carrom, billiard, ping-pong etc. However, the most common amusement of large masses of people is the cinema. Newspaper reading habit is very common and it may be called a popular leisure time occupation or pastime of the educated and literate people in the district.

In the town of Orai there is a club where people gather for recreation. In rural areas Yuvak Mangal Dals are organised which provide facilities of different games. There is a plan for constructing a stadium, some preliminary work in connection whereof has been done.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim Centres

The district has a number of important centres of pilgrimage for Hindus. Kanjasa, the most important centre of pilgrimage is situated at the confluence *(sangam)* of five rivers at a distance of about 55 km. from Orai. It is called *panchnada* (five rivers) also and it is said that this was the place where once Anubhav sage had his hermitage. On the Kartik Purnima a big fair is held here in which peculiarly a large number of goats are sold. Situated at a distance of 48 km. from Orai Jagamanpur is another pilgrimage centre where in a temple inside the fort of erstwhile raja of jagamanpur the *Kharaun* (wooden sleeper) and the conch-shell *(Shankh)* of Saint Tulsidas are kept. At Gopalpur a big village 55 km. distant from Orai, there is a temple of goddess, with an artisian well which is worthseeing.

In Saidnagar, at a distance of about 26 km. from Orai, there is a famous temple of Akshara Devi where a fair is held. People are attracted by the eye catching view of the river Betwa and the idol of the goddess in the hilly cave on the river bank. At Orai, there is a beautiful idol of Sri Hanuman in the Thandeshwari temple, which is visited by a large number of people. At a distance of about 26 km. from Orai is Itaura which was once the abode of Ropan guru. There is also a temple built by a mughal emperor.

The history of Kalpi goes back to the (Pauranik) Epic age. It is said that sage Vedvyas was born here. On a mound, known as Vyas Tila, a temple in his honour has been constructed. Chaurasi gammat and Lanka Tower are other famous buildings.

Babina, which is at a distance of about 47 km. from Orai, is famous as the place where the great sage Valmiki had his hermitage. Parasan at a distance of about 13 km. from Orai, is reputed to have been the abode of sage Parasan, and has a beautiful temple on the bank of the river Betwa where devout pilgrims come from distant places and feed flour tablets to the fish.

Rura, 13 km. from Orai, has a very old Jain temple, which is visited by a large number of devotees.

IMPACT OF ABOLITION OF ZAMIN DARI SYSTEM ON SOCIAL LIFE

The traditional society in which the caste status enjoyed by a persons together with the extent of the landed property owned by him determined his standing in the social circle has now almost

become a thing of the past. With the decline in the prestige attached to caste as well as landed possession, new economic and professional classes have come into prominence. Several important factors have caused this social change. Spread of English education, teachings of social reformers, increasing entry of the members of economically and socially backward castes into the public services and the learned professions, introduction of adult franchise steady progress of industrialisation, increasing pace of urbanisation etc., led to the gradual break-down of the social order based on the old caste system. As a result of the new socio-economic factors at the same time traditional institutions like the joint family started falling apart and many young men migrated from their rural homes to urban areas inside and outside the district, where they came into contact with new ideas and forces. Moreover the agrarian reforms, one after the other, took away from land much of his attraction as a source of prestige and economic investment, and the old land owner class has been deprived consequently of most of its power and influence. The traditional society dominated by high caste and traditional landed-proprietors, has been gradually replaced by new and professional classes. In short, the old value, exclusively based on caste and land holding have been replaced by new ones based on industry, commerce and education.

Begar (bonded labour) has been abolished. The cultivators today enjoy better living conditions than before and have developed a sense of security under the *gaon* and *nyaya* panchayats. Zamindars, both big and small were hard hit by the abolition of the zamindari system, but most of them now either till their land themselves or have joined various professions and services or have set up some business.

Improvement in the means of transport and communications has brought the cultivator nearer to the markets thus enabling him to strike a better bargain for his produce. The money lenders who used to charge excessive rates of interest have now fallen upon lean times as credit facilities have been made available to the cultivators at reasonable rate of interest through co-operative societies and similar other institutions.

In this district, as elsewhere, a co-ordinated plan of rural reconstruction has been undertaken in which *gaon* panchayats, *nyaya* panchayats, block development committees and Zila Parishads are playing a meaningful role in agricultural development.

New Trends

The winds of change are blowing all round under the impact of the Five-year Plans. The pattern in dress, ornaments social customs, food and other habits of the people, their mode of living religious beliefs and practices all have undergone very considerable change. The impact of the cinema is far-reaching, but not necessarily healthy. With the social barriers gradually breaking down cases of inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages have increased and society now presents a more homogenous appearance than

before. But the social legislation for abolition of untouchability has not so far made any impact on the rural population and the evil persists in one form or the other. The extension of general and technical education has opened up new vistas of employment on account of the schemes undertaken under the Five-year Plans. Women have in some measure shed their shyness and secured a place alongwith males in the society. By and large, the people have become politically conscious and take interest in elections to the various bodies, viz., Panchayats, State Legislature and Parliament. With the increase in agricultural production and higher prices for agricultural produce not only the purchasing power of upper and middle class agriculturists has increased but their political influence has also grown considerably. The emergence of this new class of landed interests as distinguished from the old class of zamindars acts in itself as a catalyst for further socio-economic transformation in the country-side.



STATEMENT

Area and Population

Reference Page No. 62

District and Tahsil	Area (in sq. km.)		Population 1971			Population 1961		
	1971	1961	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District								
Total	4,549.0	4,586.9	8,13,490	4,37,972	3,75,518	6,63,168	3,51,704	3,11,464
Rural	4,524.8	4,562.8	7,01,666	3,76,947	3,24,719	5,78,494	3,05,706	2,72,788
Urban	24.2	24.1	1,11,824	61,025	50,799	84,674	45,998	38,676
Jalaun								
Total	1,343.4	1,336.2	2,89,722	1,55,991	1,33,731	2,47,377	1,31,709	1,15,668
Rural	1,341.8	1,334.6	2,70,148	1,45,599	1,24,549	2,33,276	1,24,115	1,09,161
Urban	1.6	1.6	19,574	10,392	9,182	14,101	7,594	6,507
Konch								
Total	1,057.2	1,049.7	1,91,612	1,03,330	88,282	1,53,549	81,158	72,396
Rural	1,054.2	1,046.8	1,63,209	87,927	75,282	1,29,841	68,489	61,352
Urban	3.0	2.9	28,403	15,403	13,000	23,708	12,664	11,044
Orai								
Total	943.5	934.7	1,54,776	63,662	71,114	1,16,736	62,120	54,616
Rural	927.8	919.0	1,12,263	59,925	52,338	87,149	45,522	41,627
Urban	15.7	15.7	42,513	23,737	18,776	29,587	16,598	12,989
Kalpi								
Total	1,275.8	1,266.3	1,77,380	94,989	82,391	1,45,506	76,722	68,784
Rural	1,271.9	1,262.4	1,56,046	83,496	72,550	1,28,228	67,580	60,648
Urban	3.9	3.9	21,334	11,493	9,841	17,278	9,142	8,136

STATEMENT II

Fairs

Reference Page No. 72

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date/period	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL JALAUN			
Amkhera	Basant Panchmi	Magha, *shukla* 5	2,000
Babupura	Sayed Ka Mela	Agrahyana, *shukla* 2	500
Bijuapur	Maha Mayee	Chaitra, *shukla* 9	2,000
Dhantauli	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	700
Gadhela	Mahavirji	*Chaitra, shukla* 15	300
Gohan	Ganeshji	Magha, *shukla* 4	1,000
Hadrukh	Basant panchmi	Magha, *shukla* 5	2,000
Harkeuti	Ganeshji	Magha, *shukla* 4	1,000
Harshankarpur	Kartika Purnima	Kartika *shukla* 15 to Agrahayana, *krishna* 5	3,000
Ikon	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	1,000
Jalaun Khurd	Deviji	Chaitra, *shukla* 1 to 9 Asvina, *shukla* 1 to 9	2,000
Jalaun M. B.	Barahin	Agrahayana *shukla* 14 to Pausa, *krishna* 10	4,000
Kanjansa	Kartika Purnima	Kartika *shukla* 15 to Agrahayana, *krishna* 5	3,000
Kharra	Ganeshji	Bhadra, *shukla* 9	600
Kuthaund	Mahavirji	Chaitra, *shukla* 15	2,000
Kuthaund Buzurg	Ram Navmi	Chaitra, *shukla* 9	500
Lalchura	Mahavirji	*Chaitha, shukla* 15	300
Madhogarh	Basant Panchmi	Magha, *shukla* 5	4,000
Mihona	Mahavirji	First Tuesday of Baisakha	1,000
Nagri	Bhunyan Devi	Every Sunday of Asarha	500
Ninauli	Barahun	Agrahayana, *shukla* 14	1,000
Rampura	Barati	Agrahayana, *shukla* 14	2,000
Sarawan	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	20,000
Sihari Daupur	Gaurh Baba	*Baisakhas, krishna* 4	4,000
Sikri Raja	Mata	Chaitra, *shukla* 10	200

[Contd.

1	2	3	4
		TAHSIL KONCH	
Barob	Barahin	Agrahayana, *shukla* 4	3,300
Konch M. B.	Jal Bihar	Bhadra, *shukla* 11-12	3,000
Naoli	Mela Naoli	Chaitra, *shukla* 9-11	10,000
		TAHSIL ORAI	
Bandholi	Alakh Ramji	Sankranti	500
Binora	Baba Nadai	Baisakha *krishna* 3	500
Dadri	Basant Panchmi	Magha *shukla* 5	400
Ekhlaspur	Kartika Parewa	Kartika, *shukla* 1	500
Garhar	Sravana fair	Sravana, *shukla* 15	100
Garhar	Aktij	Chaitra, *shukla* 8	500
Hardoi	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	1,000
Jalalpur	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	500
Kaitheri	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	500
Kurkuru	Mahavirji	Pausa, *shukla* 14	500
Kusmiliya	Deviji	Agrahayana, *shukla* 1	500
Nanbai	Akshra Devi	Chaitra, *shukla* 10	1,500
Orai Khas	Thareshwari Baba	Baisakha, *krishna* 15	2,000
Pachkhra	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	1,000
		TAHSIL KALPI	
Atrakalan	Barati	Agrahayana, *shukla* 14-15	300
Babai	Ganeshji	Magha, *krishna* 4 Magha, *shukla* 4	2,000
Itaura Bawani	Mela	Agrahayana, *shukla* 15	300
Iyasguru	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, *shukla* 15	1,000
Kadaura	Mela	Pausa, *Krishna* 1-30	2,500
Kalpi M. B	Makar Sankrant	January 14	4,000
Kalpi M. B	Nag Panchmi	Sravana, *krishna* 5	4,000
Sandi	Sivratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	350

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILISATION AND RECLAMATION

Jalaun like other parts of Bundelkhand region, is poor in agriculture, and only an area of 3,52,373 ha. was devoted to agriculture in 1976—77. Area under culturable waste and that unfit for cultivation was about 38,582 and 42,446 ha. respectively. The tahsilwise figures relating to utilisation of land are given in the following statement :

Tahsilwise distribution of land in 1976—77
(in hectares)

Tahsil	Land unfit for cultivation	culturable land (waste)	Old fallow	Current fallow	Usar	Cultivated land	Double cropped area
Jalaun	12,768	7,661	436	4,992	1,428	1,05,770	6,381
Orai	7,995	10,850	481	3,168	1,082	69,084	727
Konch	5,662	7,275	237	5,141	1,006	84,852	618
Kalpi	16,021	12,796	1,168	1,266	1,729	92,667	14,424

Unculturable Area—In 1907 the area as barren waste and unfit for cultivation was 79,183 or 20.78 per cent of the total area of the district. This, also included the area under water amounting to 12,056 ha. and also the land occupied by sites, roads and the like. The remainder consisted for the most part of barren ravines along the river banks. The other waste lands that were not sterile or in which cultivation was not precluded amounted to 9,035 ha. or 2.3 per cent of the total area. This area included partly areas overgrown with kans and partly tracts covered with grass and scattered trees. For some years the government maintained two *runds* or grass and wood preserves and afterwards in 1872 these areas were restored to the proprietors. The position of the unculturable land remained almost the same during the first quarter of the present century and according to the District Census Handbook 1951 an area of 73,299 ha. came under this category in 1929—30 By the end of the second quarter of the present century (1950—51) the unculturable area rose to 77,342 ha. This declined in 1960 to 52,232 ha. but in 1970-71 it rose to 54,696 ha.

.Culturable Waste—The area falling in this category includes the land under groves, forests, pastures and also that prepared for sugar-cane or left fallow. As in other districts of Bundelkhand, the limits of profitable cultivation have never been reached, kans

and the necessity of fallow in poorer lands have always been responsible for large areas out of cultivation. In 1874 the culturable area measured 31,298 ha of old waste and 9,071 ha. of new fallow. The extent was greatest in Kalpi and Orai and least in Konch and Jalaun. Due to continual decrease in population ever-extending erosion and deterioration, the gradual decline of old markets and flourishing towns and unequal and excessive revenue assessments, had the natural result of throwing large areas out of cultivation as the land became more and more unprofitable to work, or kans invaded the most fertile tracts. In 1924—25 about 50 years later, this area measured 73,286 ha. which included 21,540 ha. current fallows. After about another 25 years (in 1950—51) the culturable waste in the whole district was 59,684 ha. which comprised of 2,462 ha. under forests, 14,754 ha. as fallow and 42,468 ha. cultivable but left uncultivated. The percentage of the area fit for cultivation but not actually cultivated decreased in subsequent years due to the extension of the cultivated areas in the district and in 1970—71 it came down to 45,285 hectares.

The whole district is precarious, owing to its extreme sensitiveness to droughts. Apart from this, like other portions of Bundelkhand it is liable to incursions of kans which frequently throws large areas out of cultivation. A shout deep-rooted grass, kans appears to have a special affinity for the soils of Bundelkhand, and to be inherent in them while season of heavy rainfall by preventing agricultural operations, are responsible for its development from a pest into a curse. It grows very rapidly and defies all efforts of the cultivators to eradicate it. Kans is said to run a course of twelve to fifteen years and then die down, but the period is frequently prolonged to 20 or 25 years. The only palliative known for it is to embank the land in which it grows and let it rot, but this requires capital which cultivators lack. At the settlement of 1906 about 23,616 acres were recorded as kans-infested.

Soil Conservation and Reclamation of Land

Soil constitutes the physical basis of agricultural enterprise. Therefore land development through soil conservation measures is vital for successful agriculture. The problem of soil erosian is pretty serious in the district. Wind and rain-water are the main agents of soil erosion accentuated by deforestation and excessive grazing The problem has assumed alarming dimensions in the catchment areas of the rivers, rivulets and nulahs which are quite numerous in the district, where more and more land is steadily being devoured by erosion and changed into ghastly barren wastes.

The district of Jalaun is surrounded from three sides by rivers Betwa, Yamuna and Pahuj. It is estimated that a total area of nearly 2,54,600 ha. in the district, is affected by the soil erosion in one form or the other An area of about 23,300 ha. is waste, most of it belongs to the forest department and the rest either to the *Gaon Samaj* or private cultivators. On an area of about 70,800 ha. the cultivators still rely on the old methods of cultivation. Over an area of 1,60,000 ha. which is less slopy, a scheme of soil and water conservation is in progress.

Soil conservation work in the district was undertaken for the first time in 1957-58, under the Second Five-year Plan. Later on, due to expansion of the programme, units of soil conservation were established at Kalpi in 1965-66, at Konch in 1966-67 and at Jalaun in 1968—69. Till the year 1968—69, which is considered as the base year of the Fourth Five-year Plan, an area of 57,359 ha. had been conserved by various measures undertaken in the district.

The statement below shows the yearwise progress during the Fourth Five-year Plan period :

Year	Target (in hectares)	Achievement (Area in hectares
1969-70	7,800	12,394.00
1970-71	7,800	12,807.00
1971-72	7,850	11,815.00
1972-73	7,850	9,698.00
1973-74	8,000	2,218.00
Total	39,300	48,932.00

Then till 1973-74 the total conserved by various measures amounted to 1,06,291 hectares.

In the Fifth Five-year Plan the target was fixed at 23,000 ha. and divided under the following three schemes :

1. Bahul Jal Samet Yojna 10,000 hectares
2. Bihar Sudhar Yojna 10,000 hectares
3. Bihar Sudhar Ki Vishal Yojna 3,000 hectares

Achievement during 1974—75 was 589 hectares.

Cultivated Area

With the introduction of British rule in the year 1805 in Konch and Kalpi, these portions of the district attained a degree of development and many years later Jalaun as a whole ranked among the wealthiest and most fertile-districts in the province. Konch had 71 per cent of its total area under cultivation at the settlement of 1842, while the old *kanuni* tract of Kalpi, extending in a thin strip along the broken banks of the Yamuna, had 32 per cent. No early accurate records exist for the *partali* tract composing the old Jalaun state, but the measurement on which Ternan based his Settlement in 1863—64, amounted to 432,199 acres or 61 per cent of the total area. In 1874 no less than 6,11,858 acres or 65 per cent of the total area and 82 per cent of the culturable area, were under the plough. In 1884 the cultivated are fell to 5,96,799 acres or 63 per cent. It never rose so high again. From 1885 to 1895 it averaged 5,58,767 acres, it fell to 5,24,922 in 1896 and to 3,53,424 in 1897. From that year the district began to make a slow recovery, the seasons alternating between good and bad and in 1906 the cultivated area once more, reached 5,79,383 acres. Konch has always

been the most highly—developed pargana, and in that year had 72 per cent of its total area under the plough, with Jalaun close on heels with 71 per cent.

The statement below shows the decennial figures of area under cultivation from 1901-02 to 1970-71 :

Year	Area in hectares
1901-02	2,07,470
1910-11	2,20,698
1920-21	2,14,170
1930-31	2,44,108
1940-41	2,84,417
1950-51	3,20,001
1960-61	3,49,775
1970-71	3,60,383

Double Cropped Area

In spite of the scattered population and the large area lying waste, a considerable area of the district is cultivated more than once. Such areas were not quite marked in the past. According to the census of 1961 double cropped area amounted to 7,517 ha. which rose to 21,464 ha. in 1970-71.

IRRIGATION

In discussing the extent of the irrigated area in a district of Bundelkhand it must always be borne in mind that the tract differs from the Doab in one most important particular, namely, the retentiveness of moisture in much of the soil. With an ordinarily well-distributed rain-fall, nearly all the *mar* and *kabar* soil is capable of bringing spring crops to maturity without the aid of artificial irrigation. Till the beginning of the present century it had been a common belief in these parts that artificial waterings in these soils do more harm than good, a prejudice which has operated against the spread of irrigation as an essential part of the agricultural operation. Another hindrance has been the great cost of sinking wells owing to the considerable depth of subsoil water in black soil tracts. Construction of embankments, which retain the surface water till the sowing of the Rabi and the soaking received by the soil usually makes sufficient moisture available for the crop.

Means of Irrigation

On the whole the district is well covered with canals, taken out from the river Betwa. Prior to the introduction of the canal irrigation system, wells were the source of irrigation. The direct tank irrigation playing minor part in the agriculture of the district, irrigation from other sources has been limited. Construction of wells and fitting them with (Persian wheels) or electric or diesel pumps is an important feature of the minor irrigation programme taken up by the government in the district since the fifties of this century. As the streams of the district run for the most part in deep channels between high banks, their water is utilised for irrigation through lift device. During last few years a number of major pump canal schemes have been completed on the Betwa and the Yamuna in order to mechanise the lift irrigation methods.

The figures in the statement below show the extent of area irrigated from wells, tube-wells, canals and other sources in 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1971-72 :

Year	Area irrigated from wells (in hectares)	Area irrigated by tube-wells (in hectares)	Area irrigated by canals (in hectares	Area irrigated from other sources (in hectares)
1951-52	513	4	70,506	195
1961-62	335	—	50,767	97
1971-72	1,011	205	1,30,300	226

The water level throughout is low varying from between 50 and 70 feet in the central lowlying tract to 90 feet and more on the higher land round the extremities. Hence wells as a source of supply being expensive have always been comparatively few. Only in tahsil Jalaun is construction of a *kachcha* well possible; elsewhere the great depth of water below the surface necessitates the provision of masonry cylinders. Out of the 2,723 wells available for irrigation in the year 1906 as many as 1,247 were non-masonry and of these 1,015 were in Jalaun tahsil alone.

Till not long ago soil stratum of the district was not considered suitable for the construction of tube-wells. But till 1976 a total number of 56 tube-wells, most of them in tahsil Kalpi, had been constructed and 36 more tube-wells were to be drilled.

Commercial banks, co-operative institutions and quasi-government financial corporations provide financial assistance to the cultivators for the construction of wells, and installing pumping sets or Persian wheels in them. The following statement shows the details of minor irrigations works, during various Five-year Plan periods :

Item	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Three Annual Plan	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan upto 1976
Wells (No.)	144	174	982	1,373	7,316	331
Boring	19	524	223	923	2,907	251
Rahat	7	7	336	250	854	78
Pumping set	—	22	187	1,373	2,443	180
Private Tube-wells	—	—	—	—	37	27
Construction of Bunds (in hectares)	196	769	10,334	15,970	7,313	17,945

During the Fifth Five-year Plan a new scheme known as Drought Eradication Scheme was started at a cost of Rs 65,00,000 out of which Rs 5,00,000 was to be spent on installation of 100 pumping sets and Rs 60,00,000 on construction of 300 private tube-wells.

Canal—The Betwa Canal originates from the Betwa river at Parichha, a village, nearly 22.4 km. north-east of Jhansi. After running in a north-easterly direction through Moth, a tahsil of Jhansi, it bifurcates into two branches near village Pulia. The western branch, commonly called the Kuthaund branch enters the district at village Kaila in tahsil Konch, cuts through an intruding portion of Madhya Pradesh and continues northwards west of Madhogarh in Rampura. Here it turns sharply to the east and after running a course of nearly 105 km. tails into some ravines leading to Yamuna near the village of Randhirpur in pargana Jalaun.

The eastern branch, commonly known as the Hamirpur branch, courses for nearly 24 km. through the territory of erstwhile Samthar estate and then turns to the east, some 8 km. before it enters the district at Ingoi in tahsil Konch.

The total length of the canal within the district is nearly 72 km. The culturable area originally commanded by the canal in the district then stood at 2,39,229 ha. with distributaries and minors, measuring 638 km. with 784 of irrigation channels.

In the early days cultivators in the black soil tracts, which are for the most part commanded by the canal were averse to utilise its water. In the *Parwa* tracts, there was no such inhibition. To begin with water was supplied for irrigation of sugar-cane and the area of this crop rose from 993 acres in 1885 to 2,540 acres in 1889. But with the increasing demand for irrigating the Rabi crops it could no longer supply water for sugar-cane. Gradually from 1885 to 1894 the area irrigated with canal water increased.

The district was visited by a severe famine in 1897 and the year marked a turning point in the history of canal irrigation in the district, in as much as, no less than 1,80,658 acres or 23.10 per cent of the cultivated area was irrigated by it. A further impetus was provided to the canal irrigation in 1902 by an improvement in the supply of water in Panichha reservior. From that year to 1906 the average area irrigated was 79,071 acres or 15.18 per cent of the cultivated area. Though the canal commanded a much larger area in Konch than elsewhere, it availing itself of water to the extent of 40 per cent of its cultivated area in 1905, northern parganas of Jalaun and Kalpi had the largest canal irrigated area. The next year, when the monsoon was normal, the figures being 11.15 and 8.15 per cent respectively.

In order to improve the age-old system of lifting water from the rivers flowing in deep channels between high banks carried out through *dal* or *daliya* mechanised lift irrigated schemes named as pump canal schemes have been taken up in the district in the sixties of the century. Mainpur, Makrechha and Bara pump canals were completed in 1967—69 at a cost of Rs 7.46, Rs 5.50 and Rs 7.00 lakh respectively. Their total length is 6.00, 1.78 and 2.01 km. respectively. Work in the Amror pump canal which has a length of 2.4 km. was started in 1971—72 and on Chandersi pump canal with a length of 9.4 kms. in 1972—73. Both these were completed in 1974-75 at a cost of Rs 4.00 lakhs and 14.20 lakhs respectively. Work on the third project namely Gauraha Simariya pump canal began in 1973-74 and was completed in 1976 at a cost of Rs 14.80 lakhs. It has a length of 7.1 km.

Water Potential and Future Possibilities of Irrigation

There is much scope for expansion of irrigation in the district which can be made by constructing dams on the rivulets which have note been harnessed so far and by extending the system of canals in the district.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils and Crops

Jalaun is the northern most district of Bundelkhand Division and though its general landscape exhibits large similarity with the adjoining tract in the south and east, it is devoid of any rocky outcrops, due probably to its being situated farthest from the Vindhyan ranges running east-west in the southern districts.

The entire district may be divided into three broad well defined physiographic regions : the ravine belt along the courses of big and small rivers, the uplands, adjoining the ravine area, and the central plains.

The proportion of the ravine area in this district is comparatively small as compared to other tracts of Bundelkhand and does not exceed 10 per cent of the total. This area has been extensively

eroded and very coarse material has been left in the gullies formed. Areas where gullies are not extensive, have very uneven and undulated topography, making the normal agricultural practices difficult. Generally coarse textured soils with ferruginous concretions occur in this tract.

The soils are of the same name and nature as found elsewhere in Bundelkhand, *mar*, *kahar*, *Parwa*, and *rakar*, and on account of the vide variations in colour, depth and texture they are differentiated from one another in almost all the locally known soil regions.

Right in the centre of the district the heaviest soils occur, these being deposited in depressions from materials receiver from surrounding areas. These soils are locally known as *mar*. It is a calcareous soil of a prevailing blackish hue interspersed with small lumps of *kankar* frible and very retentive of moisture. It possesses a high degree of fertility growing year after year crops or mixed wheat and gram with neither irrigation nor manure. It is however, exposed to peculiar dangers. It becomes quickly oversaturated with moisure and when this happens, its miry nature renders tillage impossible. Kans too runs riot in it, throwing large areas out of cultivation and rust spreads with extraordinary rapidly in wet spring.

In the central plain the surface is more even and soils are generally quite deep and clayey locally known as *kabar*. It is the most widely diffused of any soil. It is of two kinds, the pure dark *kabar* which has much in common with *mar*, and the light coloured variety probably containing an admixture of *parwa* Both kinds are distinguished by extreme hardness and cohesion The dark *kabar* possession in a lesser degree the retentiveness of moisture which is the main characteristic of the *mar* but the lighter coloured soil dries quickly with the end of the rains. If the rains are heavy the land becomes a quagmire: when they cease, it hardens rapidly and cakes to such an extent that it can not be turned over by the plough.

On the upland portion along the rivers, adjoining the ravine belt and extending far into the levelled plain are found areas with very gentle slopes and their soil material is texturally superior to that of the belt. In this tract, soils are generally quite deep and show light loam. These areas have also better facility for irrigation through canal system. The soils formed are collectively known as *parwa* in the local parlance.

In its pure form it is almost confined to the northern portion of the district and the alluvial areas. Elsewhere, on the uplands in the dark soil and in the neutral tracts, it is found in an impure form mixed with *kabar* and hardly distinguishable from the lighter coloured variety of that soil. Pure *parwa* is a loam of mixed clay and sand, usually with a grey colour but often assuming a reddish tinge. It is a fertile soil and with the aid of manure and irrigation will grow most varieties of crops. Porous in texture, it is

capable of absorbing any amount of rain and even if the rainfall ceases early it can still be prepared for *rabi*.

Rakar is a refuse soil lying on sloping ground or in ravines. It is usually thickly strewn with kankar and in its poorer form is too weak for continuous cultivation. *Kachhar* and *tari* or tir are alluvial soils in the beds of streams and rivers, whose quality depends entirely on the normal floods. They vary greatly and are liable to serious injury by the deposit of shingles or stones or the erosive action of water. A very remarkable feature of the soils of this district as well as of the entire Bundelkhand tract lies in their physical characteristics. The soils represented by *rakar* are very coarse textured and do not hold enough moisture for taking even *kharif* crops of longer duration as the moisture season. Due to numerous gullies and nueven topography irrigation stress tends to become quite high in the later part of their growing from surface sources is absent and exploitation of underground water is difficult due to deep table and costly operation of digging the wells. The dire necessity of these soils is for taking adequate measures of soil and water conservation. The heavy textured soils become very sticky when wet and very hard on drying. This necessitates their ploughing at a particular moisture level and thus time for preparation of the fields is very limited. Almost the entire tract grows only one crop a year either during *kharif* or *rabi*, while the fields are left fallow during the other seasons. The *zaid* or hot weather crops are practically is significant. Among the factors responsible for this state of affairs, one very important is the paucity of water for irrigation. Only about 23 per cent of the area in this district is irrigated against an average of about 40 per cent in the alluvial region. The unsatisfactory physical properties of the soils also contribute to a great extent in restricting the intensity of cropping as preparation of seed bed for a two crops rotation is comparatively difficult due to the limited time available when moisture content is optimum, for these operations. Moreover, better and suitable tillage implements are required for taking up these operations expeditiously. It has been observed that after a *kharif* crop the soil gets cemented and unless extensive tillage operations are undertaken suitable conditions for *rabi* sowing are difficult to obtain. A regular feature of keeping a large number of cattle untethered for grazing after the harvest of the main crop is also responsible for low intensity cropping and results in depletion of organic residues left by the crop, as it is either consumed or trampled, resulting in its fast oxidization on the surface.

The fertilizer consumption in this district is quite low although soils have large requirements of all the major plant nutrients. These soils require heavier application of phosphatic fertilizers apart from normal application of nitrogen and potassium as they show a high degree of phosphorus fixation.

Harvests

There are three harvests, the autumn being usually known as *siyari*, the spring as *unhari (rabi)* and the summer as

zaid of the two main harvests. The Rabi is most important. In 1874 it covered 3,52,978 acres or 57.69 per cent of the area cultivated as against 2,58,880 or 42.31 per cent occupied by the *kharif*. Though no definite rule can be laid down owing to fluctuations of the areas sown with different crops in accordance with the character of the season, it is still true that the *rabi* area substantially exceeds the *kharif* in that proportion. The difference is highest in Orai, where 67 per cent of the cropped area is usually devoted to *rabi*, followed by Konch where it 62 per cent. Kalpi comes last with only 50 per cent. Due to lack of irrigation facilities double cropped or *dofasli* area is unsignificant. The following statement gives the decennial figures of area (in ha.) under in the light soil tract of pargana Jalaun to 2.2 per cent, in the black decades from 1941 to 1971.

Period	Kharif	Rabi	Zaid
1940-41	82,821	2,06,791	101
1950-51	88,464	2,35,939	121
1960-61	84,803	2,80,732	93
1970-71	83,404	2,98,212	231

The area cropped more than once in a year was only 3.6 per cent of the cultivated area in 1874, ranging from 4.8 per cent in the light soil tract of pargana Jalaun to 2.2 per cent, in the black soil tract of tahsil Orai. In 1914 the double-cropped area was 5,631 ha. in 1961 it was 7,517 ha but in 1970-71 it amounted to 21,464 hactares.

Principal Kharif Crops

The chief *kharif* staples are the millets known as jowar and *bajra*, alone or combined with *arhar* and cotton.

Bajra—During the year 1898 to 1900 *bajra* alone or in combination with *arhar* covered 16,851 ha. or 19.16 per cent of the *kharif*. It is chiefly grown on light sandy *parwa* soils, and consequently the proportion is much higher in Kalpi and Jalaun than elsewhere, amounting to 33.62 and 26.79 per cent respectively. Since 1874 the area of *bajra* has decreased. In 1972—73 the area covered by this crop was 21,753 hectares.

Jowar—Jowar is the great black soil *kharif* staple but in Jalaun there is the practice to mix it far more largely than in other parts of Bundelkhand. Like *bajra* it is mixed with *arhar*. As it is suited to all classes of soil, it is found in a large variety of combinations *mung, urd, til*, and cotton being its chief companions. Alone or in combination with *arhar* it covers normally 43.42

per cent of the autumn harvest. Its area increased since 1874 when it covered 35.28 per cent of the *kharif*, the increase being specially marked in Konch. Jowar is usually sown in *Shravana* and reaped at the beginning of *Margshirs*. The area under this crop was 29.581 ha. in 1972-73 and per ha. yield was approximately 6.42 quintals in the same year.

Cotton—In former days cotton was the most valuable crop largely grown in all parts of the district. Writing in 1842 Muir (afterwards Sir William) stated "The cotton plant grows to great perfection in Bundelkhand; and its produce is not only more abundant, but also of a softer texture and of a whiter colour than that of the Doab, hence it bears a higher price and is more eargerly sought after." At that time nearly one-half of the *kharif* harvest of Konch and one-third of that of Kalpi cnonsisted of cotton, later in 1874 over 29 per cent area of the entire district was under cotton. Among the soils the *mar* suits best to it cultivation. Formerly the expenses of cultivation were small, while the value of the produce was pretty large. Afterwards due to decrease in price and the introduction of canal irrigation, this crop has been to a certain extent replaced by cereals.

Other Kharif Crops—Other *kharif* crops which includes paddy *arhar, urd, moong,* soyabean, *til* etc. Paddy is one of the important *kharif* crops. The adoptation and distribution of this crop is mostly governed by the amount and variability of rainfall. There are well recognised divisions of the crop—the early rice called *bhadi* and *kuari* and the later or transplanted or *jarhan* rice which is harvested in October and November. In 1972-73 area under paddy was 15.771 hectares. Another important *kharif* staple is *arhar*, which though sown with the other antumn crops, remains in the field till the gathering of the spring harvest. It is sown in combination with *kodon* and *jowar*. In the 1972—73 the area under *arhar* was 16.741 hectares.

Apart from these other *kharif* crops are of very little importance, *til*, which is sown in large areas in the rest of Bundelkhand has made little headway in Jalaun. The area under coarser millets is insignificant and the acreage under *moong, urd* and *moth* is lost in the combinations with *jowar* and cotton. *Kodon* is grown chiefly in Kalpi and Orai. In 1906 there were 214 ha. devoted to sugar-cane, in tahsil Jalaun. Here the light *parwa* soil admits of closer and more intense cultivation, and with better and more irrigational facility the area under this crop rose to 1.210 ha. in 1974.

Indigo was grown chiefly in Orai and Konch and in 1906 it occupied 46 ha. With the synthetic dyes coming in the market, its cultivation registered a sharp decline and ultimately ceased altogether. The area varied from year to year, the dye being employed in the preparation of local clothes.

Garden crops are of small importance and cover an insignificant area in all tahsils.

Principal Rabi Crops

Gram—The chief *rabi* staple of the district is gram. It is generally sown mixed with wheat and barley and occupies a large aera amotig *rabi* crops. The area under gram alone, expands largely is dry years owing to its drought resisting qualities. In 1906 it covered 26.24 per cent of the *rabi* area ranging from 18 per cent in Konch and Orai to 26.2 per cent in Jalaun and 44.4 per cent in Kalpi. In 1972-73 the area covered by it was 1,19,920 hectares.

Wheat—Among the *rabi* crops wheat is most valuable cereal. It requires a rich and well manured soil and abundant irrigation. It is sown in October-November on land ploughed more often than for barley. It is watered in December, January and February unless there are abundant winter rains and is harvested in the end of March and the beginning of April. The bulk of the wheat sown is the red or *kathia* variety; though coarser than the white or *pisiya* wheat it requires less irrigation and attention. *Pisiya* is grown on light soil, where irrigation facilities exists and is less liable to rust. In 1972-73 the area covered by wheat was 1,26,727 hectares.

Barly—Barly is not much grown alone, but in combination with gram, it is a more favourite crop, the mixture, to which peas are generally added, being called *bejhar*. In 1906 this occupied 8,620 ha. or over 7 per cent of the *rabi* area while the mixture of barley and wheat called *gojai* covered 1,464 ha. or less than 2 per cent. In 1972—73 the area covered by barley was 2.377 hectares.

Pea—Pea is rarely grown alone, the usual practice being to sow it in combination with linseed, mustered and occasionally barley and gram. In 1971-73 the area under it was 6,985 hectares.

Other Crops—Among the remaining *rabi* crops linseed is a crop of son e importance, rarely are wheat fields left without a fringe of this plant along the boundaries and its chief use is to supply home needs. It is also sown alone, but not to a great extent, and covered 8,366 ha. or 7.3 per cent of the *rabi* area in 1906, ranging from nearly 10 per cent in Jalaun to less than 4 per cent in Kalpi. The area covered by this crop amounted to 664 ha. in 1970-71. Other spring crops are of little importance small acreages are occupied by *dhaniya* or coriander seed (which if not irrigated is grown on the best *mar* soil), *zira* or caraway, *ajwan*, or Biscop's weed, turmeric, chillies, and garden crops.

The following statement shows the decennial figures of area (in hectares) occupied by differnt food non-food crops in the district from 1911 to 1971 :—

Crops	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Food Crops							
Early Paddy	345	117	45	146	884	2,418	14,645
Late Paddy	121	18	12	17	40	96	688
Wheat	34,701	39,078	47,152	63,259	74,495	93,360	1,25,843
Barley	8,881	6,244	8,623	10,996	14,807	16,892	9,886
Jowar	30,037	31,291	28,346	31,476	36,795	41,415	22,908
Bajra	22,018	26,230	21,859	28,619	28,248	22,094	17,018
Maize	23	47	57	24	7	29	37
Gram	76,974	80,883	93,771	1,06,237	1,21,882	1,32,869	1,16,793
Potatoes	—	5	108	169	246	484	470
Non-food **Crops**							
Sugar-cane	213	278	237	992	1,804	2,160	2,035
Cotton	10,162	5,637	1,665	108	33	85	1
Oil seeds	19,327	7,016	12,059	16,393	13,341	13,351	14,275
Fodder	454	584	744	1,878	1,973	2,478	—
Other Non-food crops	6,410	7,185	11,886	5,770	5,293	1,661	—

Al

In former days the cultivation of plants yielding dyes used to be an extended industry connected with the manufacture of cloth. *Kusum* or scaffiower produced a yellow dye and *al* produced the red dye. Since the method of cultivation of *al* involved deep digging, it enriched the soil with organic matter and increased its productivity.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

After Independence it was realized that the traditional methods of agriculture could not cope with the ever-increasing demand for food-grains. Improvement and changes in the pattern and techniques of cultivation were , therefore, adopted. Development of agriculture has been given an important place in the country's Five-years Plans.

Agriculture production can be increased in two ways-extensive cultivation or intensive cultivation. Extensive cultivation is done by bringing new areas under the plough by reclaiming waste lands, fallow lands etc; while intensive cultication consits of applying scientific methods of cultivation; provision of better seeds, use of improved implements and chemical fertilizers etc., with a view to obtain maximum possible yield from the land throughout the year.

Improved and scientific method of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of cultivation of paddy have been popularised among the cultivators. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing of seeds of improved and high yielding variety, proper and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The adoption of the practices by the cultivator in the sixties of the century saw the beginnings of the "green revolution" in the country. The government agricultural farms in the district and various other agencies of the Central and State governments, the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, agricultural colleges and universities and research centres in the country are doing pioneering job in orienting the farmers for adopting better and scientific methods and implements of cultivation. *Kharif* and *rabi* campaigns were taken up in the package programme for paddy during *kharif* and wheat in *rabi*. Druing the campaign period the workers and progressive cultivators are imparted training in different agricultural practice. First of all a target is set for increasing the area under high yielding varieties of crops. Then great emphasis is laid on taking recourse to the various methods of development such as improved agricultural implements, improved varieties of seeds, plant protection measures and use of organic and chemical fertilizers etc. To popularise the various practices, demonstrations are organised in the fields where new implements are shown to the cultivators and their method or use explained to them. The agriculture department popularizes the modern methods of cultivation through development blocks.

With the adoption of the programmes of intensive farming and improved methods of cultivation there has been considerable increase in the production of food-grains and consequently agriculture is developing as an industry. In 1970-71 per ha. yield of wheat and rice was 0.995 and 0.544 metric tonns respectively whereas it was 1.4 and 0.73 metric tonnes per ha. in 1975-76.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES

Formerly there were ordinary agricultural implements like drill plough with its seed tube or *nari* attached at sowing time and the *bakhar* or hoe plough, which has a transverse iron blade fixed across the share and is employed on *mar* and *kabar*. The *mai* is a heavy log dragged by oxen on which the operator stands to increase the weight; it is used to crush the clods turned up by the plough in lighter soils. The other instruments of husbandry include the *hansiva* or sickle, the *khurpa* or hoe, the *Pacha* or sake the *phaura* or spade, the *kulhari* or axe and the *garazi* or chopper.

These old instruments have been mostly replaced by improved modern implements as their utility has come to be realized by cultivators. In 1973-74 there were in all 2,400 tractors. 400 power threshers, 2 power sprayers and 4 seed cleaners owned by private individuals and the department.

Seed Supply

Development of agriculture depends to a great extent on agricultural inputs of which seeds form the most important part. Improved seed is defined to be one that gives a minimum higher yield of atleast 10 per cent to 15 per cent over the local seed.

Improved varieties of seeds of various crops are evolved at different research centres in the State and them multplied in their seed farms. The improved seeds thus multiplied are then distributed throughout the State among the farmers. High yielding varieties of seeds are supplied by the government through seed stores maintained by the agriculture and co-operative departments besides some private institutions and regist distributors, like the National Seed Corporation and Terai Vikas Nigam etc. The agriculture seed stores distributed the seeds to cultivators on cash or as *taqavi* and the co-operative department on *sawai* basis, or cash and co-operative credit, Seeds distributed on sawai basis involve repayment at the rate of 25 per cent is excess of the quantity advanced. In 1974-75 there were 26 co-operative seed stores and 22 seed stores maintained by the agriculture department, which distributed 327.52 quintals paddy and 216 quintals of wheat seed. The quantity of vegetable seeds distributed during the same years was eight quintals.

Government Agriculture Farms

In 1974-75 there were four government agriculture farms in the district namely. Bagi Rooramalloo, Bohadpur and Jakhauli. All these farms are fully mechanised. The following statement gives some relevant details about these farms:—

Name of Farms	Year of opening	Location	Profit upto 1972-73 (in Rs)	Average per hectare yield (in quintal)
Bagi	1957-58	52 km. from Orai on Hamirpur road	20,380	19.20
Rooramalloo	1963-64	12 km. from Orai on Jalaun road	24,959	17.10
Bohadpur	1952-53	15 km. from Orai on Jalaun road	2,725	7.6
Jakhauli	1956-57	30 km. from Orai on Jhansi road	4,646	12.56

Soil Nutrients—The use of traditional manures, such as cattle dung, farms refuse is now finding less favour with the cultivation in the district. They have begun to realise the efficiency of green manure crops such as *sanai, dhaincha, moong* and others as these provide nitrogenous igredients to the soil and enrich it. Prior to the commencement of the Five-year Plans chemical fertilizers were used only by the progressive cultivators, but since then various fertilizers have come to be used more and more in quantity by the cultivators. The farmers generally obtain seeds of green manure crops and chemical fertilizers from the seed stores of the agriculture and the co-operative departments, co-operative societies at the district, and village levels and private agencies.

Among chemical fertilizers used by the cultivators of the district the popular ones are nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash. The statement below shows the quantity of each nutrient distributed in 1974-75:

Name of nutrient	Quantity in metric tonnes
Nitrogenous	1,940
Phosphatic	288
Potash	195

Rotation of Crops—Due to the soil conditions of the district and the lack of adequate irrigation facilities the general tendency is to sow only one crop in a field during a year, the *kharif* and *rabi* areas of the villages usually being demarcated. Generally

the rotational pattern extends to two years and in unirrigated plots, a mixed crop of *jowar* and *arhar* in the *kharif* of the first year is followed by the field being left fallow in the next *rabi* and also in the *kharif* of the next year, and then by wheat being sown in the *rabi* of the second year, or the field in the *kharif* of the first year is sown with paddy, and gram or pea are put down in the next *rabi*, the pattern being repeated in the *kharif* and *rabi* of the second year also. In irrigated tracts, the usual practice is to sow maize in *kharif* followed by wheat in *rabi*, the same rotation being repeated in the second year. Another pattern which is also practised in irrigated areas is the rsawing of green manures of leaving the fields follow in *kharif*, then growing wheat in the next *rabi* and maize in the second year's *kharif*, the following being left fallow at times or wheat again in the following *rabi*.

Fallowing—Like other adjoinning districts the land in this district, generally lies fallow for seven months after the harvesting of the *kharif* crops and for six months after the *rabi* crops have been reaped which are sown mostly in fields in which kharif crops are not cultivated.

Mixed Cultivation—The main mixed crops of the district are *arhar-urd*, *arhar-jowar*, *moong*-soyabeen, *surajmukhi*-mustard, wheat-gram, wheat-barley, barley-gram and gram-linseed in *rabi*. The practice of growing more than one crop in a field at the same time gives additional harvest besides maintaining its fertility. Usually the pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions do not affect all the crops equally.

Horticulture—The area covered by groves in 1906 was 8,348 acres or less than one per cent of the area of the whole district. Orchards, such as are found in Doab are practically unknown here. Instead, one is more likely to come across ill kept groves of mango and *mahua* trees. In 1974-75 an area of 95 hectares was covered with fruit trees an area of 112 ha. under rennovation of old orchards, and an area of about 33 ha. under intensive plantation of citrus plants.

AGRICULTURAL DISEASES AND PESTS

The crops of the district suffer a great deal from plant diseases and pests which are peculiar to them. Jowar, the main *kharif* crop of the district suffers from grain smut (Sphacelotheca sorghi) which is identified by the presence of black powder in the cobs. One of the surest remedies against the disease is to treat the seed chemically before sowing. Among pests, the stem borer (Chilozonellus) is the main enemy of this crop. It bores the stem and reaches the foliage of the plant, causing it to dry up, and the individual plants so affected have to be destroyed in order to save the harvest. Damage by birds and stray cattle (which roam the country side in large number) is also a problem and searing them away is the only method adopted for saving the crop. *Til* is damaged by phollody which is a serious disease for

this plant and causes the floral part to become a leafy structure which develops no fruits. Late sowing of the crop minimises the adverse effects of this disease. *Arhar* and *urd*, the two important *kharif* pulses generally suffer from wilt (caused by Fusarium undum Pult) and root-rot, leaf spot and mosaic respectively. Mixed cropping particularly non-leguminous ones, and destruction of diseased plants are the ways adopted to control the disease. Wheat and gram suffer from the disease of wilt and rust and from such pests as cut worms, pod borers, termites, *gujhia*, (Tanymicus incidus) and field rats. Late sowing together with treatment of crops with various insecticides and destruction of pests are the usual protection employed by the people. Barley suffers from stripe diseases and smut. The diseases from which the other crops of the district suffer are smut and root-rot which affect paddy (which is also harmed by the *gundhibug*), rust damaging linseed and early and late blight spoiling the harvest of potato. In the past often swarms of locusts used to visit the district destroying the crops as much as 90 per cent, but of late the scourage has practically disappeared.

The scientific methods for control of pests and diseases are dusting with B. H. C. and sulphur, spraying with D. D. T. etc. In 1974-75 a total area of 78,468 ha. was covered under plant protection programme was sprayed with insecticides.

There are also various leafy growths and weeds which are harmful to the crops. These are usually overcome by systematic and timely weeding, intercutting and the deep ploughing of the fields. The plant protection staff posted in the district gives free advice to the cultivators for raising healthy crops, including those of fruits and vegetables. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting machines and services of trained staff at moderate charges.

Activities of the agriculture department and other agencies to secure the use of scientific methods of cultivation.

Besides arranging the supply of improved seeds, improved implements, fertilisers, and manures and imparting knowledge of improved agricultural practices to the agriculturists, the agriculture department of the government also gives technical advice and guidance to them on agricultural problems. The following were the achievements of the *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns in 1974-75.

Item	Achievement
Distribution of fertilisers	
Nitrogenous	1,940 m. tons
Phosphatic	288 m. tons
Potash	195 m. tons
Green manuring	441 m. hectares
Area under plant protection	59,813 hectares
Loan advanced	Rs 68,70,000

[Countd]

Item	Achievement
Taqavi issued	Rs 1,74,000
Number of irrigation wells constructed	331
Number of wells bored	251
Number of Persion wheels installed	78
Number of pumping sets installed	180
Number of improved implements distributed	
Cultivators	182
Improved plough and *Bakhar*	582
Power threshers	51
Other implements	683
Quantity of seeds distributed	
Paddy	327.52 quintal
Wheat	216.00 quintal
Vegetables	8.00 quintal

In 1974-75 there were 18 agricultural and five marketing societies in the district. The relevant details of marketing societies are given below :

Name	Date of establishment	Quantity marketed in quintal
Orai	22.1.67	18,227
Kalpi	22.1.57	221
Jalaun	9.3.63	326
Madhogarh	15.2.61	3,867
Konch	25.1.58	940

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Area under Folder Crops

For the major part of the year the cattle have to subsist on stunted shrubs and coarse grasses. In 1975-76 the permanent and other pastures measured 300 hectares.

Cattle Census—The number of cattle in the district has increased considerably during the last ninety years. In 1885 a cattle census taken of 'Jalaun Tract' comprising roughly three quarters of the district, returned 63,654 bullocks and 4,151 bull buffaloes. In 1899 a regular stock census was taken and it was then ascertained that the number of bulls and bullocks was 66,359 and of male buffaloes 2,441 giving a total of 68,800 plough animals. A very notable increase of stock was obeserved in the enumeration taken in 1904. The number of bulls and bullocks had risen to 80,303 and that of male buffaloes to 4,023. All other animals except sheep and ponies had likewise increased and 60,890 cows, 37,881 cow buffaloes and 95,442 young stock was recorded.

In 1961 the number of bulls was 1,54,273 and that of cows 1,14,477. The number of former increased to 1,57,042 in 1966 but the number of cows decreased to 1,12,742 in the same year. According to the live-stock census of 1972 there were 1,42,828 bulls and bullocks and 1,06,813 cows.

The number of buffaloes in the district has always been lower than that of the cows and bulls. In 1904 there were 4,023 male buffaloes and cow-buffaloes were 37,881. The smallness of the number of male buffaloes is ascribed to the disinclination to use these animals in the plough on the part of all those who considered themselves of the better castes. In 1961 there were 1,10,010 buffaloes in the district of which 96,642 were cow-buffaloes. But since then their number has gradually increased; it was 1,22,099 according to the live-stock census 1966 out of which 1,03,652 were cow buffaloes and in 1972 it went up to 1,32,353 out of which 1,09,921 were cow-buffaloes.

OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Sheep and Goats—Sheep and goats are generally reared with the object of obtaining their hides and meat. Occasionally they are folded in the fields to enrich and increase the fertility of the land.

Sheep and goats are found in large number in the district where they find good grazing. The returns of 1899 showed a total of 28,137 sheep and 57,068 goats. In 1904 the number of the former had fallen to 25,088 while that of the latter had risen to 81,097. Sheep are principally bred for their wool but large flocks of goats are kept by Gujars, Gadariyas and Ahirs in the ravine tracts of the Yamuna, Betwa and Pahuj where they find excellent pasturage and are valuable chiefly for their meat and milk. The number of goats increased to 97,578 in 1961. At the livestock census of 1966 they were enumerated at 1,15,496. In 1972 their number decreased to 86,129. The same year sheep numbered to 30,482 only.

The returns of 1904 also showed 4,646 donkeys, 142 mules and 379 camels. Camels are scarce compared with some districts north of the Yamuna.

Pigs—Pigs are of local bread and are reared only for the pork. In 1972 their number was 13,157.

Sheep Breeding—A sheep breeding farm was established at Bahadpur in 1939 for improving their breed. Goats are also reared at this centre. Improved rams born at the centre are distributed for breeding purposes. Sheep are sheared out twice a year and the wool is sent to Mirzapur for sale. The surplus milk is sold. The farm has 34 acres of land besides 319 acres given by the forest department for grazing purposes. In 1974-75 the farm had 357 sheep including 22 rams and 113 lambs. Besides, there were 100 goats including 4 she-goats, 33 kids. The farm had one bull and one mare.

During the year 1974—75, 174 lamblings were born and 328 kg. of wool was produced at the farm. The number of rams distributed for breeding purposes was 23 during the same period.

For the improvement of the breed of sheep there were 4 sheep and wool extension centres affiliated with the four veterinary hospitals located at Dakore, Kuthaund, Ata and Nadigaon. During tapping season rams are distributed free of cost to shepherds. The following table shows the number and species of rams used for improving the breed.

Species	Number
Bikaneri	48
Nali	322
R.M.	6
R.C.	3

Every sheep and wool extension centre functions under a livestock development assistant. A veterinary surgeon looks after the development and health of sheep, gives advice regarding their health upkeep and protection from parasites. Sale of wool is also arranged by the department so that the shepherds may get the maximum benefit.

For improving the breed of goats 10 buck centes were established in 1974-75 where goats are inseminated at a cost of 50 paise only. There were 90 bucks in distribution for breeding purpose.

Poultry Farming

Poultry farming as an important subsidiary occupation has become popular among farmers. According to the livestock census of 1972 the poultry numbered 23, 140. During fourth Five-year plan period under UNICEF and Development of Nutritious Fodder Scheme special training was imparted to poultry farmers; a grant of Rs 5,000 each was given to three persons and 20 loans of Rs 500 each were advanced to others for poultry farming. In addition improved birds at subsidised rates are also distributed. The following statement gives the number of birds of different age distributed for the development of poultry farming in the district during the period from 1970-71 to 1975-76 :

Year	One day old	Four weeks old	Eight weeks old	Adults
1970-71	7,353	1,437	156	—
1971-72	7,140	2,255	818	—
1972-73	7,128	1,988	—	6
1973-74	7,563	234	1,031	844
1974-75	3,628	300	341	—
1975-76	3,090	1,729	848	—

Fisheries

The district was very good potential for fish development and the government is doing notable work in this sphere. Fish of the usual varieties are found in the rivers of the district. Most sections of the population eat fish. The chief fishing castes are Kewats, Mallahs and Dhimars. Fish are caught with nets of various kinds and with line and rod.

The main activities of the fisheries department are development, exploitation of reservoirs for pisiculture and supply of fingerlings to private breeders and Gram Samajs under the 'Small Water Scheme Applied Nutrition Programme.' In 1975 there were six nurseries which produced 89,000 fingerlings.

The reservoirs and tanks are stocked with fingerlings obtained from the nurseries. The fries are then taken out and sold to the pisiculturists. The bigger fish are caught and sold for table purposes. From 1969 to 1974 more than 40 thousands of fingerlings were sold. The following table shows the supply of fish during the period from 1970 to 1974:

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
36,000	36,000	84,00	42,000

Development of Live-Stock

In a tract with completely agrarian based economy no improvement in agriculture is possible without cattle development as the cattle provides the required motive power of various agricutural operations besides manure and milk. Moreover, the bullocks play an important role as a draught power for pulling carts which is still the chief means of rural transport.

Cattle development has been receiving government attention since the start of the Five-year Plans. Prior to Independence there were three veterinary hospitals and five animal husbandry centres in the district. These were mostly concerned with the treatment of diseased animals, sterlisation for the improvement of their breed and vaccination of animals for protection against diseases. But little attention was paid to improve their breed. For example very few bulls were distributed for this purpose.

After Independence during the First Plan period the policy of animal husbandry department was changed and emphasis was laid on animal husbandry instead of control of disease. Consequently veterinary department and animal husbandry department were merged and a post of district live-stock officer was created. To emphasise cattle breeding a village group centre was established under which there were five units. *Taqavi* was distributed for purchase of improved animals. To accelerate the improvement of breed an extensive programme of artificial insemination along with development of fodder crops and cattle exhibition was launched. In the First Plan period there were opened three veterinary hospitals and four animal husbandry centres.

In the Second Plan period three more veterinary hospitals and three animal husbandry centres were opened which facilitated the extension of disease control. Under the village group scheme two more group units were opened. While cows, buffaloes, pigs, bulls and rams of improved breed were distributed for natural breeding a subsidy scheme was launched for rearing of the young born of artificial insemination. Keeping in view the special circumstances of the district three ram centres were established.

During the Third Five-year Plan period three more veterinary hospitals, four animal husbandry centres, six artificial insemination centres and two sub-centres were established. A cattle breeding farm was opened at Ata, which had to be closed later due to lack of electricity. To popularise better breeds cattle exhibitions were organised at tahsil level. And to free the farmers from stray and old animals, a scheme to send them to Gosadans was launched.

During the Forth Five-year Plan period one more veterinary hospital and three animal husbandy centres were established. To widen the facility of the artificial insemination ten more such sub-centres were established.

In 1975 there were 18 veterinary hospitals and 14 animal husbandry centres functioning in the district, besides eight artificial insemination centres and 12 such sub-centres. Besides, there were six artificial insemination units. For the development of cattle farmers are advanced *taqavi* and cattle exhibitions are organised every year at tahsil level. For purposes of natural breeding 123 cows and 52 buffaloe bulls are in distribution. There was a pig centres for their development and six pigs were in inferior type of cattle are castrated and artificial insemination is done free of cost.

The following statement shows, during the period from 1970-71 to 1975-76, the number of cattle castrated and those provided with artificial insemination service.

Year	Castrated	Inseminated
1970-71	15,519	4,526
1971-72	13,827	5,003
1972-73	13,672	5,156
1973-74	16,964	4,816
1974-75	16,370	5,257
1975-76	18,271	5,789

For improvement in the breed of the cattle there were five semen collection centres one each at Orai, Rampura, Kalpi and Kuthaund under which there were 26 such sub-centres and five key village units.

The following statement gives the number of various institutions functioning in the district for the development of cattle:—

Name of institution	Number
Veterinary hospitals	13
C class veterinary hospitals	5
Animal husbandry centres	14
Artificial insemination centres	8
Artificial insemination sub-centres	12
Sheep and wool extension centres	4
Ram centres	16
Pig centres	1
Bull rearing farm	1
Sheep breeding farm	1

Housing and Feeding

Cattle are generally housed in kutche sheds, with thatched roof. Only well-to-do persons have pucca and well ventilated byres for their cattle. Government also provide financial assistance to the cultivators for construction of community cattle sheds.

The husk and dried and crushed stalks of various crops are used to feed the cattle. Due to increase in cultivated land waste land and pastures are decreasing. Grazing facilities for cattle are also provided by government and the gaon panchayats in the forests and waste lands under their respective control. Grazing is allowed in private groves and harvested or fallow fields. In 1975-76 the permanent and other pastures measured 300 ha. Under the scheme of Development of Nutritious Fodder seeds of improved fodder crops are provided to cultivators at subsidised rates in order to encourage their cultivation. The following statement shows the quantity of seeds distributed during the period from 1970-71 to 1975-76:

Year	M. P. Chari	Jowar	Lobia	Oat	Berseem
1970-71	380	—	2,095	910	1,100
1971-72	1,412	—	745	1,321	1,037
1972-73	324	20	355	1,500	1,200
1973-74	496	—	652	1,415	1,080
1974-75	1,040	—	—	2,520	560
1975-76	104	—	—	2,443	1,858

ANIMAL DISEASES AND VETERINARY HOSPITALS

The commonest forms of sickness are rinderpest or *mata*; foot and mouth disease called *larha, khurphuta* or *kharsita*, anthrax.

bhauran and haemorrhagic-septicaemia, called indifferently, *garara*, *ponka* and *gurkhai*. Some of these diseases occasionally assume an epidemic character. Foul pox and ranikhet disease are common among the birds of the district. However, with the establishment of veterinary hospitals the rural folks are realising the efficacy of modern methods of prevention and treatment of cattle diseases. For prevention of infectious diseases, thousands of animals and fowls are vaccinated free of cost every year. The statement below shows the number of animals treated in the district during the period from 1970-71 to 1975-76:

Year	Number of animal treated
1970-71	92,108
1971-72	87,860
1972-73	79,700
1973-74	81,954
1974-75	100,928
1975-76	98,185

The following statement shows the number of animals vaccinated in the district against different diseases during the period from 1970-71 to 1975-76:

Year	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Rinderpest	Black quarter	Others
1970-71	1,08,076	1,23,396	16,809	5,030
1971-72	1,07,919	2,98,746	20,630	6,651
1972-73	1,21,172	1,11 125	18,704	5,270
1973-74	1,16,800	1,19 177	14,012	3,883
1974-75	80,309	1,45 283	12,983	6,350
1975-76	1,08,095	43,858	8,868	5,671

Forestry

The district is poor in forest wealth as there are no forest belts in it. There are only small patches of forest scattered here and there along the three rivers viz. Betwa, Yamuna and Pahuj. Tahsils of Orai and Konch have areas overgrown with *kans* and grass or scattered trees. The chief trees are *babul*, *dhak* and *Karaunda*, *neem* and *mahua* trees have scattered growth. The worst wooded tahsil is Kalpi. The district as a whole suffers greatly from lack of fuel, for the *mahua*, the commonest tree, is too valuable for its fruit and flowers to be used firewood. In 1975-76 the area under forest was 28,525 ha. only.

At present the forests are not in a state to play any important role in the economy of the district except for occasional supply of firewood and meeting the demand for grazing and grass.

However with effective protection of the existing forests and more plantations and their conservation, babul will be available in fair proportion and its bark may give an impetus to start tanning industry in the district. Similarly *shisham* is likely to produce good timber for furniture.

The main forest products are firewood, thatching grass, honey, wax and flowers and fruits of *mahua*. The babul is extensively employed for the manufacture of agricultural implements and carts. In 1974-75 the value of forest products was ₹ 50 056.

State Assistance of Agriculture

Cultivators are sometimes not in a position to make permanent improvements on their lands and to purchase improved implements, chemical fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds due to paucity of funds. The State gives assistance to such cultivators of the district in the form of *taqavi* and loans for purchasing seeds, constructing irrigation wells and making improvements on their lands. In 1974-75 the amount of *taqavi* given by agriculture department was Rs. 1,74,000.

The co-operative department also helps the cultivator for boosting up agricultural production. In 1974-75 the department distributed 22,699.00 quintals of seeds of various crops and advanced a loan of Rs 68.70 lacs for various agricultural activities. As may as 23,71,000 vegetable plants and 2,175 fruit trees, eight quintal of vegetable seeds were distributed by the horticulture department in the same year.

FLOODS, FAMINES, LOCUSTS, HAILSTORMS AND DROUGHTS

It is little likely that a district so dependent on rainfall could be otherwise than extermely sensitive to droughts, but there is no record as to how it suffered during the well-known calamities of early days, or even how for it was affected by the great *Chalisa* in 1783. The first famine in this tract of which any mention is found is that of 1813, but no details are given of the extent of distress prevalent. In 1819 the tract appears to have been hit by a severe scarcity, aggravated by high prices and supplies had to be ordered from Aligarh and Agra to Kalpi.

The famine of 1833-34 is known to have been a severe one in western Bundelkhand including parganas of Konch and Kalpi. Famine, pestilence and emigration are said to have deprived the district of half its population. A certain amount of money was set aside by the government for the relief of the destitutes. Besides, considerable sums of land revenue were remitted or suspended.

A more severe famine occurred in the district in common with a large part of the State (North Western Provinces as it was then known) in 1837-38. The rains were unusually late; the rains in July and August were heavy but most unevenly distributed rains were in September. The distress thus continued to increase. To provide relief works were started at Kalpi. The entire amount disbursed by government for these operations amounted to Rs 46, 594 and land revenue to the tune of Rs 3,94,777 was remitted.

The next famine from which the district suffered occurred in 1868. The rains in August and a prolonged break ensued till the middle of September, when rain fell abundantly. Only about one-third of autumn crops escaped destruction and the *rabi* of 1869 was estimated at one-half of the average. Parganas of Orai and Jalaun were the worst sufferers. Uncooked rations were distributed in Orai and private charity at Kalpi supported about 1,92,000 persons. At Konch alms were given in the shape of rations for two months and some relief works were also undertaken. The total cost of relief operations undertaken by the government in the district was estimated at Rs 18,649. On an average about 1,800 persons were occupied for periods varying between one and a half and six months of the most critical time of the year 1869. A daily average of 130 persons was gratuitously relieved for five months.

The rainfall of 1877 was extremely bad and as such only some 17,000 acres of *kharif* could be sown against the normal of 2,60,000 acres. And even these sown crops hard dried up completely. Distress first appeared in Madhoganj and Jalaun, but soon spread to Kalpi, Orai and Konch. Local funds were used for giving work to the poor. After the sanctioned relief works were opened, which supported a daily average of 754 persons from September to March, a poor house was opened at Orai in January 1878 which remained open till May. It was estimated that an aggregate of 2,14,939 persons obtained employment on the ordinary public works.

The next similar calamity of 1896, which culminated in the famine of 1897. The rainfall of the monsoon of 1895 began well but ceased prematurely resulting in considerable damage to crops and a poor harvest. As a first step towards relief of land revenue to the tune of Rs 60,000 relating to the *kharif* and Rs 85,000 to the *rabi* were remitted while Rs 36,581 were distributed as *taqavi*. Poorhouses were opened at the three tahsils headquarters and relief works were started. A sum of Rs 36,646 was expended on village works, Rs 4,370 on poorhouses and Rs 4,731 on gratuitous relief through *patwaries*. In addition to the direct relief afforded by government to the people, remittances amounting to Rs 3,42,600 were received from the provincial committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. This sum did much to mitigate the hardships of the people.

The next calamity which visited the Bundelkhand and the Agra Division in, 1906 affected the district. The rainfall of 1905 in these tracts was the lowest on record, and the Jalaun district was the first to show signs of distress. A rest work was opened in September and famine was declared in November. Relief of all kinds was

freely given till October, 1906. The total expenditure incurred by the public works department and by civil authorities amounted to Rs. 11,18,172. Besides, a sum of Rs. 9,20,000, relating to various instalments of land revenue due was remitted and a sum of Rs. 4,10,332 was advanced from State funds for the purchase of seed bullocks, and the construction of wells etc. The scarcity of fodder and water, during this famine was even greater than that experienced during the famine of 1896-97. Not only did tanks and wells and other local sources of water supply quickly exhausted, but even the Betwa canal actually failed for a time. Trees were stripped of their leaves to feed the cattle and even chopped up thorns were used for this purpose. The price of fodder was so high that a bullock or a cow would soon eat more than its value.

Only after a year the district suffered again. In 1907 the rains were late. The *kharif* crops withered in the scorching heat of September and the outturn was estimated as only 11 per cent of the normal, while the *rabi* harvest did not exceed 17 per cent. Famine was officially declared in the district in December, 1907 and with a view to provide relief works were started in the shape of raising of roads, deepening of tanks and erecting of field embankments for able bodied labourers, while the poor and infirm were helped with gratuitous distribution of money or food in poorhouses and kitchens. The total number of persons relieved during the famine was 12,484,816 and the total expenditure incurred Rs 11,32,000.

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CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

In the past, the district distinguished itself in the field of dyeing and stamping of cloth. With the passage of time, and onslaught of certain other socio-economic factors, this old industry declined gradually. Kotra and Saiyidnagar, the two places lying near the Betwa river, in tahsil Orai, were the central places for the dye industry. Each place produced different kinds of cloth adopting different kinds of processes. These were very interesting as well as systematic. The specialities of Kotra and Saiyidnagar were known as *chunari* (patterned long cloth) and *zamurdi* respectively. The latter was prepared after washing, dyeing and stamping of a coarse, country cloth called *aikri*, for a number of times. First of all, a piece of *aikri* measuring six feet (1.8288 metres) wide by 6.50 yards (5.9436 metres) long was bleached and then for eight days it was rubbed in a mixture of castor oil and *rassi*, or saline earth. It was next washed with soap and dipped in a solution formed of the powder of an astringent nut called *hara*. When dry it was stamped according to certain favourite patterns with a mixture composed of *geru* (a kind of red ochre), gum, alum and water and rewashed. After this it was boiled, in a cauldron containing a composition of powdered *al* (Morinda citrifolia) dye, 2.50 parts, and *dhawai* flower, one part for six hours and once again lightly washed. When the boiling was complete, the cloth was restamped with a mixture of 1.5 seers (1.3996 kilograms) of gum to one of shell lime. It was next dried, then again washed, to be subsequently plastered over with a solution formed of 10 *seers* (9.3310 kilograms) of *nouti* (a wood obtained from Jaitpur ravines), 25 seers (2.3327 kilograms) of pomegranate bark and 2.5 seers of alum. The final stamping of the pattern was made with *geru* and gum in equal parts formed into a paste. The cloth was lastly twice immersed in a solution of indigo and, when dry, was washed and starched with gum. In this final from it was exported in large quantities to Pilibhit Hathras, Kosi, Bareilly and even to Nepal. During the first two decades of the twintieth century, fifty pieces of *aikri* cloth so treated were estimated to cost in all about Rs 84 and to sell for about Rs 90. In the same manner, the neighbouring town of Kotra had a local celebrity for coloured chintz called *chunari* cloth, the usually worn by women. There were two varieties of this cloth, the best one was made from *pratal*, the second one from *markin*, both being dyed with turmeric and *al* and ornamented with curious designs. The latter were picked out with the hand by women before one or both colourings had been given and tightly tied with thread, neither dyeing touching the parts thus raised and tied. In 1870, the trade of Kotra in *chunri* amounted to Rs 10,000 per annum and the cloth was exported to Agra, Rath and Jhansi and was also disposes of in the interior of the district. Later on around 1920's red *kharua* (a special type of red cloth) cloth like that of Jhansi was

manufactured and the dyeing of country cloth was carried on in the style generally, known as *amaua,* a word which expressed a series of shades representing the various colours assumed by the mango fruit during the different stages of its development. These were three in number, called *sunhara amaua,anari amaua* and *shutri maua.* Besides the dyeing industry a few silk fabrics also were made in the shape of *sari* borders, in which silk and cotton were expertly blended and *gulbadans* of various shades of red.

With the beginning of the twentieth century, the district also stepped in the field of cloth production. By 1921, it had four ginning factories, two of which were located at Kalpi, and one each at Ait and Konch. All these units were based on European models. Unfortunately, none of these units could function properly owing to a number of factors. The factory at Ait did not work at all in the year 1911—12, and worked only for a month in the year 1912—13. It desperately failed in competing with the factory at Konch, where the production was compratively better. But, in 1913—14, even Konch factory did very little business owing to failure of rain and the shortage of cotton. The condition worsened so irretrievably that all these units were virtually closed by 1934. The main reasons responsible for the decline of this industry were the competition from machine-made cloth from Kanpur and replacement of *al* from which a valuable red dye was made by aniline colours. All this resulted in the diversion of the area under cotton cultivation to other profitable crops. Thus declined the district's cotton industry and, concommitant with that was the virtual extinction of the famous cloth printing industry.

The British policy was that of discouraging to industries and forcing more and more people to take to agricultural pursuits. The war of 1914—18 created scarcity conditions which led to an increase mainly in the trade of agricultural commodities. This was followed by the economic depression of the nineteen thirties, bringing in its wake falling prices, which incurably hit the scattered remains of the above two industries. The World War of 1939—45 again sent prices soaring but this resulted in opening of small industries in other fields like paper making, engineering goods and the like. The pace of industrialisation was on the whole very low, so much so, that National Development Council has included Jalaun among areas which are much backward in industrial development.

Power

For agricultural and industrial development, power is an essential element. The rate of development of a society can be measured in terms of power distribution and its consumption. In these respects, the pace of power development in the district has been very slow. By 1968—69, the number of electrified villages was 42, out of which only 25 villages were given electricity for domestic consumption. According to 1971 Census, the total number of populated villages was 957. In 1973—74, the number of electrified villages rose to 128, and those given electricity for domestic consumption to 88. The following table

gives the percentage of industry-wise power consumption to total power consumption, from 1968—69 to 1971—72 :

Items	Percentage of industrywise power consumption to total power consumption			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Domestic consumption	28.8	29.8	27.2	30.0
Industrial consumption	43.3	46.3	41.4	38.7
Road lights consumption	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8
Agriculture & irrigation consumption	16.9	6.9	21.4	20.8
Waterworks and sewerage consumption	8.7	14.7	8.1	8.7

From the table, it is clear that total power consumption increased from 1968—69 to 1971—72, by 27.9 per cent. The percentage increase in domestic, industrial, road lights, agriculture and irrigation, waterworks and sewerage power consumption, in the above period, was 33.4, 14.2, 0.8, 57.1, and 28.0 respectively.

There were six power sub-stations in the district in 1972, with a total capacity of 18,000 K. V. A. The power consumption per head, in the district, in 1971-72 was 8 units. This figure is extremely low when compared to the State average, which was 48.6 units in the same year. The draft Fifth Five-year Plan lays considerable emphasis upon power development programme in the district. At the end of the Fifth Plan, the demand for power in the district is estimated to be about 50.3 M. W. Of this the industrial demand is expected to be of the order of 42 M. W.

Small-scale Industries

In 1974, the district had about 117 small-scale industrial units which produced iron and steel goods, oil furniture, paper, ice, scented tobacco, soap, wax, taps and dyes, sports goods, musical instruments, leather and rubber goods, hosiery, optical lenses, Ayurvedic medicines, plastic goods and articles made of stone. About 700 persons were employed in these industries and goods and job-work worth about Rs 83,78,500 were produced annually. The articles manufactured in Jalaun town are shoes, carpets and furniture. While in Kalpi handmade paper, pull-overs and shoes are the main articles of manufacture, in Konch, these are durrie, mustard oil and shoes. In Orai town handmade yarn, pulses and mustard oil are produced.

General Engineering (Agricultural implements, iron foundaries, steel rolling mills, etc.)

With a total investment of about Rs 3,81,800 and employing about 97 workers, 27 units manufactured agricultural implements, channel gates, trolly, grills, and iron pans, etc. worth about Rs 7,77,000 in 1974. These units are located at Orai, Konch, Kalpi and other places of the district.

The Gupta Iron and Steel Industries, Orai was established in 1973, with a total capital investment of Rs 60,000 and a complement of 8 workers, it produced agricultural implements, shutters, grills, channel gates, etc., worth about Rs 1 50,000 annually. The Babli Iron Industries, Orai, was established in 1972 and with a total capital instalment of Rs 60,000 and it produced goods worth Rs 1,20,000 annually. This concern employed 6 workers.

Iron and Steel Furniture Making

Steel boxes, chairs, tables and other furniture of iron and steel are manufactured in 7 units which are located at Orai, Madhogarh and Jalaun. The total investment amounted to Rs 85,000 and goods worth Rs 1,78,000 were produced in 1974. The main raw materials used are iron and steel sheets.

The Panchayat Udyog Kendra, Orai was established in 1968 with a capital investment of Rs. 44,000, and employing 8 persons, it produced steel boxes, tubes, etc., worth Rs 60,000 in 1974.

Paper Mills

There are 9 mills in the district, where handmade paper is produced, eight being at Kalpi and one at Orai. About Rs 5,17,000 have been invested and 55 persons were employed in this industry in 1974. This industry has considerably developed in the district on account of emphasis placed upon it during the different plan periods. In 1961, there were only 2 registered factories engaged in the manufacture of paper, viz., Government Handmade Paper Centre, Kalpi and Gram Udyog Trust Kalpi. Both were small concerns employing 46 and 30 workers respectively.

The Gram Udyog Mandal, Kalpi, was established in 1966, with a total capital investment of about Rs 1,60,000 and it produced, by using rags and waste paper, handmade paper worth Rs 1,00,000 and employed 10 persons.

Oil and Flour Mills

In 1974, there were 18 mills, which with a total capital investment of Rs 16,21,000 and employing 109 persons produced oil etc., worth Rs 36,45,000. These units are located at Orai, Jalaun, Rampura, Jagammanpur and Kalpi.

The Shyam Flour Mills, Orai, was established in 1969 with a total capital investment of Rs 65,000. It extracted oil etc., worth

Rs 2,00,000 in 1974, and employed 7 persons. The Swastik Rice and Dal Mill, Kalpi was established in 1968, with a total capital investment of Rs 3,00,000. In 1974 it employed 10 persons and processed rice and dal worth Rs 6,00,000.

Leather and Rubber Goods

The district had, in 1974, 13 units with a total capital investment of Rs. 2,03,230, producing leather shoes and chappals, tyre chappals and rubber products, with 55 workers. The raw materials used were tyres, leather, rubber and some chemicals. These units are located at Orai, Konch, and Jalaun. The value of the total produce in 1974 was Rs 7,03,000.

Furniture-making

Wooden furniture was being manufactured in 8 units, in 1974, at Orai, Kalpi, Konch, Madhogarh and Hetpura. The units had a total investment of Rs 83,000 and employed 34 persons.

Printing Press, Publishing and Stationery Works

In 1974 there were 7 printing presses in the district, which with a total capital investment of Rs 1,02,000 printing and other jobwork worth Rs 1,84,000 and employing 24 persons.

Hosiery and Woollen Goods

In 1974, there were 5 units in the district, which produced hosiery goods like socks, undergarments, woollen sweater, muffler besides *niwar* (thick wide tape which is used in weaving a bedstead) and durries etc. These units employed 12 persons and against total capital investment of Rs 10,000 produced goods worth Rs 17,500. The manufactured goods are generally sold in the district itself.

Radio Assembling and Electrical Works

Battery charging, electro-plating and other like job works were undertaken by 3 units in 1974, having a total capital investment of Rs 8,000 and giving employment to 6 persons . These units used acid, water and nickel etc., as raw materials. In addition, there were 3 more units engaged in repair of typewriters besides radios and other electrical goods. Out of these three units, one manufactured wooden electrical accessories. The total capital investment, value of production and number of workers in all the six units were Rs 35,000 Rs 26,000 and 11 respectively

Ice Factories and Cold Storage

Up till 1974, there was only one ice factory, the Kailash Ice Factory and Cold Storage at Orai, which was established in 1967. About Rs 1,00,000 have been invested in this industry. It employed 8 persons and produced ice worth about Rs 1,00,000 in 1974.

Candles and Soap-making

Candles are manufactured by the Jupiter Wax Industries, Orai, in the district. With a total investment of Rs 4,500 it was established in 1970 and produced candles worth about Rs 25,000, in 1974, employing 2 persons.

Washing soap is manufactured in three units, established at Orai, Madhogarh and Jagammanpur. About Rs 13 500 have been invested and soap worth Rs 35,000 was manufactured in 1974. These three units employ about 7 persons.

Optical Industries

The Prakash Optical Industries, Orai was established in 1965 with a total capital investment of Rs 20,000. This is the only unit, in the district, that manufactures optical lenses, and its production amounted to about Rs 20,000 in 1974. The number of persons employed in this industry was three.

Fire-works

There are 3 industrial units established at Orai and Kalpi, with a total capital investment of about Rs 25,000, which produce fire-works. The units are small and employ about 10 persons.

Brick-kilns

There are 4 brick-kilns in the district with an investment of Rs 4,22,000. In 1974, bricks valued at Rs 18,75,000 were produced. About 260 persons are employed in this industry. The units are established at Orai, Madhogarh and Sahao.

Other Industries

Ayurvedic medicines, hair oils and scents, fountain-pen ink and harmonium are produced in four units, which are situated at Orai.

Village and Cottage Industries

In 1961 the district had, in all. 2,089 workshops and factories of all sizes, registered and unregistered. This number was much smaller than the State average of 4,460. The number per lakh of population was 315 as against the State average of 327. The district was, as it is now, backward in cottage industries and handicrafts as well as large scale industries. Out of 2,089 workshops 1,120 were located in the rural areas and 969 in the urban. In the rural areas, the largest number (280) was engaged in the processing of food-grains, followed by those producing non-hydrogenated edible oils (132). In the urban areas miscellaneous manufacturing industries (139), followed by those engaged in the production of other food products such as sweetmeat, condiments (138), etc., were the most important.

Single worker establishments were most numerous both in the rural and urban areas, respectively accounting for 53.1 and 43.7 per cent, In both villages and towns most of the establishment were run without power. The percentage of such establishments was 82.9 in the rural and 86.5 in urban areas. Electricity was used in only 2 rural and 1 urban industrial establishments. This shows the insignificant extent to which power was employed in industry.

In 1971, there were about 71 villages and cottage industries in the district with a total capital investment of about Rs 6,85,162 As many as 594 persons manufactured handloom cloth, leather, shoes, earthern pots, oil, handmade paper, jaggery, soap, furniture and fibre, etc. Besides, units have also been set up for processing of various cereals and stone-crushing etc.

All these units are situated near the dwellings of the workers and are generally manned by the members of the owners' families.

Handloom Cloth

This is the oldest industry in the district and an important one as well. It is mainly run by about 34 co-operative societies. Out of these only 9 were in production in 1973-74, and the remaining 25 societies had become defunct. These nine units are established at Mohammadabad, Anda, Babina, Kotra, Dhamna, Kalpi, Konch, Atta and Virasani. The oldest unit is the Kalpi Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd, being established in the year 1942. Against an investment of Rs 1,72,630 handloom cloth worth Rs 11,78,329 was produced in 1973-74, the number of persons employed being 145.

Leather Tanning and Making of Shoes

Twelve units with a total capital investment of Rs 46,180 were engaged in shoe-making and leather tanning in 1973-74. These units are located at Konch, Kalpi and Jalaun. The number of persons employed by them during the above period was 115. The manufactured shoes and leather are generally used locally and not exported out of the district.

Pottery

All the 10 units, except one, were established in the year 1975 and, therefore, no detailed information regarding production, employment, etc., is available. The single unit, that was established in 1971, is producing clay toys by employing 2 persons. The total capital investment in all the 10 units, during 1973-74, was about Rs 14,720.

Oil

Oil is extracted in 10 units. Detailed information is available for 2 units only. These produced oil and oil-cakes, in the year 1973-74, worth about Rs 10,39,034 employing 248 persons.

Paper

There were about 14 units, with a total investment of nearly Rs 1,90,250 producing handmade paper for file covers and other such uses. But information for 2 units is available only. These produced paper for file cover worth about Rs 89,737, in 1973-74 and employed 50 persons. Most of the units are situated at Kalpi with the exception of two which have been established at Orai.

Soap and Inedible Oils-making

Only two units with a total investment of about Rs 6,112 have been established in the district. One is situated at Madhogarh and the other at Konch.

Lime Making

Only one unit with a total investment of about Rs 6,000 was established, in 1967-68, at Orai, which produces lime by using *Kankar*.

Wooden and Metal Crafts Industries

One unit established at Konch, with a total investment of about Rs 10,700, manufactured agricultural implements worth about Rs 18,325 in the year 1973-74. The number of persons employed was 11.

Another unit, which was established at Orai with a total investment of about Rs 20,500 made wooden furniture worth about Rs 6,016 in 1973-74. About 13 persons were employed in this industry.

Khadi Industry

In 1967-68, two units were established, one at Orai and the other at Jalaun, with a total capital investment of about Rs 1,07,300.

Fibre Industry

There is only one factory making fibres at Gadhela, tahsil Jalaun, which was established in the year 1965, with a total investment of about Rs 6,750. It manufactured *munj* (a kind of long-reed) ropes worth about Rs 3,600 in the year 1973-74, employing 4 persons.

Jaggery

Jaggery from sugar-cane is also produced in and around **Madhogarh**.

Industrial Estates

There are two industrial estates in the district, one at Orai and the other at Kalpi. The One at Orai was established as a rural industrial estate in 1964. There are 8 sheds and 15 plots. Although all the sheds and plots had been allotted, only 4 sheds and 8 plots were occupied till the end of 1972. Only one unit making rubber products started functioning in 1966 and the remaining units came up only after 1970. These units, which numbered 4 in the year 1974, manufactured cycle tubes, brake and paddle rubbers, chappals, optical lenses and wooden electrical accessories worth about Rs 6,21,000 in that year. The number of persons employed in these units was 29.

The second estate, at Kalpi, was established as a Harijan industrial estate in 1964. It has provision for 11 sheds, out of which 10 sheds were allotted by the end of 1972. Of these only 4 were taken by entrepreneurs for industrial use in 1972. Products manufactured in this industrial estate include agricultural implements, baby-food, wooden furniture, etc.

Industrial Potential and Plans for Future Development

The district, which has mainly an agricultural economy with abundant resources for it, has the potential to establish and develop two types of industries-industries based on locally available resources and those that are based on demand. The former can be further divided into two groups, for the sake of convenience, as the available resources are either agricultural or live-stock The remaining sources are forest wealth, which is mainly firewood, and minerals like boulders, *morang* and sand, etc., being used as construction materials.

Industries Based on Agricultural Resources

The district produces various kinds of crops and particular feature of the local economy has considerably enlarged the scope for industries based on agricultural resources. A detailed account of these industries, according to the base agricultural commodity, is given below :

Wheat is the main crop of the district and about 119 thousand tons of wheat was produced during 1970-71. Since the place has a fairly good demand for wheat products like *maida, suji* and flour, etc., a large roller flour mill, with a capacity of 30 tons per day, can be established here.

The production of rice is modest in Jalaun. During the year 1970-71, about 6 thousand tons of rice was produced in the district. But further measures are being taken to augment its production. One rice mill each can be established at Madhogarh and Orai.

Urd, moong, chana (gram), *matar* (peas), *arhar* and *masoor* are produced in considerable quantities in the district. At present, there are a few industrial units which indulge in the milling of pulses but have sufficient capacity for the purpose considering the present quantity of production of pulse seeds.

The present working units having oil-expeller and oil-crushers, are enough to handle the available oil-seeds in the district. In 1972-73 under the drive for bringing large areas under it, about 8 thousand hectares of land was transferred for soyabean cultivation. In this way, about 15 thousand tons of soyabean and 3 thousand tons of soyabean oil, in addition to its oil-cakes will be produced annually. A processing unit for soyabean can be easily established either at Orai or Jalaun.

Madhogarh, which is situated in the north-west of the district, is the leading place in sugar-cane production. As there appeared a promising scope for a small-scale sugar mill, the Bundelkhand Development Corporation, Jhansi, has established one *khandsari*, unit at Madhogarh.

As the cultivation of other cash-crops is very meagre, there is, at present very little scope of establishing any economically viable unit for their utilisation. In the year 1970-71, the district produced 4,141 tons of potatoes, 1 ton of cotton, 260 tons of *sanai* (sunn-hemp) and 1 ton of tobacco

The village Dhurat in tahsil Konch of the district has *Kewara* plants in abundance. A unit for producing *Kewara* water and oil can be profitably established here

Industries Based on Live-stock

According to the 1966 cattle census, there were about 546 lakh live-stock, including cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats in the district. This number is low in comparison to that of the neighbouring districts. Considering 10 per cent mortality rate and 50 per cent collection capacity, there is an annual availability of about 27 thousands of hides and leather in the district. If the collection capacity could be improved, a medium-scale leather cleaning unit could be profitably established at Kalpi.

A bone-meal unit has already been established at Orai in view of the live-stock resources of the district. However, it has not been able to utilise its full capacity on account of lack of working capital and power.

Industries Based on Demand

In any economy, consumers' demand is an outcome of various factors such as nature of the population, size of market, income-level, literacy, degree of urbanisation and habits and outlook of the consumer. In respect of these factors, the district is highly backward, and its industrial units in comparison lag far behind their counterparts in Kanpur and Jhansi, mainly on account of absence of infra-structure facilities and sufficient demand. All the

same, in view of regional, provincial and national requirements, proposals were put forward, in the Fifth Five-year Plan, for the establishment of the following industries :

Agricultural implements, engineering works, steel and wooden furniture brick-kilns, *kewara* water and oil moulding industry, hardwares, soap, ice candy and ice factory, tannery, paints and varnishes, tractor parts, plastic goods, Ayurvedic medicines, steel fabrication, ready-made garments, wire-nails, aluminium utensils, pottery, building hardwares, wire-drawing, electric goods, woollen mill, granular fertilizers, hosiery, thread ball industry, wooden craft, oil industry, cattle-feed, soyabean, R. C. C. pipes, cold storage, flour mill and other works.



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Finance

As the economy of the district has been primarily agricultural, banking facilities developed only very gradually. The loans and advances, that were mostly made through indigenous moneylenders, depended on barter system. There were 52 small banking firms in 1840. Even is the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the district had no large banking firms, except those at Konch and Kalpi. These two firms also acted more as agents than bankers. Loans for agricultural purposes were available principally through the village *sonars* or goldsmiths. The Government Treasurer at Orai, at this time, was a member of a firm which used to make advances on the security of landed property. It was only in the year 1907, that as a result of a movement in favour of an agricultural bank on a co-operative basis, the Jalaun District Co-operative Bank was started at Orai with a branch at Kalpi. The organizational set up of the bank consisted or a board of directors having 17 members, who held meetings weekly in the sowing season and fortnightly at other times. The authorized share capital was fixed at Rs 50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of Rs 10 each, 500 of which were allotted to the Kalpi branch. The bank dealt with all of public servants, traders, artisans, landlords and cultivators, from whom the current, fixed and savings bank deposits were received. Loans were given at a rate of 12½ or 13½ per cent. Current deposits carried no interest, but fixed deposits for one year earned 6 per cent and for 5 years, 7 per cent interest. Savings bank deposits under Rs 100 carried 5 per cent and large sums in even hundreds 7 per cent interest. Deposits in the savings bank were, however, limited to Rs 500. The bank declared a dividend of 10 per cent after payment of interest, at the close of the year ending June, 1908, the assets aggregating Rs 72,726 and the liabilities to Rs 71,275, leaving a net profit of Rs 1,490. Later on the same year two rural banks in tahsil Jalaun, one at Jagnewa and the other at Nagri, affiliated to the District Co-operative Bank were registered.

Except for the two branches of the Allahabad Bank at Kalpi and Orai which were opened in the year 1937 and 1940 respectively, all the other banks and their branches started functioning during the Five-year Plans period. In this sense also, the banking development is recent in the district. The 3 branches of the State Bank of India were opened at Konch, Orai and Kalpi in the years 1959, 1961 and 1966 respectively. In 1969 and 1970, a branch each of the Allahabad Bank and the Central Bank of India was opened at Jalaun and Koneh respectively. The banking facilities till sixties were still mearge and conflened to towns only

The banks, that operated at this time in the district, financed mainly grain business. Although the rural areas were financed by some co-operative credit societies, yet cultivators resorted to private money lenders on account of the limited facilities of co-operative credit. As for the financing of cottage industries, there were at this time no financial organisation except the government machinery which provided loans and subsidy through the Industries Department. The Bharat Sewak Samaj and the All India Khadi Board have since simultaneously done considerable work in respect of organisation and financing of cottage industries.

Presently, almost all the financial requirements of the district are met by the co-operatives, the Commercial Banks and direct loans from the government; and amongst these the co-operatives play the dominant role, though the contribution of the other two types of institutions is no less important. Commercial banks are most important in mobilising deposits: the co-operatives provide the major part of finance and most of the government loans, called *taqavi* go to the agriculturists.

Rural Indebtedness

The various famines, witnessed by the district during the years 1813 1819, 1833-34, 1837-38, 1868-69, 1877-78, 1895-97, 1905-06 and 1907-08, affected adversely the economic condition of the agriculturist who had no alternative but to resort to borrowing from the money-lenders at such times. A large number of agriculturists were forced to transfer their proprietary rights to these money-lenders. In large transactions the immovable property of the agriculturists served as a form of security, whereas in small transactions valuable articles were accepted by the money-lenders as securities. Petty advances were made on personal security also. Thus, loan transactions between agriculturists or others and *mahajans* or *banias* were effected in various ways. The *sawai* system was adopted when an advance of grain for seed was made, involving that at harvest time it would be repaid with addition of one fourth of its weight. Since the prices generally fluctuated at sowing time and harvest, the lender used to make a deduction, in order to guard against fluctuations, from the grain advanced usually at the rate of one seer (0.9331 kg.) in the rupee or more, while the borrower made a corresponding addition to the grain repaid. If money was advanced for the purchase of grain seed, repayment was made in grain at harvest at a stipulated rate favourable to the lender. It the advances were taken for the purchase of milch-kine usually in the tracts where there was much grazing, the repayments were made in pre-fixed quantity of ghee per month. Similarly when plough-cattle were required loans were commonly made on the deposit of silver ornaments of a value in excess of the weight of rupees advanced. In case the borrower failed to repay the loans within the stipulated period, the deposit was generally forfeited the rate of interest

being of Rs 2 or Rs 2.25 per month. On account of the passing of the Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act, of 1903, loans for larger amounts, generally for lavish marriage festivities or payment of the government revenue, were to some extent curtailed. In such cases a slightly higher rate of interest, 3 per cent per month, was charged. One other method of repayment of loans consisted of an agreement with the borrowing proprietor that the lender shall collect the rents of some or all of his tenants. The proprietor in such cases gave receipts in full to the tenants and they paid to the *mahajans*, on whom they were themselves generally dependent for advances of seed.

On the opening of the railway line in the district and establishment of various industries in the neighbouring city of Kanpur, many indigenous industries declined and more and more people began to be diverted to agricultural pursuits for their livelihood. The shrinking of their earnings led the agriculturists into greater indebtedness as money was always being required by them for defraying the expenditure incurred on social and personal obligations on occasions such as births, marriages and deaths.

The problem of rural indebtedness was, however not alarming in the district on account of the larger holdings and lower density of population in comparison to eastern districts of the State. Roughly 50 per cent of the cultivators needed no loans to finance their agricultural operations, but majority of them were in need of long term loans for purchase of costly machines and implements as well as for effecting long term improvements on their land. Remaining 50 per cent of the cultivators required short term loans to raise their crops. Hardly 5 per cent of the cultivators were heavily indebted but due to changes in tenancy legislations they were not in a position to mortgage their holdings with possession and as such were unable to repay their old debts contracted at exorbitant rates of interest.

Since non-agriculturist money-lenders used to get hold of the land on failure of the proprietors to repay their debts, the Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act of 1903 was passed to prevent this undesirable practice in the district. Further, as a result of debt legislations passed with a view to give relief to agriculturists, the institution of village money lending considerably declined by the sixties of this century. But still, it did not became altogether extinct, and cash advances against the security of ornaments continued to be made and the rate of interest changed was usually between 1½ and 2 per cent per month. Unsecured loans of considerable amount were rare. Landless labourers as well as cultivators of very small holdings managed to get loans for subsistence etc. by pledging their own or their relatives' services and the stipulated amount was deducted from their wages.

In 1975, the government declared village money lending activity as illegal unless the person carrying it was registered with the appropriate governmental authorities. In order that this social evil was wiped out completely, the system of bonded labour was

also abolished. In order to meet the agricultural credit requirements of the people in the rural areas, a number of Gramin Banks, with more to follow, have come up.

Urban Indebtedness

As usual money-lenders, generally *baniyas*, Jains, and Punjabis, existed and plied their trade in the urban areas of the district. They usually served to the needs of the labour class. With the passing of several debt legislations, activities of these money-lenders too were considerably reduced. However, it is only recently that the government have declared private money-lending except under licence and in accordance with the conditions laid down for the purpose, as illegal.

Debt-Relief Legislation

The Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act, 1903, remained in force until the Zamindari Abolition Act came into effect. This act checked the transfer of small holdings to big land holders. The agriculturists of the district were given further relief on the passing of the Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (amended in 1926) under which relief from mortgage could be sought. It authorized courts to re-examine an unfair transaction and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. But on account of inadequate definitions of the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair', the Act proved to be ineffective. The economic depression of 1929-30 impelled the State Government to scale down rents and revenue and to appoint the Agricultural Debt Enquiry Committee in 1932 on the recommendations of which several laws were passed to protect indebted cultivators. These developments relieved the agriculturists considerably.

The United Provinces Agricultlrist's Relief Act, 1934, also brought some meausre of relief to the over-burdened agriculturists of the district as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest on mortgage and non-mortgage debts. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1939, provided for unconditioned stay of the proceedings of execution against tenants and proprietors, whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1.000 a year. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, and the United Provinces Regulation of Credit Act, 1940, brought further relief to the farmers. The former provided for the accounting of interest at low rates and protecting the property of debtors from any large-scale liquidation, both the Acts required the maintenance of accounts and the furnishing of periodical statements of accounts to the debtors.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

In the pre-independence period, the credit requirements of the district were generally met by agricultural and professional

money-lenders. In addition to this, the needy cultivators borrowed money from relatives, landlords, co-operatives and the government also. Till the early post-independence era, the institution of the village money-lending could not be eliminated entirely, although sustained efforts were made in this direction by the government as well as the co-operatives. The village money-lenders supplied the borrowing needs of only a very small portion of the local population and, in turn obtained exorbitant returns. Since then a very substantial portion of the borrowing needs of the cultivators are being met by the government banks or other agencies, though the private money-lenders still exist but function under the guidance and control of the government.

Government Loans

The State Government makes loans available, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, to needy cultivators for making improvements on land or for increasing its productivity, for relief of distress, purchase of seed or cattle and for other purposes connected with agricultural operations. Such loans, commonly known as *taqavi*, make a significant contribution to the development of agriculture. In the year 1969-70, the amount of loans disbursed under this head was Rs 50,32,649. The particular items for which loans were disbursed are given below :

Items	Amount disbursed (in Rs)
Digging of wells	4,16,300
Purchase of cattles	3,600
Purchase of implements	66,183
Fertilisers	42,36,290
Seeds	61,676
For hiring labour	2,48,600
Total	50,32,649

Commercial Banks

The post-independence period in the district witnessed a rapid development of commercial banking as one of the important financial institutions. In 1970, the district had 7 branches of commercial banks with a coverage of 1,17,000 persons per office of a bank, an achievement which compared favourably with the State figures of population coverage of 91,000 per branch. Though per branch and per capita deposits in Jalaun district do not favourably compare with those of the State or India, yet total deposits as such and deposits per branch have been increasing steadily over tthe last few years as will be evident from the following table :

Item	Amount in different years (in lakhs Rs)		
	31st December, 1967	31st Dtcember, 1968	31st December 1969
Deposits with the commercial banks	121.56	161.16	204.62
Deposits per office with the commercial banks	24	32	34
Number of branches of the commercial banks	5	5	6
Credit given by the commercial banks	28.04	32.86	46.22
Credit deposit ratio (per cent)	23	20	23

The increase in the total deposits with the commercial banks in the district was by Rs 39 lakhs between 1967 and 1968 and by Rs 43 lakhs between 1968 and 1969. This was a healthy trend showing an increase by 33 per cent and 27 per cent respectively in the above two periods. However, the credit given lagged far behind mobilised deposits as is clear from the above table, although a satisfactory increase was shown in the credit given between 1968 and 1969, which was Rs 13.36 lakhs. After nationalisation of the banks in 1969, the number of bank-offices increased considerably the figure going up from 6 branches in 1969 to 15 in 1975 and 17 in 1976.

Of the 15 branches of the commercial banks in 1975, 7 branches belonged to the Allahabad Bank, situated at Jalaun, Orai, Ait, Kadaura, Kalpi, Madhogarh and Kuthond; 5 branches to the State Bank of India at Orai, Konch, Kalpi, Babina and Madhogarh; 2 branches to the Central Bank of India at Orai and Konch and 1 branch to the Punjab National Bank at Orai. The total deposits and advances of these banks, as on 31 December, 1975, omounted to Rs 6,15,37,000 and Rs 1,34,84,000 respectively giving a credit-deposit ratio of about 21.9 per cent. The distribution of advances to priority[1] and non-priority sectors was as follows :

Advances to priority and non-priority sector by commercial banks	Amount (in thousand Rs) On 31.12. 1975
Agriculture	6,765
Small-scale industries	765
Transport operators	435
Retail traders	998
Professional and self-employment	168
Non-priority sector	4,353
Total	13,484

1. Weaker, sections of the socity such as agriculturists, small industrialists traders, transport workers and self employed persons comprisethe priority sector.

In 1976 the total advances by the banks amounted to Rs 1,36,68,000 of which 75.7 per cent went to the priority sector.

National Savings Organisation

The gross and net deposits under these schemes in the district for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Deposits (Rs)	
	Gross	Net
1975-76	2,45,16,200	4,12,600
1976-77	1,57,36,500	5,80,600

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS

The present net work of co-operative banking and allied activities in the district consists of one branch of a Central Co-operative Bank, three branches of the Land Mortgage Bank, the primary agricultural societies, the agricultural marketing and farming societies and non-agricultural societies like the consumer stores, handloom weavers societies etc. . It was in the year 1907 that the Jalaun District Co-operative Bank at Orai was organised and registered and the same year about 35 village credit societies were oragnised round about the Orai town. The number of village credit societies continued to grow slowly but steadily up to 1947. As a result of the co-operative department's decision in 1947-48, to effect an expansion of the movement, about 120 village societies were organised till the begining of the First Five-year Plan. The movement gained further momentum during the first two Plans and consequently, by the end of the sixth decade of this century, more than 80 per cent of village had come to have facilities of co-operative credit. It appears that due to illiteracy and lack of the proper understanding, only 45 per cent of families availed of this credit facilities made available to them.

According to the recommendations contained in the Rural Credit Survey report of the Reserve Bank of India, the integrated co-operative scheme was introduced in the district in 1956-57. Under the scheme, large sized societies were to be formed, each having 15 to 20 villages, so as to be able to maintain their own paid staff. The aim of these societies was quick disposal of loan applications and to link the co-operative credit with the marketing of agricultural produce, in as much as, the borrowing cultivators undertook to make repayment to the societies by sale of their whole marketable surplus produce through the marketing societies of which the credit society was a member.

At the end of June, 1969, the population per co-operative society, its membership in terms of percentage to the population and working capital per society in the district were 2,329, 12 per cent and Rs 44,832 respectively. These figures, generally compare favourably with the State figures of 2,990, 7 per cent and Rs 1,02,616 respectively.

The District Central Co-operative Bank

When the bank was established at Orai, it used to finance cultivators through their village societies. During the period 1957-58, the annual issue of loans from this bank was about Rs 16 lakhs and the rate of interest charged by it was 5¾ per cent from its constituent societies.

Despite the limited resources, the Co-operative Bank contributed more than all the commercial banks in the district in terms of credit granted for various purposes. At the end of June, 1969, the working capital with the bank amounted to Rs 89.87 lakhs, whereas the loans granted were around Rs 58 lakhs.

U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank

The four branches of this bank are also contributing considerably to the economy of the district. A total amount of long term credit of Rs 63.33 lakhs in the year ending June 30th, 1969, was granted by the bank. The bank made a sum of Rs 2,78,62,000 available to the agriculturists for investment in minor irrigation schemes in the Fifth Five-year Plan.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

The following facts have emerged as the result of a survey undertaken by Allahabad Bank in 1969.

A considerably good number of such societies have been established in a small district like Jalaun. On June 30th, 1969, there were about 266 primary agricultural credit societies in the district, including the 19 large sized societies, with a working capital of about Rs 119 lakhs. Of all the societies the most important were the 19 large sized societies followed by the 162 service co-operatives. A few details of these societies are tabulated below :

Tipe of society	Number of societies	Membership	Working capital (in Rs laksh)
Limited liability	6	329	0.59
Large sized	19	30,441	60.30
Multi-purpose	79	6,030	12.75
Service co-operatives	162	28,924	45.93

Under the assumption that membership of the different type of co-operative societies does not overlap, their total membership stood at 65,724. According to the 1951 census, there were 1,71,030

cultivators and 25,047 workers engaged in agriculture as agricultural labour. Thus not more than 38 per cent of the workers engaged in agriculture were members of a co-operative society. The advances stood at Rs 72.76 lakhs at the end of June, 1969, whereas the outstandings amounted to Rs 82.75 lakhs for all the primary agricultural societies taken together.

By 1974 the membership of these (266) primary agricultural societies had increased to 69,000 and the amount of advance to Rs 1,29,06,000.00.

Other Societies

Since the development of the marketing aids, both the units of the co-operative movement have been linked in the disrtict as elsewhere in the State. The inflationary trends of 1947 compelled the people to introduce consumers' co-operative and the very next year saw the establishment of the District Sahkari Federation Ltd., at Orai, the total membership of which by the middle of 1975 had grown to 37 with a working capital of about Rs 8,92,912. The federation sold goods like ammunition, cement, controlled cloth, G. C. sheets and fertilizers etc., worth about Rs 35,34,040 in the year 1975.

The five marketing societies which are located at Orai, Kalpi, Konch, Jalaun and Madhogarh had a total membership of 18,364 persons and working capital of Rs 21.88 laks in the year ending June, 1969, predominated among all other agricultural societies Loans granted, and purchase and sales figures for these societies, during this year, were around Rs 13 lakhs 60.111 lakhs and 101.96 lakhs respectively. These fingures clearly reveal the contributary role of the societies.

The district had 17 farming societies with a membership of 280 and working capital of Rs 95 thousands at the end of June, 1969. Value of purchase and sales by these societies during the year were Rs 1.53 lakhs and Rs 0.09 lakhs respectively. These societies had done well considering their limited field of operation.

In addition to the above societies, there were 38 non-agricultural societies of which the solitary consumer stores and 19 handloom weavers societies were the most important. The latter having a membership of 413, and working capital of about Rs 0.94 Lakhs rendered valuable services to their members by granting loans worth rupees nine thousand by the end of June, 1969.

The 17 salary earners' credit societies had a working capital of Rs 2.31 lakhs and the credit advanced by these societies during the year 1968-69, amounted to about Rs 2.71 lakhs.

Life Insurance

The Life Insurance Corporation of India established an office at Orai in 1958

During the year 1969-70, the corporation issued 2,150 policies for an amount of 1,39,57,000 and premium paid was Rs 13,70,000.

The following statement gives some recent information regarding business done by the corporation :

Year	persons No. of insurtd	Toatl	Total premium paid (inRs)
1971-72	1,920	1,82,00,000	5,23,516
1972-73	1,798	1,56,00,000	5,28,678
1973-74	1,487	1,20,00,000	5,47,707
1974-75	1,403	1,28,00,000	4,05,168
1975-76	1,676	1,43,00,000	4,32,407

Currency and Coinage

Before 1850, various kinds of coins, known as *Baashahi, Srinagari, Nanashahi, Rajashahi, Gajashahi* or *Chanderi* rupees, were in use. These emanated from native mints and were accepted into the treasury according to their value compared with East India Company's rupees. They, however, ceased to have currency in the district much before the close of the 19th century and only King's coin in use. After independence, free India issued its own coins but the old coins remained in circulation. From Oct. 1, 1958, the new decimal coinage system has come into force in the district as in other parts of the country.

Aid to Industries

As the district is economically under-developed, it imperatively needs an infrastructure which is conducive to rapid growth of its economy. The government is helping in this direction by providing assistance to various industries under the State Aid to Industries Act and the Credit Guarantee Schemes of the State Bank of India.

The U. P. Financial Corporation advances loans at a low rate of interest, between 7 and 7.5 per cent with a rebate of 1 to 1.5 per cent for prompt repayment. It gives a longer grace period i.e., up to 4 years and also permits longer repayment period up to 15 years.

The Central Financial Institutions also like the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Financial Corporation of India, advance loans to interpreneurs for projects up to Rs 1 crore, at a rate of interest lower by one per cent than the normal rate.

The U. P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur, extends assistance to industrial concerns on its own behalf and on behalf of the State government. Its own plan of rendering assistance is known as the Corporation Loan Scheme, while the loans are advanced on behalf of the State government under the scheme known as Liberalized Loan Scheme and Ordinary Loan Scheme. Under the former scheme, loans are advanced at reduced rates of interest and for longer period extending up to 15 years. The corporation can grant loans, under the corporation loan scheme, to the extent of Rs. 30,00,000 in the case of private and public limited companies or registered co-operative societies and Rs 15,00,000 in the case of proprietorship concerns. The rate of interest is 11.5 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment. The loans under the Ordinary Loan Scheme and Liberalized Loan Scheme are considered for amounts ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 50.000. The applications for loans under these schemes are channelised through the district industries officer, Jalaun. The interest charged is 8 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment, The loans are recoverable in eight equal instalments. The number of such instalments are greater in the case of Liberalized Loan Scheme. The following statement gives an idea of the loan assistance provided by the corporation till March 31, 1974.

Scheme	Number of units	Loans disbursed (in Rs lakhs) on 31.3.1974
Corporation Loan Scheme	2	2.00
Liberalized Loan Scheme	—	0.19
Ordinary Loan scheme	3	0.27

The other institutions which have rendered assistance to the industries of the district are the U. P. Small Scale Industries Corportion, Kanpur, the National Small Industries Corporation. The State government also provides financial aid to industries.

All the above credit facilities are yet to be fully utilized in the district on account of lack of sufficient enterprise. The State government has announced liberal terms for loans to industrial units in industrially backward districts including Jalaun. These loans are generally given through the U. P. Financial Corporation. Certain concessions, viz. generous financial assistance, power subsidy, developed land on instalments, price preference exemption from sales tax and octroi duty and machinery on hire-purchase system are given to new entrepreneurs to take up industrial ventures. As a mark of special concession to industrially backward regions the repayment of loans advanced for establishment of industrial units commences only after one to two years and in the case of economically inferior units after three to four years.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

The trade and commerce of the district is based mainly upon its agricultural produce, as it is industrially backward. For agriculture commodities, it is one of the flourishing trade centres of the state. The district is famous for its trade in ghee, oil-seeds and wheat, the important trading centres being Orai, Konch, Kalpi, Madhogarh and Jalaun.

During the British period, Konch and Kalpi only were the important trade centres. In 1840, Konch occupied the leading place among the various trade centres of the Bundelkhand region and possessed 52 banking houses. Although the traffic in the district was hampered for nearly four months in the year, on account of the absence of an effective communication system, yet an extensive trade in salt, sugar, *gur* and ghee as well as food grains of every description was carried on with Samthar, Datia and Gwalior. Kalpi was the largest mart in Northern India, its staple commodities being cotton and *al* which were exported largely by river to Mirzapur, Patna and other places, and ghee and gram which poured by this route into the Doab. However, this trade declined rapidly in the later half of the nineteenth century. Before 1839 the purchase of cotton by the government amounted to forty lakhs a year and by private businessmen to Rs 18 lakhs. After this period, the trade in cotton almost discontinued, and that in the latter dwindled down to seven lakhs per year. Around 1840, the district produced large quantities of ghee on account of its numerous flocks and herds, which lived on grass growing on vast tracts or fallow land during the rainy season and as the local population was scanty, there was a large surplus of the commodity which was exported to Lucknow and other places. The decadence, however, that had set in about 1840 rapidly advanced. A investigation disclosed that in 1879 Konch had only four shops at which *hundis* could be obtained ; the transactions of Kalpi itself in cotton did not exceed two lakhs of rupees per annum, and the lucrative ghee trade had declined, only 1,100 maunds being annually exported to Kanpur. This decay in the trade was an outcome of a number of socio-economic factors. With the disappearance of the Jalaun state, Konch also lost its importance. The decline was accelerated on the opening up of other lines of communication with Jhansi which it had till then supplied. The final blow was given by the disorders of 1857 and the formation of the customs line in 1861. The latter entered the district from Etawah near Jagammanpur, ran south close to Jalaun, thence to Konch, and left the district south of Ingoi on the Jhansi-Kanpur road. It consisted of an impassable hedge with 70 crossing places about half a mile distant from each other on a fairweather road, 45 miles long and 30 feet broad. This damaged the trade with the Indian estates on the west, and the establishment of an assistant patrol's post at Ingoi in 1866 is said to have almost put an end to the trade in salt, sugar and molasses. Next came the construction of the Saugor-Jhansi-Kanpur road, and the opening of

the railway from Kanpur to Etawah; the latter tapped the trade via Shergarh ghat and Auraiya, and later Gwalior itself was linked up by rail with Agra, the railway together with the road via Bhind to Etawah supplying most of the needs of the country beyond the Pahuj, which had once looked to Konch for its imports. Finally, the availability of railway services from Itarsi to Kanpur from 1889 and the bridging of the Yamuna at Kalpi absorbed all the produce available for export in the district and the rise to pre-eminence of Kanpur removed the main cotton mart from Kalpi. Now the bulk of the trade of the district is road and rail-borne.

The total quantity of goods exported from the district dur ng the years from 1903 to 1907, inclusive was about 7,76,960 maunds. Out of this 5,60,702 maunds was loaded at Kalpi, 1,25,285 maunds at Ait and about 70,974 maunds at Ora'. The main articles of export were oil-seeds, raw cotton,, gram and pulses. During the above period, about 1,60,122 maunds of oilseeds and 5,42 maunds of raw cotton were exported to Bombay, and about 77,970 maunds of gram and pulses were booked to various other districts of the Uttar Pradesh via Kanpur or Agra, and also to certain other places. Regarding the imports by rail at the same stations, they averaged about 4,02,028 maunds. These consisted for the most part of refind and unrefined sugar averaging 68,807 maunds, arriving from the northern districts in the then Oudh and Rohilkhand via Kanpur, wheat to the extent of 28,235 maunds from the same source, and salt which came from the Rajputana Malwa Railway via Agra to an average annual extent of 21,142 maunds. The remainder of the export and import trade consisted of miscellaneous articles among which ghee, *kharif* grains and wood were exported and cotton piecegoods, rice and kerosene oil were imported. As for the road-borne traffic, its statistics for this period are not available. However, a considerable trade was carried on between Konch and Gwalior in the same articles, and between the district and Etawah or Kanpur via Shergarh and Kalpi ghats. This latter direction was frequently used for sending a considerable number of animals to the markets at Kanpur and other places. Konch was the chief cattle market of the district. Horses, and cattle, were generally imported from the surrounding districts with the exception of the ordinary country ponies. The latter were generally possessed by the wealthier *pattidars* and were used for conveyance or as pack-animals. As for the other animals, sheep were principally bred for the market, and camels were imported from outside only when they needed. Besides this, a considerable trade was carried on at Konch in salted beef which was exported to Rangoon. In due course of time the town of Kotra also emerged as a flourishing trade centre for ghee, which was brought here from the wild tracts along the Betwa and then found its way to the railway at Ait

With the outbreak of the First World War (1914-18), there emerged a condition of grave scarcity is the district, as also in other parts of the country, resulting in a heavy demand for various commodities. This gave an impetus to trade, the bulk of

which was mainly agricultural. It, however, received a setback in the thirties and early forties, on account of the general economic depression. But this trend was reversed early, because the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, which by boosting up demand for goods accelerated economic activity and invigorated the trade. Alongwith this economic recovery certain new industries were also established. This healthy trend still continues in the district, though the agricultural sector retains, as usualits domination over the entire trade and commerce of the place.

The trade structure in the district has sufficient potential to contribute to the economy. Various commodities like food-grains, milk, ghee, vegetables etc. are brought from the interior for marketing at the important trading centres of the district. Food-grains are also exported to other districts of State. To meet the rising consumer demand the district has to import a number of goods. Apart from the indigenous goods, the traders of the district import cloth, rice, sugar, *gur*, salt, edible oils, kerosene oil, jewellery, machines building and construction materials and goods made of wood and iron etc. from Kanpur, Agra, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Etawah. These goods are generally sold in the various local markets on certain fixed days.

The trade, that is carried on in industrial goods, is generally of the commodities like handloom cloth, handmade paper, woollen, sweaters, blankets, shoes, *bidi* and fire-works etc. The handloom cloth made in the district is famous for its low cost and durability. The various kind of hand-made paper used for printing, blotting, office file covers etc. are made at Kalpi and supplied, alongwith ink to different governmental and non-governmental offices research laboratories and sugar mills etc. Other items exported to adjoining districts are locally made shoe called Bundelkhandi shoes and fire-works.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports

The following agricultural commodities were exported from the district in 1975-76 :

Commodity	Destination	Value (in Rs)
1	2	3
Wheat	Kanpur, Jhansi, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Allahabad, and Calcutta	12,62,74,368
Jowar	Gujrat, Kankaria, Bombay, Amritsar and Ambala	11,88,60,000

[Contd.

1	2	3
Bajra	Gujrat, Kankaria, Bombay, Amritsar and Ambala	4,70,361
Arhar	Kanpur	12,68,528
Mater	Kanpur, West Bengal,	1,21,04,520
varanasi	and Lucknow	
Masur	Calcutta, Kanpur and Etawah	5,01,85, 512
Lahi	Calcutta, Kurlima, & West Bengal	2,38,32,666
Alsi	Calcutta, Kurlima & West Bengal	3,26,34,792

Imports

The following agricultural commodities were imported in 1975-76 :

Commodity	Destination	Value (in Rs)
Gur	Dhampur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar and Saharanpur	
Tilhan	Kanpur	Not available
Moong	Kanpur, Varanasi	
Urd	Kanpur, Varanasi	
Arhar	Kanpur, Varanasi	

Trade Centres

The district has a number of trade centres which serve as distributing points for goods, wheather imported or locally made. Markets in each tahsil are held once or twice a week. According to 1961 census, all the four tahsils had about 33 *hats* or village market which deal in food-grains, ghee, vegetables, cattle and other miscellaneous articles.

The assembling markets or *mandis*, of the district, have their own importance on account of the economy being chiefly agrarian. By 1969, there were six *mandis* located at Jalaun, Orai, Konch, Kalpi, Ait and Kotra. Except the *mandi* or Kalpi, all other were regulated markets . Some relevant details regarding these *mandis*, as in the year 1969, are given in the following table :

Number of traders of different categories and other features of the marketing centres	Name of the marketing centres					
	Jalaun	Orai	Konch	Kalpi	Madho garh	Kotra
Number of wholesale traders in agricultural commodities	67	51	15	10	10	10
Number of wholesale traders in non-agricultural commodities	6	15	8	6	3	—
Number of retail traders	10	28	65	25	55	18
Total arrivals (in tons)	16,100	17,310	17,810	N.A.	17,250	6,000
Value of arrivals (in Rs lakhs)	130.00	331.50	200.00	N.A.	326.17	60.00

Apart from the above *mandis*, places like Kuthond. Ait, Madhogarh and Kadaura also function as important markets. Kuthond is an important trading centre and a market assembles here twice a week. Commercial transactions take place in respect of cloth, food-grains and *kirana* etc., the total amount value of which was about Rs 90 lakhs in 1969. Two more markets, one at Mukandpur at a distance of 5 km. and the other at Hadrukh at a distance of 8 km. from Kuthond are held. In 1969, there were at Kuthond 8 wholesale traders in agricultural commodities, 3 wholesale traders in non-agricultural commodities and 19 retail traders. The following commodities were imported and exported, in the above year, at Kuthond :

Commodity	Imports		Exports	
	Volume	Value (in Rs lakhs)	Volume	Value (in Rs lakhs)
Food-grains & oil-seeds	—	—	6,000 Tons	60.00
Cloth	N.A.	20.00	—	—
Kirana	N.A.	25.00	—	—
Kerosene oil	10,000 Gallons	0.4	—	—

The marketing centre at Ait, has since become an important *mandi*. Commodities dealt with are chiefly food-grains and pulses, the total value of which was Rs 1.60 lakhs, in 1969. Kotra, a place nearly 13 km. from Ait, is also coming up as a grain market.

Madhogarh is another popular *mandi* of the district Jalaun. The biweenly market generally, ideas in food-grains, pulses and oil-seeds etc. Its neighbouring important markets are Umaria Bangara, Rampura and Jagammanpur. In 1969, there were 10 wholesale traders in agricultural commodities, 12 wholesale traders in non-agricultural commodities and 60 retail traders at Madhogarh. Some relevant details regarding export and import, in the above year, are given below :

Commodity	Imports		Exports	
	Volume	Value (in Rs lakhs)	Volume	Value (in Rs lakhs)
Food-grains pulses and oil-seeds	—	—	82,861 M. Tonnes	78.00
Ghee	N. A.	16.00	—	—
Cloth	N. A.	60.00	—	—
Kirana	N. A.	60.00	—	—
Kerosene oil	20,000 Gallons	0.80	—	—

Similarly, Kadaura is also an important agricultural marketing centre. A local market, generally dealing in foodgrains, oilseeds, pulses, cloth and *kirana* etc. as held here. There were in 1969, 8 wholesale traders in agricultural commodities 2 wholesale traders in non-agricultural commodities and 25 retail traders. The following table shows the volume and value of export and import in the above year :

Commodity	Imports		Exports	
	Volume	Value (in Rs lakhs)	Volume	Value (in Rs lakhs)
Food-grains and oil-seeds	—	—	650 M. Tonnes	65.0
Cloth	N.A.	40.00	—	—
Kirana	N.A.	60.00	—	—

The regulated markets or *mandis* are at Orai, Kalpi, Konch, Jalaun, Madhogarh, Ait and Kotra. All these *mandis* are well connected with the neighbouring industrial centre of Kanpur.

STATE TRADING

Fair-price shops

There are 235 fair-price shops in the district, which supply wheat, rice, flour and sugar etc. at controlled rates.

The prices of all commodities increased during the second World War (1939-45), and to give relief to the consumers, chiefly in the urban centres, the prices of a number of commodities were controlled and their supply was rationed. Dealers in food-grains, sugar, cloth, matches, drugs, Kerosene and petrol had to obtain licences from the government. Various scheme for the rationing of the commodities has persisted over since with varying degree of applicability. There were 235 fair-price shops in the district in 1976.

Fairs

A list of the fairs held in the district is given at the end of chapter III. They are mainly of religious origin, but some of them have also acquired a commercial importance on account of the markets which are organised at the time of festivals etc. In some there is brisk trade in cattle, furniture and agricultural implements, while in others only clay toys, sweets and articles of general merchandise are sold. Shivratri fair held in Madhogarh development block in February or March attracts more than 20,000 persons each day.

Trade Association

Many trade associations have been formed in the district to safeguard their interests in matters pertaining to sales tax, income-tax, octroi, imports and exports, etc.

Weights and Measures

During the first quarter of the present century, a variety of weights and measures were in use in the district. The weights and measures in common use were the same as elsewhere, though the old seer of 100 tolas in Jalaun, 102 in Konch and 92 in Kalpi was also occasionally used. For measuring grain the *paila*, which held from five to eight seers, was employed. The other small measures were the *chura*, equal to one seer, the *adharo* equal to half a seer, the *patoli* equal to a quarter seer and the *chohri*, equal to an eight of a seer.

Prior to 1960, the standard bigha equal to 2217 square yards was in use. However, earlier than this the bigha used at Major Ternan's settlement in 1863 was equal to 2,236,25 square yards. The subdivisions of the bigha were *biswas* and *biswansis*; two bighas two *biswas* and 18 *biswansis* was equal to 4,840 square yards i. e. one acre.

Cloth was usually sold by a yard of 16 *girhas*, but in Kalpi the yard employed frequently comprised 18 *girhas*, while local weavers sold cloth by the cubit, which was equivalent to nearly 9 *girhas*.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district with effect from October 1, 1960, though in very remote and inaccessible parts of the district one may still come across old weights and measures being used.



CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Trade Routes and Highways

The strategic position of the district had enabled it to become an important centre of communication from the very early times. In the beginning of the tenth century the Bhopal-Jhansi-Kalpi route connected the portions of the country to the north and south of the Vindhyan range[1]. In the early medieval times Kalpi became the point which linked the eastern and western states of India as regards trade and commerce and its importance had so much increased that it later came to be named the 'Gate of the West.'[3] Trade routes went in all directions from Kalpi and it naturally became an important halting station. The sultans of Delhi and the Mughal emperors improved communications running though this tract in order to remain in touch and effectively control the distant parts of their empire. Under British the means of communication in the district were further improved. The successive famines, especially of 1897, gave an impetus to the process of rail and road construction in the district. Consequently, the district was covered by a network of roads and in 1907, their total length in the district being about 1,070 km. The roads were divided into two categories namely provincial and local-the former being in charge of the public works department and maintained from provincial revenue while the latter were managed by the district board, the cost being debited to local funds. There was only one provincial highway which passed through the district with total length of about 70 km. The total length of the first class metalled road in the district was about 133 km. and those of unmetalled about 997 km. The length and conditions of the roads remained practically the same till the thirties of this century but during the Second World War most of the important roads in the district were metalled. In the year 1947, the district had 192 km. of metalled roads out of which about 90 km. were under the public works department and about 102 km. under the district board which body, after some interim charges in 1958, came to be finally reconstituted and known as Zila Parishad under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam of 1961. During the period from 1947 to 1963, 131 km. of new metalled roads were constructed and 59 km. reconstructed. By the year 1963 there were in all 332 km. of metalled roads in the district, including 40 km. of Zila Parishad roads. In 1975 about 480 km. of metalled roads and about 322 km. metalled roads were under the public works department, about 45 km. of metalled and about 431 km. unmetalled roads under the Zila Parishad and 45 km. under the forest department.

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1. Majumdar, R. C. : *The History and Culture of the Indian People : The Age of Imperial kanauj, (Bombay,* 1955), p. 13
2. Atkinson, S. T. *Gazetteer, N.W.P., Bundelkhand,* Vol. I, p. 15

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

From the very early times till the introduction of railways, carts and pack animals were the principal means of road transport in the district. The ox, the horse, the buffaloe and the camel were used to carry goods as well as people in the district. *Palkis* (palanquins) and horses or ponies, were generally used by landed gentry and the moneyed people. Now mechanised transport has replaced the traditional modes, particularly in the urban areas where the ekkas and tongas too are being progressively edged off the road by cycle-rickshaws. As an economical and easy means of transport, bicycles are popular among the common people, specially with students, small traders, hawkers and low employees.

In the rural areas the bullock-cart is still a multi-purpose vehicle used for carrying men and material. It is still an important means of conveyance for short distances and trips to fairs and festivals though the bicycles have now become a common sight in the villages. Of late the tractors, although mainly used for agricultural purposes, have also come to be recognized and employed as a useful means of transport in the rural areas. In the cities and towns transport vehicles have to be registered with the local bodies which lay down standard rates of fare, but in practice it is settled mutually between the two parties and is almost always more than the prescribed rates.

Mechanised Vehicular Traffic

Till 1947, motor vehicles mainly lorries and trucks, were few in number. But with, the development of roads during the last two decades their number has greatly increased and now they ply day and night on all the main routes of this district and are the chief means used for transporting cosumer goods, agricultural produce, building and construction material. The freight is usually settled by the parties concerned. The capacity of an average size truck is about 74 quintals.

Road transports also carries a large part of the passenger traffic. The U. P. Government Roadways Organisation which has now become the U. P. State Road Transport Corporation with effect from June 1, 1972, introduced roadways services in the district on December 27, 1962. The number of buses has been increasing gradually ever since as journey by road in gaining in popularity and by 1976, the number plying on the routes inside and outside the district had gone up to 25.

Railways

The Indian midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was built between 1982 and 1989, and opened in the latter year. Constructed originally as an insurance against famine it established direct route between Bombay and Kanpur and has been of inestimable value to the district. It had then seven stations. Besides, a branch railway line, constructed between Ait and

Konch as a feeder, was opened in 1905. There are six railway stations in the district.

Travel Facilities

As before the advent of locomotives and mechanised transport it was dangerous to perform journey alone, people generally travelled in groups for reasons of safety. Serais then served as halting places providing food and shelter to the travellers as well as resting places for their animals. But at present hotels and dharmsalas apart from inspection houses are resting places for travellers.

Inspection Houses and Rest Houses

There are 22 inspection houses in the district, mostly belonging to the irrigation department. Although, these are particularly meant for the officials of the department concerned yet if vacant others can also be accommodated on the payment of fixed charges, with the permission of the appropriate authority. A list of the hotels and dharmsalas is given in Statement I and that of the inspection houses etc. in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Post-Offices

Before the coming of British the main channel of communication between this and district north of the Yamuna appears to have been via Kalpi and Kanpur. After the occupation of the district by British the distribution of letters within the district was undertaken by the district authorities. But in 1864, the district *dak* was abolished and the management of all postal matters was undertaken by the postal department which established regular offices wherever this was deemed necessary. By 1909, offices under the control of the district authorities had ceased to exist. In that year there were five sub-offices and 22 branch offices situated within the district. The number of sub-offices in the district went upto seven in 1933; but the number of branch offices came down the twenty with the head office at Orai. In 1961, the total number of post-office in the district was 113 and in 1975-76, it went up to 182.

STATEMENT I

Dharmshalas, Hotels etc.

Reference Page No. 151

Village/Town	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
	TAHSIL JALAUN		
Jalaun	Ramcharan Purwar Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Jalaun	Saraswati Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
	TAHSIL KALPI		
Kalpi	Munna Lal Ka Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Kalpi	Dalchand Ka Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Kalpi	Ghasi Ram Ka Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Kalpi	Viyas Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
	TAHSIL KONCH		
Konch	Old Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Konch	Gahoi Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Konch	Agarwal Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Konch	Harijan Chhatravas	Lodging	Private
Konch	Ambedkar Chhatravas	Boarding and Lodging	Private
	TAHSIL ORAI		
Orai	Gahoi Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Orai	Methu Lal Tek Chand Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Orai	Kore Quarter Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Orai	Neelam Lodge Hotel	Lodging	Private
Orai	Navarang Lodge Hotel	Lodging	Private

STATEMENT II

Inspection Houses, Rest Houses etc.

Reference Page No. 151

Village/Town	Name	Management
1	2	3
	TAHSIL JALAUN	
Bahadurpur	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Hadrookh	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Jalaun	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Khanwan	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Kuthond	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Teehar	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
	TAHSIL KALPI	
Babai	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Babina	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Imiliya	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Kalpi	Forest Rest House	Forest Department
Tageripur	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation Department
	TAHSIL KONCH	
Bangra	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Bhagwantpura	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Dabkai	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Konch	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
	TAHSIL ORAI	
Ait	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Auta	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Hardoi Guzur	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Orai	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Orai	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Orai	Inspection House	Forest Department
Tikariya	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Timro	Inspection House	Irrigation Department

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In the decennial census of 1971 economic activity of the people was divided into main and subsidiary categories, and it removed part-time workers from the category of workers as indicated in the census of 1961, an included them in the subsidiary category. Naturally, therefore, the total number of workers in 1971 came down to 2,33,413 a figure which was less by 19,718 of the 1961 figure, which was 2,53,131.

All the persons who are economically active but are neither cultivators nor agricultural labourers, may be considered to be engaged in miscellaneous occupations. They numbered 46,957 in 1961 and 44,210 in 1971. An idea of the distribution of the non-farm workers among major categories of miscellaneous employment may be had from the following statement :

Occupation	1971	1961	Remarks
Mining and quarrying	56	161	
Household industry and manufacturing	5,733	2,146	
Construction	1,603	1,971	
Trade and commerce	9,717	8,246	
Transport, storage and Communications	1,850	1,944	
Services*	19,066	19,662	

*Including un-classified service

These figures show that most of the people were engaged in services, other than mining and quarrying.

Public Services

In 1961 persons who filled the ranks of public services numbered 3,184. They were distributed in the following manner :

Category of public employment	Number of employees		
	Total	Male	Female
Administrative departments and offices of the Central Government.	254	254	-
Administrative departments and offices of the State government.	1,772	1,765	7
Police	820	819	1
Administrative departments and offices of quasi government organisations, municipalities, local boards, etc.	338	332	6

With the socio-economic development schemes, the number of employees in the public services has increased considerably.

Persons serving the Central Government, State government and the local bodies belong to the fixed income group and are more prone to the debilitating effect of rising costs. The comrative position of the Central Government employees is a little better than of those under the State government or local bodies, if fringe benefits are taken in account.

Dearness allowance is admissible to all classes of government and semi-government employees at rates varying in accordance with their salaries. Facilities like provident fund, free medical treatment, free or subsidized residential accommodation, conveyance allowance, loans on liberalised terms are available to government servants and also to some extent to employees of the local bodies. Encashment of a earned leave is due to the employees, is permitted by the State government. Permanent pension rules have been so liberalised that in the event of premature death of a government employee, the needs of his family can be reasonably met. The age for seeking voluntary retirement has been reduced. Leave rules have been revised to reduce the disparity between temporary and permanent staff. Non practising allowance is paid to doctors whose posts have been excluded from

the benefits of private practice. Gallantry awards are given to members of the police force and honoraria is distributed among devoted and meritorious staff.

The employees are allowed to form associations or unions under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, for the protection and promotion of their service interests. Government servants of the State working in the district are members of the State Employees Joint Council or the Uttar Pradesh Collectorate Ministerial Association affiliated to the State level organisation. Those serving under the local bodies are members of the Local Authorities Employees Association; and the employees of the State Road Transport Corporation are members of the Employees Road Transport Corporation Joint Councils.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

Teachers, principals and administrative officers of the education department come in this category. With the opening of a large number of educational institutions after Independence, the number of such employees has increased considerably. The statement below gives numbers of various categories of teachers in 1961 :

Teachers	Total	Male	Female
University	16	16	—
Secondary schools	203	191	12
Middle and primary school	1,594	1,482	112
Nursery and kindergarten schools	14	4	10
Others (not elsewhere classified)	145	135	10

According the 1971, census, there were 3,804 teachers of whom 521 were females. Out of total number of teachers 1,138 belonged to urban areas. In 1975-76 the total number of teachers was 3,805.

Since 1964, the Triple Benefit Scheme has been extended to the State aided-institutions run by the local bodies or private persons, bringing the advantages of contributory provident fund,

compulsory life insurance and retirement pension which includes family pension to members of the teaching staff. Payment of salaries to the teachers working in the State aided institutions, is made through cheques drawn jointly by the manager and a nominee of the district inspector of schools.

Teachers' wards are entitled to free education up to the intermediate standard. Needy and disabled teachers receive financial help from the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Fund and those suffering from tuberculosis may avail free facilities of treatment at the Bhowali Sanatorium where a few seats have been reserved for them.

The primary and secondary school teachers are members of their respective associations devoted to their welfare. The Madhyamic Shikshak Sangh is meant for teachers of the higher secondary schools and the Prathmik Shikshak Sangh for their counterparts working in the primary and junior high schools of the district. These associations are affiliated to the State level apex bodies. Teachers are often associated with the management and many teachers are members of the managing committees of several institution. The membership of the State legislative council has been thrown open to them through the creation of separate teachers' constituencies.

Medicine

The medical and health services in the district are State managed and the number of private medical practitioner is insignificant. The largest number of doctors belong to the allopathic system, followed by the Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and other systsms.

The following statement gives the numbers of physicians in the district in 1961 :

Name of system	Total Number	Female
Allopathic	22	11
Ayurvedic	73	—
Homoeopathic	15	—
Others	26	—

In addition there were 58 nurses, 373 midwives and health visitors, 23 nursing attendents and related workers, 79 pharmacists

and pharmaceutical technicians, 15 vaccinators, 33 sanitation technicians, 1 optician, 12 medical and health technicians. The rapid extension of medical and public health facilities in the district has resulted in simultaneous increase in the number of medical and public health workers. According to 1971 census physicians and surgeons (including dental and veterinary surgeons) numbered 375 in the district. Besides, there were 395 nursing, medical and health technicians

A branch of the Indian Medical Association with objects like promotion and advancement of medical and allied services is functioning in the district. Its membership includes private practitioners as well as those in the government service. Besides, a P.M.S. Officers' Association is also in existence with membership restricted to government doctors.

Law

The district had a small community of 130 legal practitioners and advisers in 1961. But, there was no lady lawyer in the district. In 1971 there were 820 jurists in the district With the large influx of new entrants, the legal profession has become more competitive in recent years, and had lost much of its old glamour. The lawyers, generally, still continue to play an important role in the public life of the district, particularly in the social educational and political spheres.

Engineering

With the concept of a welfare state the engineering and allied workers have come to play an increasingly important role in the district. They plan and execute various projects regarding buildings, bridges, roads and other developmental works. The following statement gives the number of engineers and allied workers in the district in 1961 :

Particulars	Number
Engineers	44
Surveyors	2
Architects and others	4

These engineers and allied workers are mostly employees of government and of local bodies According to 1971 census the district had 10 architects, engineers, technologists and surveyors besides 90 engineering technicians.

Domestic and Personal Services

These services are rendered by domestic servants and cooks. Most of them live with their masters and act like multipurpose workers. In the rural areas they generally cook and mess separately but in urban areas they receive their meals from the family kitchens. They work during the pleasure of their employers and, there being no job security, they have to often remain idle. The socio-economic changes which have taken place recently in the life of the people, have considerably curtailed the number of those engaged in domestic service, and they have started seeking and procuring jobs in institutions, both government and non-government. With the dearth of such workers, their employers are often forced to increase wages and provide other facilities. There were 786 domestic and personal servants in the district in 1961. In 1971, cooks, waiters and related workers numbered 110 and maids and other house-keeping service workers numbered 275.

Barbers, Hair Dressers, etc.

In 1961, the number of barbers, hair-dressers, beauticians and related workers was 1,094, of whom 16 were females. In 1971, their number decreased to 730 of whom 25 were females. Those working in villages have to, in addition to regular service perform certain customary duties on the occasion of socio-religious ceremonies such as tonsure marriage,funeral, rites etc. in the homes of their patrons. But as these rites are now getting simplified, their participation in extra-professional activities, is gradually diminishing.

Washermen

In 1961 there were 1,359 washermen and women in the district. Of these 730 were males and 629 females. Their number in 1971 was 2,041 of whom 963 were females. The growing popularity of synthetic fabrics has adversely affected the trade of the traditional washerman, and quite a few of them have switched over to only pressing the clothes.

Tailors

The number of tailors cutters, furries and related workers in 1961 was 1758 in the district. Their corresponding number in 1971 was 2,055 of whom 1,255 belonged to urban areas and the rest to rural areas. In the cities as well as in the rural areas tailors have given up the practice of hand-stitching and instead use sewing machine for the purpose. Sewing charges are paid in cash in urban areas, but in villages the traditional mode of payment in kind is still popular and it is no surprise that when prices of cereals are constantly rising, this mode of payment is welcomed. The urban-tailor as compared to his counterpart in rural areas is an expert in the cutting and sewing of various types of modern dresses for males as well as females and naturally charges higher rates. With stitching charges having gone up in recent years, it is no surprise

that the tailors are comparatively better off economically than before.

Labour Organisation

The different classes of workers have their own organisations and associations, which have prescribed a schedule of rates for the jobs undertaken, and services rendered by them. A strong feeling of trade-unionism is rapidly growing as workers consider such organisations absolutely essential to safeguard their interests, to protect them against exploitation and to avoid competition among themselves.



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Non-Workers

Of the total population in the district in 1961, the percentage of workers and non-workers, was 38.2 and 61.8, while the corresponding figures for the State were 39.1 and 60.9 respectively. The percentage of the cultivators and the agricultural labourers, was 77.5 of the total workers in district followed by other services, claiming 10.8 per cent, household industry and other manufacturing concerns 6.0 per cent, and trade and commerce 3.5 per cent. The percentage of workers in the remaining categories was small and altogether accounted for 2.2 per cent only. Female participation in work was significant : their percentage being 20.7 as against the State average of 22.1. It was higher in agricultural activities (22.2 per cent) than non-agricultural (15.6 per cent).

Regarding the percentage distribution of workers and non-workers in the total rural population numbering 5,78,494 the former was 39.4 per cent and the latter 60.6 per cent. The corresponding figures for the urban area were 29.9 per cent and 70.1 per cent respectively. Thus, the proportion of workers was lower in towns than in villages due to low female participation. Of the total 2,27,793 workers in the rural area in 1961, cultivators and agricultural labourers were 84.8 per cent and worker engaged in non-agricultural activities were 15.2 per cent. As usual, non-agricultural workers predominated in the urban areas, agriculturists being only 11 per cent. Non-agricultural occupations in the towns in order of importance were other services, trade and commerce, household industr and other manufaithre, the respective percentage being 38.3, 22.2 and 17.8.

The comparative data of the years 1961 and 1971 are as given below :

Year	Total Population	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total population			
			Agricultural workers	Non-agricultural Workers	Workers to total District	Workers U.P.
1961	6,63,168	2,53,131	29.3	8.6	38.2	39.1
1971	8,13,490	2,33,413	23.3	5.4	28.2	30.9

The above table would appear to indicate an alarmingly declining trend in the working population which in turn, means unemployment even among the persons already employed in 1961. But, this plausible deception was apparently the result of a change in the definition of workers in 1971 census. The definition of a worker adopted in 1961 census included a large number of persons in this category, as it entitled a person to be treated as a worker, if he perfomed even as little as one hour's work in a day. Thus, a person was categorised as 'worker' even though his economic contribution was marginal. Consequently, a woman, whose time was basically utilised in household-chores, was considered economically active even if she took food to her husband in the field and tended the cattle during the period the husband had his mid-day meals. In contrast to this, the census of 1971 defined a person as a worker only if his main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental labour. As a result, a man or a woman, who is primarily engaged in household work such as cooking or some other duties; or a boy or girl, who is primarily a student attending an institution, even if he or she helped in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker, would not be treated as a worker engaged in that activity. This should satisfactorily explain the very considerable decrease in the number of total workers in 1971, in spite of an increase in population by about 22.6 per cent over 1961.

In 1971 census, workers have been classified into nine major categories, the basis of the classification being those economic activities, which were similar in respect of the process adopted, the raw material used, and the finished products produced. The details of the nine categories of workers, in 1971, are as follows :

Number name	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total workers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cultivators	1,36,050	4,671	1,40,721	60.3	17.2
2. Agricultural labourers	41,029	7,453	48,482	20.8	5.9
3. Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	1,118	35	1,151	0.5	0.1
4. Mining and quarrying	53	3	56	0.02	0.006
5. Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs					
(a) Household industry	5,374	359	5,733	2.5	0.7
(b) Other than household industry	4,882	150	5,032	2.2	0.6

[Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Construction	1,576	27	1,603	0.7	0.1
7. Trade and commerce	9,501	216	9,717	4.2	1.1
8. Transport storage & communications	1,827	23	1,850	0.7	0.2
9. Other services	17,518	1,548	19,066	8.1	2.3
Total workers	2,18,928	14,485	2,33,413	—	28.2
Total non-workers	2,19,044	3,61,033	5,80,077	—	71.8
Total population	4,37,972	3,75,518	8,13,490	—	—

Similarly, all the non-workers have been brought under one single class for the purpose of this classification, although they have been categorised in the census as follows :

(a) Full-time students

(b) Those attending to household duties

(c) Dependents and infants

(d) Retired persons and rentiers

(e) Persons of independent means

(f) Beggars and vagrants

(g) Inmaters of penal, mental and charitable institutions

(h) Others.

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

The general price level in the district, in the later half of the nineteenth century, rarely registered stability, as is substantially corroborated from the earliest available records, due to greatly different conditions of the market and fluctuations in prices obtained at various centres of trade. Considering the land-locked nature of the tract and the wretched state of the communications at that time, this uncertain trend was not surprising. In 1854, when Jalaun was first formed into a district, wheat was selling at 30 seers for a rupee or over in Orai and Konch and 22 seers in Jalaun and Madhogarh, differences in the prices of other food-grains being in proportion. Conversely in 1860, while only 17 seers could be purchased for a rupee in Konch, 33 were procurable

in Jalaun and 38 in Ata. It is clear from these figures that while in one part of the district prices were unbearably high due to famines and other natural calamities, the neighbouring parts had no such problem on account of surplus agricultural production. The violent fluctuations in the general price level, depended mainly upon the good or bad crops. Wheat, which sold at over 30 seers per rupee at Konch in 1859, rose to 17 seers in 1860 due to insufficient rains and fell to 28 seers again, as a result of abundant rains, in the following year. Practically, it may be said that each local area was dependent on its own resources for its food supplies. The general level of prices at this period is indicated by those prevailing for the main food-grains at the chief centres of trade in 1861-65. At that time, the average price of wheat was 22 seers, of gram 28 seers, or jowar 26 seers and of *arhar* 31 seers per rupee. During the two following decades these followed the general trend of prices found elsewhere. In 1885, a rise took place throughout the province, but in 1889, the railway was opened in the district and this, combined with the rapid improvement in the internal communications, operated more than any other cause in bringing prices to a permanently higher level. For the five years, from 1891 to 1895, the average price of wheat was 15.50 seers, of gram 23 seers, of jowar 21 seers and of *arnar* 25 seers per rupee, representing a rise of approximately 22 per cent during the thirty years that elapsed between the period immediately following the restoration of order after the Great Revolt (1857), and that following the opening of the railway. In 1896, the district suffered a severe scarcity of essential commodities, which ultimately culminated in the famine of 1897. This was followed by two more unprecedented famines in 1905-06 and 1907-08, which struck the economy of the district so hard that by the end of the year 1907, wheat was selling at 7 seers per rupee, and jowar at 8.50 seers per rupee.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 the general price level in the district, as all over the country, underwent a structural change accompanied with a considerable rise in the cost of food-grains. The trend kept on continuing, with minor changes now and then, until it witnessed a complete reversal due to economic depression in 1930. In 1916, the price level in the district was higher by 21 per cent, and in 1928 by 62 per cent over the rates prevailing in 1911, which were 11.75 seers per rupee for wheat, 8.62 seers for ordinary rice, 17.50 seers for gram and 14.00 seers for dal *arhar*.

On account of the worldwide economic depression, which started in 1930 and continued with greater severity in the following years, the price level registered an exorbitant downward trend, so much so, that in 1934 it went down by about 50 per cent as compared to that of 1928 and by 33 per cent to that of 1916. Prices remained low till the end of the first half of 1936 when they began to stabilize and were finally steady in 1937, at a level higher than that of 1936. By 1939, the price trend in the district registered a rise of nearly 43 per cent over those prevalent in 1934.

The following statement gives the general price trend in the district for the period from August, 1911 to December, 1944 :

Year	Price Index (1911-Base Year)
August, 1911	100
August, 1916	121
August, 1928	162
August, 1934	81
August, 1939	116
August, 1944	374
December, 1944	242

The Second World War began in September, 1939, creating severe disturbances in the infra-structure of the economy all the world over. The district also fell a prey to economic imbalances and malpractices. A steep rise in prices took place, accompanied with the agonizing scarcity of essential commodities. The main factors, responsible for this unhealthy development, were hoarding, black marketing, speculation and profiteering, which not only maintained but even further advanced the high price level. The situation worsened so irretrievably that all the steps to support the economy were virtually a total failure. At the beginning of 1940, price control measures, which included price fixation from time to time, strict checking of profiteering and licensing of food-grain dealers, which had been put into operation at the outbreak of the War, were vigorously enforced by the district authorities. Even then, the prices continued to rise and it was experienced that effective control of prices was not possible without control over supplies. Therefore, in 1943, a partial rationing scheme was introduced, without disturbing the normal functioning of the open market, to held the poorer and other vulnerable sections of the society. The very next year, in 1944, this partial rationing scheme was converted into complete rationing in order to extend the facility, of obtaining rationed food-grains at subsidized rates from the government shops, to all and sundry. By permitting a free market simultaneously, the possibility of breakdowns in supplies was avoided. The availability of certain essential food-grains at cheaper rates from the government shops induced the dealers to reduce their own prices and to bring out their hoarded stocks. However, these measures, also proved inadequate in dealing with the problem, and a little later, total rationing had to be enforced banning totally the sale of rationed commodities in the open market.

Contrary to the expectations, the over-rising price trend continued as usual in spite of the end of the War and enforcement of severe price control measures by the government. The general food situation also remained as alarming as before. In August, 1944, prices stood higher by 274 per cent over those

of 1911 and by about 222 per cent over those of 1939. After August, 1944, the prices began to fall in the country. Nevertheless, the price level was considerably high. It was in fact, entirely unprecedented in the annals of prices in the district, as well as in the country, as the level reached during the First World War (1914-18) being much lower than that recorded during the Second World War (1939-45). The average prices in rural areas in the district, in December 1944, were wheat 30, gram 12, rice 65, barley 15, and dal *arhar* 25 paise per seer.

This intractable price trend could still not be fully checked, though the entire period between 1944 and 1952 was that of strict control and rationing. Therefore, in August, 1952, open markets were again allowed to function normally and restrictions on movements and prices of food-grains were also withdrawn on an experimental basis, so that the general food and price situation may ease. In addition to this, food-grains to ration card holders were also supplied, as before, from ration shops under an informal rationing scheme, in order to arrest any rising trend. But, unfortunately even this two-way attack on the rising price trend did not succeed and, the prices of nearly all food-grains kept on rising. It was not until the end of 1953 that prices tended to come down a little. This reversal in the price trend created a sort of confusion among cultivators, traders and consumers, which further worsened the general market condition. Neither the cultivator was sure of getting a fixed minimum price for his grains nor the trader was assured of his commission on the grains supplied by him. This feeling of despondency in the market led to a further and speedy decline in prices. The downward trend which had started at the end of 1953 could not be arrested and, by 1955, prices fell so sharply that the whole atmosphere did not remain conducive to healthy economic growth and stability. This was a country-wide trend, which required to be immediately checked, in the interest of the overall economy, particularly that of the cultivator, who needed to be assured of a minimum price, so that he would not turn away from his land. The government, therefore, took measures in 1953-54 to support the minimum prices of food-grains, which stimulated a gradual upward trend. The average retail prices of certain essential food-grains, from 1949 to 1974, are given below :

Year	Average retail prices in rupees per quintal			
	Wheat	Gram	Rice	Dal *arhar*
1949	10.00	7.00	35.00	12.00
1950	40.00	20.00	60.00	40.00
1955	50.00	35.00	80.00	60.00
1960	90.00	55.00	100.00	80.00
1965	100.00	75.00	120.00	100.00
1971	110.00	85.00	140.00	110.00
1974	156.00	219.00	210.00	310.00

Wages

As the first wage census, in the State, was carried out only in the year 1906, a detailed account of the previous wage structure in the district is not available. The scanty data collected at that time is, however, sufficient to indicate that the frequently fluctuating trend of prices in the district affected wages also, which increased rapidly and too often. In 1858, the wages of skilled labourers like carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and tailors, were Rs 0.12 a day, except in and near the town of Kalpi where they rose to Rs 0.15 a day. The following decade, which was afflicted by famine in 1868-69, creating scarcity of essential commodities and thereby a rise in the prices, witnessed a further rise in the wages also. By 1873, the daily wage rate of carpenters was Rs 0.25, of blacksmiths Rs 0.25 to Rs 0.30, of tailors Rs 0.30 and of headmasons Rs 0.25 ; the rise having been particularly rapid during the previous five years. In addition to ever-rising prices, certain other socio-economic factors also contributed in accentuating the wage trend. The most important among them being a severe scarcity of labour, resulting on account of loss of population due to frequent famines and employment of a substantial part of the labour force for work on railways and other large enterprises. Besides, a large number of labourers of lower orders had taken to agricultural pursuits which made them independent of general labour. It further appears that before the annexation of Oudh numerous people used to flock to this district for employment, but that under British administration their number dwindled very considerably.

Regarding the mode of wage payments in the rural areas of the district, it was partly in cash and partly in kind, the monthly rates being Rs 1.50 together with two bread daily from July to October, Rs 1.25 and the same quantity of food from November to February, and Rs 1.00 with the above food from March till June. But in 1874, no ploughman would accept less than Rs 3.00 to Rs 4.00 per month. The village artisan such as the blacksmith, carpenter, potter and washerman generally received *haraiti* that is, an allowanie of one or two seers of grain for a plough, in lieu of cash wages, at the autumn sowing season, and at the harvest nine bundles of the produce. At the *rabi* sowings in Kuar, nine double handfulls were given to the same person per plough from the seed, while daily labourers in the fields generally received a *dibia* or small bundle of the produce.

The following years witnessed, time and again, a number of famines which resulted in giving a fillip to the already rising wage trend. In 1906, the wages in most of the places of the district were violantly disturbed by the famine conditions and the average daily cash wages for unskilled and skilled labourers rose to about Rs 0.12 and Rs 0.24 respectively. A comparative survey of average rural wages for unskilled and skilled labourers for certain years, from 1906 to 1939 is given below :

Year	Average Wages (in Rs per day)	
	Unskilled labourer	Skilled labourer
1906	0.12	0.24
1911	0.12	0.27
1916	0.15	0.32
[illegible]	0.28	0.53
1934	0.15	0.40
1939	0.21	0.42

The wage trend during the period 1906-11 showed little change, and this trend continued till 1916, when the wage rates rose a little. This low rate in spite of admitted scarcity of labourers seems to be due to the prevalence of customary rates which the proprietary bodies, holding most of the land, were strong enough to maintain. The percentage of difference between the wage in 1901 and 1916 was about 19.5. This difference rose to 80 per cent by the year 1928, over the wages in 1916, on account of a number of reasons. Since the cost of living had increased exorbitantly, on account of the First World War, a marked all round rise in wages also occurred, as is clearly shown by the wage census of 1928. It is to be noted here that all the factors enumerated above, which invariably contributed in raising wages became more and more pronounced during the period from 1916 to 1928. Firstly, the proportion of the non-agricultural population was 28 per cent of the total population in the district in 1928. The labourers coming under this group were therefore, able to secure employment of their own choice in different industries, instead of submitting to the terms of the landholders, whether as tenants or as farm labourers. Secondly, the military services had opened new avenues for employment, wherean able bodied person could expect a much better rate of payment. In particular during 1916-28, the military recruitment towards the close of the War had a very appreciable effect in raising the local wage-rates, which once having gone up did not come down, more so when the same was accompanied with a proportionate rise in the food prices. Lastly, the means of communication had also been, by them, considerably improved and helped the mobility of labourers, thus securing for them independence from local influences. A large number of labourers moved to neighbouring Kanpur, where the demand for labourers has always been very heavy owing to its being the biggest industrial centre of the State, resulting in the scarcity of labourers in the district.

From 1930 started the era of world-wide economic depression, which sharply brought down the prices, as well as, wages.

But with economic recovery wages once again took an upward trend. The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 further pushed up wages and a steep rise was seen in 1944. Since then the level of wages has never declined, rather, on the contrary, it has kept on moving upwards steadily as is clearly revealed by the following table :

Year	Average wages (in Rs per day)			
	Unskilled labourer		Skilled labourer	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1950	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
1955	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
1960	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
1965	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
1971	4.00	6.00	7.00	9.00

In 1974, wages for various agricultural occupations, e.g., weeding, reaping, ploughing, transportation, etc. were about Rs 5.00 for each working day of eight hours. Some relevant details regarding wages normally paid to workers in different trades in the year 1975 in the town of Jalaun are given in the table below :

Occupation	Unit of Quotation	Wages (in Rs)
1	2	3
Gardener	(a) Per month (whole time)	80.00
	(b) Per month (part time)	40.00
Chowkidar	Per month	60.00
Wood cutter	Per 37.5 kg. of wood turned into fuel	2.00
Herdsman	(a) Per cow per month	5.00
	(b) Per buffalo per month	8.00
Porter	Per 37.5 kg. of load carried for a km.	2.00
Casual labourer	Per day	4.00
Domestic servant	(a) Per month, without food	60.00
	(b) Per month, with food	40.00
Carpenter	Per day	10.00

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1	2	3
Blacksmith	Per day	10.00
Tailor	(a) Per man's cotton shirt (full sleeves)	2.00
	(b) Per woman's cotton shirt (short sleeves)	3.00
	(c) Per woollen suit	80.00
	(d) Per cotton suit	40.00
Midwife	(a) Assisting at delivery of boy	7.00
	(b) Assisting at delivery of girl	5.00
Barber	(a) Per shave	0.30
	(b) Per hair-cut	1.00
Scavenger	Per month for a house with one latrine for one cleaning per day	2.00
Motor driver	Per month	150.00
Truck driver	Per month	150.00

General Level Of Employment

Jalaun has been primarily an agricultural district as will be shown by the fact that the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture for livelihood was 72.3, 77.5 and 81.1 per cent in the years 1951, 1961, and 1971 respectively. In itself it does not point to a depressing state of affairs as according to the 1951 census 72.3 per cent of the people, depended on agriculture as against 74.2 per cent in the whole State. The unfortunate fact, however, is that the proportion of the agricultural population has steadily been increasing ever since 1911, when the figure stood at 52.8 per cent. There appears to have been, among other socio-economic factors, a gradual decline in village arts and handicrafts resulting in the ever increasing burden on land. The cumulative effect has been a fall in the proportion of workers and a corresponding rise in dependency. The proportion of workers in total population, in 1951, was only 47.3 per cent (agricultural 34.8 per cent, non-agricultural 12 5 per cent) against 59.2 per cent (agricultural 43.2 per cent, non-agricultural 16.0 per cent) in 1921. The proportion of non-earning dependents consequently increased from 40.8 per cent (agricultural 29.3 per cent, non-agricultural 11.5 per cent) in 1921 to 52.7 per cent (agricultural 37.5 per cent, non-agricultural 15.2 per cent) in 1951. Similarly, the respective proportions of workers and non-workers in the total population, in 1971 were 28.7 and 71.3 per cent. This steep decline in the working population of the district, though apparently deceptive, on account of the change in the definition of worker in the census of 1971, but even then, but it certainly is a clear indication of the increasing unemployment and underemployment. The industrial set-up in the district, which is not very large, amply proves this fact. Among the industries, the principal one is wood industry. At the cottage industries level there are a number of units, mostly in Kalpi engaged in production of hand-made paper. All these industries do

not seem to have much capacity to absorb large number of labourers. An idea of the labour consuming capacity of the industrial set-up in the district can be had from the 1961 census, which states that there were only 2 registered factories in the district engaged in the manufacture of paper viz. Government Handmade Paper Centre, Kalpi and Gram Udyog Trust, Kalpi. Both were small concerns employing respectively 46 and 30 workers only in 1961. Against the State average of 4,460 per district, the total number of workshop and factories, registered and un-registered, in Jalaun was 2,039 only, showing that it was backward in respect of cottage industries and handicrafts as well as large-scale industries.

The small number of persons engaged in non-agricultural pursuits indicates that opportunities of employment, in general, have been meagre. And, consequently there is little scope for the shifting of population from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector of the economy, or even from one industry to another.

Employment Trends

The available data on the private and public sectorwise distribution of the working population of the district indicates that there has since been some increase in the number of persons employed. The increase, however, is comparatively higher in the public sector than in the private sector. The data, given below, relate only to a few selected establishments which were subjected to enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities.

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private scetor	Public scetor	Total	Private scetor	Public scetor	Total
September, 1970	47	70	117	1,316	7,665	8,981
September, 1971	53	74	127	1,410	8,288	9,698
September, 1972	61	76	137	1,642	8,470	10,112
September, 1973	61	83	144	1,763	8,833	10,596
September, 1974	63	88	151	1,912	8,696	10,608

The number of persons, in some of the industries, given in the foregoing statement for the last two years, can be further divided as under according to work :

Nature of activity	Number of employees					
	September, 1973			September, 1974		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock, hunting and fishing	—	571	571	—	579	579
Manufacturing	88	8	96	74	17	91
Construction	—	751	751	—	669	669
Trade and commerce	150	164	314	118	227	345
Services (Public legal medical, etc.)	1,525	7,339	8,864	1,720	7,204	8,924

Employment of Women

The number of women workers in the public sector, in the district, is much higher than that employed in the private sector. But, in both these sectors, the percentage of women workers of the total workers employed is almost equal. The extent of employment of women workers, in the public and private sectors, in December, 1973 was as follows :

	Number in December, 1973
Number of women employees in public sector	711
Number of women employees in private sector	144
Total number of women employees	855
Percentage of women employees in private sector to total employees in that sector	7.36
Percentage of women employees in public sector to total employees in that sector	8.00

The proportion of women workers in education and medical and health services, in the quarter ending in September, 1974, was 9.14 and 17.56 per cent of the total number of women workers.

Unemployment Trends

Educational standards of men and women, who registered for employment, during the year ending December, 1974 were os follows :

Education standard	Men	Women	Total
Psot-graduate	79	15	94
Graduate	553	28	581
Higher secondary and intermediate (below graduate)	1,423	30	1,453
Matriculate	1,473	53	1,526

There is found to be a general shortage, in the district of technicians, stenographers (Hindi and English) draftmen, qualified science teachers, radio mechanics, instructors, and tractors mechanics, but persons having no experience and technical training have always been available in plenty and surplus to the requirement of the district.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Orai, in district Jalaun, was opened in December, 1960 to render assistance by providing requiste information to persons looking for employment and to the employers of the district searching suitable candidates for different jobs. For this, it enrolls and assists the unemployed persons in securing suitable employment, provides various employers, public or private, with information regarding suitable candidates for various posts. The Exchange carries out a biennial survey collecting information about the professional and educational qualifications of the various workers employed in different offices and industries in the district.

The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange at Orai during the years 1970 to 1974 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons for employment	Number on 'Live register	Number of persons provided with employment				
				Domes. services	Teach.	Techni.	Govt. services	Total
1970	1,065	8,010	4,490	2	35	5	846	888
1971	1,066	8,408	5,528	1	62	1	745	809
1972	755	10,376	9,087	1	46	4	885	936
1973	1,197	8 059	8,853	-	161	12	756	929
1974	405	6,191	5,871	-	82	-	298	380

Under the Employment Market Information Scheme, the exchange carries out an intensive quarterly study to ascertain in all the public sector establishment and in those private sector establishments that have 10 or more than 10 employees, number of persons employed, posts vacant and the type of jobs for which qualified candidates are not available.

The vocational guidance and employment counselling programme is also being carried out by the exchange since February, 1969. Under this project, material assistance is provided to desirous candidates to enable them to formulate their plans in conformity with their qualifications, aptitude and realities of employment market. In 1974, as many as 57 candidates sought individual guidance and 245 persons participated in group discussions.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Under the British rule, very little efforts were made for the rural upliftment of the district. However a rural development association was formed at the district level in 1936. Whatever efforts were made in this direction were merely the outcome of political expediency and confined to such activities as sanitation, expansion of agriculture and providing of irrigational facilities. With the independence of the country, the rural development programme was introduced simultaneously in the State as well as in the district. The maior emphasis, at this stage, was on the social and cultural awakening of the rural society.

In 1949, the State government passed the Panchayat Raj Act and, under it village panchayats were established in villages having a population of 250 or above. The district was divided into Panchayat Inspector Circles, which were, more or less, same as tahsils. The Panchayat Inspectors, assisted by Panchayat Mantris, were made responsible for the work of rural development in their respective circle. The Panchayat Mantri, posted at each *nyaya* panchayat, maintained the records of village Pradhans and also assisted in work of community development. All these programmes were carried on under the guidance of subdivisional officer and district magistrate. The work that was done under these programmes was in the field of rural sanitation, adult education, construction of panchayat *ghars* cum community centres, Gandhi *chabutaras* and payements of lanes, and the cultural awakening of the people.

The planning for rural development was started in the State as well as in the district in 1952. The district was divided into 9 blocks namely, Mahewa, Kadaura, Dakore, Ait, Nadigaon, Jalaun, Kuthond, Rampura and Madhogarh. All these blocks, entered stage I from the pre-extension stage. In the First Five-Year Plan period, blocks Ait, Kuthond and Kadaura came into this stage, followed by Dakore, Rampura and Nadigaon during the Second Five-year Plan period and Jalaun, Madhogarh and Mahewa in the Third Five-year Plan period. In the beginning, the panchayat inspectors were put in charge of these blocks and inspectors of all the connected departments in that area were to carry their, departmental work in coordination, under the subdivisional officer, who was ex-officio chairman of the block committee. The office of the district planning officer was established in 1953, with sub-offices in each block, with the block development officer as their head. He is responsible for the all-round development of the block area viz. agriculture, cooperatives, animal husbandry, public health and rural sanitation, panchayats etc.

The following statement gives some details about each development block in the district.

Name of block	Head-quarter of block	Tahsil	Present stage of block	Date of inaugura-tion of Block	Population of block 1971 census	Number of Gaon Sabhas	Number of nyaya panchayats	Area of block (in hectares)
Dakore	Dakore	Orai	Post Stage II	1.7.57	94,548	62	8	66,017
Ait	Ait	Orai & Konch	„	26.1.54	1,01,029	88	10	68,346
Nadigaon	Nadigaon	Konch	„	1.10.59	74,688	83	9	56,390
Mahewa	Kalpi	Kalpi	„	1.4.62	71,103	67	8	54,511
Kadaura	Kadaura	Kalpi	„	26.1.56	74,403	75	8	69,691
Jalaun	Jalaun	Jalaun	„	1.4.61	71,100	68	11	40,275
Rampura	Rampura	Jalaun	„	1.4.59	56,298	55	8	26,200
Kuthond	Kuthond	Jalaun	„	2.10.54	58,391	79	9	31,018
Madhogarh	Madhogarh	Jalaun	„	1.10.61	61,588	60	10	31,655

On account of systematic planning, these blocks have developed considerably. Although, the priorities have been changing from Plan to Plan, yet the main emphasis has always remained on the balanced growth of the entire block area. An account of the various programmes, carried out during different Five-year Plans is given in the following passages.

During the First Five-year Plan, the major emphasis was on mass education, modernisation of agricultural sector and construction of drinking water wells. At the end of the Plan the irrigational potential increased to about 208 hectares, the number of masonary wells, constructed, wells bored and pumping sets and Persian wheels installed was 57,43,21 and 2 respectively. About 37,920 quintals of the improved variety of seeds, 648 improved implements, and 24.8 m. tonnes of fertilizers and manures were distributed to raise agricultural production. Along with this about 62,276 trees were planted. With a view to attract the agriculturists towards adoption of the modern methods of agriculture 3,740 agricultural demonstrations were held all over the district. As for livestock, the number of pedigree animals distributed were rams 69, bulls 28, boars 30 and poultry 576. To extend the base of education, 15 primary schools, were opened. About 198 co-operative societies with a membership of 4,700, share capital of Rs 2,32,000 were also organised. The other activities in these blocks included opening of 3 new seed stores and repair of about 250 drinking water wells. All these measures, obviously helped considerably in strengthening the agricultural base of the district's economy.

With the beginning of the Second Five-year Plan, three more blocks, Dakore, Rampura and Nadigaon, were opened in the district. It was again the agricultural sector of the economy that was given priority. The main objective was to make the district self-sufficient in food-grains. To raise agricultural production, about 48,000 quintals of seeds, 2,000 m. tonnes of fertilizers, and 1,892 improved implements were distributed in these blocks. To improve the breed of the local live-stock, 60 cows, 15 buffaloes, 25 rams, 8 boars and 1,055 poultry were distributed. For prevention and treatment of cattle diseases a veterinary hospital was also established. In the field of education 61 primary and 25 junior high schools were opened during this Plan.

The number of blocks rose to 9 in the third Five-year Plan as three more blocks, Jalaun, Madhogarh and Mahewa were opened in the district. Besides minor irrigation and social development of the weaker sections of the society, the main stress was again on agriculture. The main achievements of all the blocks during this Plan were construction of 999 masonary wells, boring of 223 well's, installation of 336 Persian wheels and 187 pumping sets, distribution of 30,100 quintals of seeds and 1,42,000 m. tonnes of fertilizers, and distribution of 4,370 improved agricultural implements along with about 4,983 agricultural demonstrations. Side by side, about 84,436 trees were planted. In these blocks 513 breeding animals and 11,558 poultry were distributed

and 4 more veterinary hospitals were opened. Regarding credit facilities for agricultural purposes, about 266 primary societies with total membership of 64,078, share capital of Rs 30,39,803 and the deposits amounting to Rs 20,43,094 were organised. At the end of the Third Plan, the amount of short term loans advanced by these societies was about Rs 34,22,278. To promote educational and cultural development 179 primary schools and 391 youth clubs were opened and 262 school buildings and 59 panchayat *ghars* were constructed. At the same time, as many as 504 adult education classes were also started. The number of drinking water wells constructed in these blocks was 496, sixty such wells being for Harijans. These measures not only enhanced irrigational potential, along with modernisation of agricutural techniques, but also literacy and social awakening among the rural population.

During the following two annual Plans, the primary object was to further strengthen the agricultural base of the economy. Some of the achievements, during these years, in the 9 blocks of the district included construction of 2,842 masonary wells, boring of 899 wells, installation of 1,663 pumping sets and 249 Persian wheels and construction of 3 tube wells. The total area covered under the high yielding variety, crops was about 33,942 hectares. There was an increase in the total membership of the cooperative societies by 6,089 and their share capital, deposits and loans advanced rose to Rs 3,34,957 Rs 23,91,151 and Rs 17,19,353 respectively. Two more primary schools were also opened.

When the Fourth Five-year Plan was introduced in the district, all the nine blocks were working as post stage second (normal) blocks. Consequently, the achievements also were greater as compared to the previous Plans. About 22,335 quintals of high yielding variety seeds, 15,105, m. tonnes of various kinds of fertilizers and 4,979 agricultural implements were distributed in the blocks.

Among other things the Fifth Five-year Plan aimed at raising the standard of living of the weaker sections of the society. In order that the minimum necessities be made available to the people, a number of measures were taken to raise agricultural production and extend credit facilities in the district. At the end of the year 1974-75, about 7,717 quintals of high yielding variety seeds and 2,710 m. tonnes of different kinds of fertilizers were distributed. Minor irrigation work included construction of 165 masonary wells, boring of 139 wells and installation of 110 pumping sets, 7 private tube-wells and 50 persian wheels. About 1,087 cases were brought under the family planning programmes.

The above measures taken during the different Five-year Plans had a very effective impact upon the growth of the field of district's economy. The major achievement has been in the field of agriculture and irrigation Not only a considerably large area has come under agriculture on account of increased irrigational potential, but productivity has also improved due to application of modern techniques, high yielding variety seeds and sophisticated implements. All this has resulted into better standard of living and removal of poverty to some extent.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district of Jalaun forms the north-western part of Jhansi Division consisting of five districts namely Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Banda and Jalaun. A commissioner holds the charge of the Division with his headquarters at Jhansi.

Commissioner

Earlier he was the sole representative of the government at the divisional level. He exercised complete authority within his jurisdiction on all matters which constituted the activities of the government. Gradually it came to be shared by the district and regional officers. The commissioner, however, continued to remain the most important representative of the government, by virtue of his seniority and extensive experience since he continued to contribute in a very effective way to the maintenance of administrative traditions by giving valuable guidance to the district magistrate. Despite the changes he still continues to function as a vital link between the districts under him and the government. He generally supervises the administration as well as planning and development work in his Division. Though he does not have to do much judicial work yet on appellate side be hears appeals and revisions under the U. P. Land Revenue Act, the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Act, Arms Act and the Anti Goonda Act. He is the regional transport authority and exercises extensive powers over the local bodies. He is assisted by an additional commissioner in disposal of revenue casework.

District Staff

The district is under the charge of a district magistrate and collector, who is generally a member of the Indian administrative service. Under the code of Criminal Procedure he is designated as district magistrate and as head of the revenue administration he is called the collector. For other multifarious duties he is also called the district officer. Any assignment which does not relate to any particular department is entrusted to the district officer.

He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order as head of the criminal administration in the district. He keeps watch on the general crime situation. He has to ensure that no outbreak of disturbances occurs. During any such situation the entire magisterial and police administration is intergrated under his authority, Appraisal of public opinion and prevention of explosive situations are some of the important duties assigned to him.

As a collector he is responsible for the recovery of land revenue and other government dues and the maintenance of up-to-date land records. He is also responsible for survey, record

operations, settlements, consolidation of holdings, resumption and acquisition of land, rehabilitation of displaced persons and distribution of relief on calamitous occasions such as drought, flood hailstorm, locust invasion, etc.

The district is divided into four subdivisions. In administering his charge the district officer is assisted by one additional district magistrate (celing) and six deputy collector of whom four work as subdivisional officers one for each subdivision of the district. These subdivisional officers reside in their respective tahsils and perform duties similar to those of the district officer within their won jurisdiction. One deputy collector is incharge of consolidation work as settlement officer (consolidation) and one has the charge of collection of taxes, excise, and stamps and works as the district registrar.

The district officer, besides being in charge of food and civil supplies and responsible for the equitable distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities for which he has under him one district supply officer, who is also the town rationing officer and rent control officer, is also the ex-officio district election officer and the president of the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board.

He plays a pivotal role in the planning and development activities going on in his district. He is assisted in this sphere by additional district magistrate (planning), who is in immediate charge of the planning and development work of the district. The following officers look afer planning work, under the immediate control of the additional district magistrate (planning) :

Assistant registrar co-operative societies,
Assistant engineer minor irrigation,
District agriculture officer,
District horticulture officer,
District Harijan & social welfare officer
District live-stock officer,
District organiser, Prantiya Vikas Dal,
District panchayat raj officer
District statistic officer,
Plant protection officer
District industries officer and
District savings officer

The district is divided into four tahsils namely Konch, Orai, Kalpi and Jalaun, each being in the immediate charge of a tahsildar, who acts as assistant collector and presides over the tahsil office and court The main duties of tahsildar are collection of land revenue and other governments dues, maintenance of land records, and distribution of relief following calamities. Besides there are 13 *naib* tahsildars to assist these four tahsil officer.

The tahsils are further subdivided into *Kanungo* circles each in charge of a supervisor *kanungo*. There are 14 *kanungos* in the district. A supervisor *kanungo*, who is also commonly known as *girdawar kanungo* is in charge of one or more parganas and his principal duties are supervision of the land records work of 20 to 30 *lekhpals* in his circle by checking their records and statistics, supervision over village maps, inspection of crops and detection of agricultural deterioration, local enquiries, attestation of documents under land laws and disposal of undisputed cases of succession. In addition, he has also to perform some extraneous duties, relating to his circle such as arrangements in connection with elections, relief work in natural calamities, enquiry and preparation of compensation rolls, work connected with land reforms, crop cutting experiments, collection of information relating to the economic condition in his circle, looking after the *nazul* land, collecting and furnishing any other information required by the collector.

The *lekhpal* is the last link in the chain of the field functionaries of the revenue department. Formerely he was known as *patwari*. His principal duties consist of three physical serveys of the area under his charge each year and recording the particulars of crop sown in each season in addition to keeping land records up to date. He is often called upon to render help to various other departments such as irrigation, medical and public health, animal husbandary and agriculture.

There is a treasury officer at Orai, assisted by an additional treasury officer, who is in charge of the district treasury and supervises the work of tahsil subtreasuries, which are under the tahsildars.

सत्यमेव जयते

Superintendent of Police

The superintendent of police is the executive head of the district police force. He is responsible for efficiency and discipline of the force and maintenance of law and order in the district. He is assisted by three deputy superintendents of police. Besides, there are under him a number of circle inspectors, reserve inspectors, subinspectors, head constables and constables, the details of which have been given in chapter XII (Law And Order And Justice) of this volume.

The judicial organisation of the district is headed by the district and sessions judge with his headquarters at Orai, under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. He is the highest authority for administration of justice in civil and criminal matters for the district. Appeals against his order lie to the High Court. He has under his administrative control two additional district sessions judge, one civil and assistant sessions judge, one chief judicial magistrate, one judicial magistrate and four munsif magistrates.

Chief Medical Officer

The medical and health services of the district are under the charge of a chief medical officer who is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers. The chief medical officer is incharge of the administration of government hospitals and dispensaries within the district. He is also incharge of the district jail as its superintendent and attends to medico-legal work of the district. He is also the authorised medical attendant of government servants and their families in which assignments. His responsibilities in respect of most of the subordinate categories of government servants and their families are shared by the junior officers of P. M. S. He is also responsible for the success of the family planning programme in the district.

There is one forest division under charge of the divisional forest officer, who has an assistant conservator under him.

Other District Level Officers

The following are the other district level officers, each being responsible to his own head of the department; their designations give clue to their nature of work :

Assistant engineer, rural engineering survey.
Basic Shiksha Adhikari,
District commandant, Home guards,
District employment officer,
District inspector of schools,
District information officer,
Executive engineer, irrigation, tube-wells.
Executive engineer, lift irrigation,
Executive engineer, irrigation Betwa canal I,
Executive engineer, irrigation Betwa canal II,
Executive engineer, hydel (maintenance),
Executive engineer, hydel (rural electrification),
Sales tax officer, and
Soil conservation officer.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Customs and Central Excise Department

There is an inspector of central excise at Orai who is incharge of the Orai range in which this district is included.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

In ancient times land revenue was considered to be the main source of state income. The Maurya rulers are said to have laid special emphasis on it and fixed the share of the crown which used to be generally one-sixth of the gross produce, but the proportion perhaps varied according to place and other circumstances.[1] Heads of income also included dues from mines, forests, customs at the frontiers, tolls and ferry duties, fees from professional experts, taxes and tithes, fines and benevolences exacted in crises.[2] The imperial Guptas also continued the same system of revenue and their ministry of finance, like Maurya, was mostly land revenue, amounting to a certain portion of the produce of its cash value.[3] During the reign of the Vardhana rulers of Kannauj the traditional one sixth of the produce was to be realised from the cultivators.[4] When the Bundels became supreme in the region in the 14th century and after a new system came into vogue. Instead of paying revenue direct to the king as was the practice in former times, it was paid by the tenant in cash or kind to the intermediary who was responsible to the king. This feudal chief later came to be known as jagirdar or *ubriadar*. He was left free to make his own arrangements for the collection of his dues from the cultivator, the latter being his ryot for all practical purposes.

Feroze Shah Tughlaq, like his predecessors, relied on the system of assignment[5] which remained effective till the accession of Sher Shah Sur : an assignee being granted exclusive authority to assess and collect the amount due and to ensure that the revenue was paid in the form of grain. The Mughal emperors Babar and Humayun did not interfere with the system which existed at that time.

Sher Shah Sur afterwards tried to establish a direct relationship between the king and the cultivator but had to continue the jagir system. Besides this, he replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate (or a division of the crops), by a regular system of assessment. Yields of staple crops were calcu-

1. Tripathi R. S.: *History of Ancient India*, p. 157
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*, p. 256
3. *Ibid.*, p. 306
5. Moreland. W. H. : *The Agrarian System of Moslim India*, (Allahabad), p. 55

lated for three classes of land : good middling and inferior and one-third of their average yield was fixed as the revenue.[1] After Sher Shah,s death in 1545 A. D., the accession of Islam Shah marked an end of the jagir system, but he kept intact the policy of his father in most respects.[2]

The accession of Akbar in 1556 A. D. marked the overhauling of the entire revenue administration. The emperor began by adopting a schedule of assessment rates for general use, which had been framed by Sher Shah, on the basis of claiming for the state a third of the average produce in terms of grain. He replaced the system of annual assessment of *nasaq* (group assessment or farming)[3] of a village or a pargana as a whole but this in turn was replaced (perhaps in the fifteenth year of his reign) by rates fixed after enquiry from the *kanungo* of the village.

In the territorial organisation of Akbar the district as now constituted fell into two sirkars.[4] In this scheme Kalpi gave its name to a large tract of country in the subah of Agra.[5] The northern and eastern portion of the district fell within the *mahals* of Kanar and Bhadek, in tahsil Jalaun; of Raipur and Kalpi, in tahsil Kalpi and of Mohammadabad, in tahsil Orai.[6] They were all included in the sirkar of Kalpi. The *mahals* lying in the south-western portion were those of Konch and Khaksis in the Sirkar of Erichh.[7] The sirkar of Kalpi contained 16 *mahals*; 3,00,023 bighas of cultivable land and paid 4,93,56,732 dams/as revenue including 2,78,290 dams/*suyurghal*, and also furnished 30 elephants and 34,000 foot soldiers to the imperial army.[8]

The *mahal* of Orai had an area of 95,678 bighas paying a revenue of 12,97,379 dams/72,213 dams being *suyurghal* and contributed 20 horsemen and 500 foot soldiers. Mohammadabad *mahal* had an area of 1,84,080 bighas, an area almost double that of Orai and paid 16,17,257 dams as revenue with 4,260 dams *suyurghal* and it supplied 50 horsemen and 1,000 foot soldiers.[9] These two *mahals* probably constituted the whole of present tahsil of Orai.[10] Neither of Kanar nor of Kalpi is the area given in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, but the former probably included much country, which latter formed part of Gwalior territory[11] paid a revenue of 49,43,096 dams with 6,085 dams *suyurghal* and provided 100 horses and 2,000 foot soldiers.[12] The high revenue is accounted for by the

1. Moreland, W. H. *op. cit.*, p. 78
2. Tripathi, R. P. : *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*, (Allahabad, 1956), p. 306
3. Moreland, W. H. *op. cit.*, p. 85
4. Drake-Brockman : *A Gazetteer, Jalaun*, (Allahabad, 1925), p. 123
5. *Ibid.* p. 123
6. Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Eng. trans. by H. S. Jarret. (Calcutta, 1949), Vol, II, p. 195
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*
10. Drake-Brockman : *op. cit.*, p. 124
11. *Ibid.*
12. Sirkar, J. N. : *op. cit.*, p. 195

fact that it included part of the most fertile tract of the district, namely, that in the north of parganas Madhogarh and Jalaun.[1] Kalpi with the suburban *mahal*, formed two *mahals* known as Haveli and Belda, paying a revenue of 48,71,053 dams with, 2,03,909 dams *suyurghal* and contributed 4,000 foot and 5,000 horses, which was the largest body of troops in the whole sirkar.[2] Between Kanar and Kalpi lay the *mahals* of Bhadek and Raipur. The former paid an amount of 12,60,199 dams on area of 72,931 bighas, and 3,414 dams as *suyurghal*.[3] Raipur had an area of 43,166 bighas and was assessed to 1,20,000 dams while providing only 500 footmen and 10 elephants.[4]

In the sirkar of Erichh the *mahal* of Konch with its area of 1,55,320 bighas, paid a revenue of 18,51,802 dams; 27,712 dams *suyurghal* and its miliary contingent was 50 horse and 2,000 foot.[5] The smaller *mahal* of Khaksis having an area of 89,233 bighas comprised the northern portion of the present tahsil of Konch, a part of Jalaun and the intruding tract of Datia territory round Nadigaon ; it was assessed at the revenue of 13,43,073 dams, 7,673 dams being *suyurghal* and it supplied 50 horse and 1,000 foot.[6]

During the reign of Jahangir (1605—1627 A. D.), a new practise was introduced known as *altamgha*, (grant under seal). Under this institution grants were made to such deserving officers who applied for the grant of villages or parganas in which they were born.[7] Aurangzeb is said to have issued two firmans, that of 1665—66 A. D., pointing towards "the increase of cultivation and the welfare of the peasant," and that of 1668-69 with the object of assessing and collecting the revenue in accordance with the principles of Islamic law. The revenue demand was fixed between one-third and one-half of the average produce.[8]

During the eighteenth century, there was a tendency towards the growth of semi-feudal interests. At this time the fate of peasantry directly came in the hands either of the farmer of revenue or of the king's assignee who usually exacted the maximum that he could. Thus the taluk or dependency came to take the place of the assignment as the most prominent agrarain institution.[9] These conditions ultimately led to the emergence of powerful middlemen, who later came to be known as zamindars.

In 1805, the first permanent foothold obtained by the East India Company in this district was in pargana Konch. By the treaty of December 4, 1905, Jaswant Rao Holkar ceded a large

1. Sirkar, J. N. *op. cit.*, p. 195
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.* Drake-Brockman. *op. cit.*, p. 124
7. Moreland, W.H. : *op. cit.*, p. 127
8. *Ibid*, p. 132
9. *Ibid*, p. 150

portion of his territory including that pargana to the Company, and thus began a new era of the fiscal history of the district. The earliest settlements, therefore, relate to those villages of parganas Kalpi and Konch which came into the hands of the British in 1805 and 1806. These were generally known as Kanuni parganas, from the fact that they originally formed a portion of the old regulation district of Bundelkhand, in order to distinguish them from the non-regulation or Partali tract, comprising the rest of the district. The former had their own settlements uninterruptedly from the cession till 1903, in spite of the fact that their component villages had long since been distributed over more than one pargana. But Partali or non-regulation tract was composed of two blocks of villages which came into the possession of the British at different times and were assessed by different officers. The first regular settlement of the district was conducted in 1863 by Ternan, and as by that time the district had assumed its present proportions, that year may be considered as the starting point. There were three concurrent settlements in the district in that year which may be summarised as the Kanuni settlement, the Jalaun tract settlement and the Duboh settlement.

The area affected by Kanuni settlement comprised 158 square miles distributed among 95 villages in Konch, and 177 square miles distributed over 108 villages in Kalpi. The first summary settlement made for one year by Erskine, collector of Bundelkhand, in 1806 amounted to Rs 1,72,517 in Konch and Rs 76,285 in Kalpi. This was followed in the next year by a settlement for three years made by the same officer in which the demands were raised to Rs 1,75,929 and Rs 84,396 repectively. In 1810, another settlement was carried out in the same pargana by John Wauchope, who raised the demand to Rs 1,84,742 and Rs 89,416. The term of settlement was nominally for three years but owing to bad seasons in 1812 and 1813 the term was extended for three years more and did not conclude till 1816. The demand fixed was a progressive one, and though no enhancement was imposed on Kalpi the revenue of Konch rose in the last year of the settlement to Rs1,89,781.

In 1816, the "ever-memorable settlement" of Bundelkhand was made by Scott Waring, who visited every portion of the enormous tract then under his charge. But he seems to have been thoroughly deceived by the great prosperity through which the country was then passing. The net result of his assessments was an increase of the revenue of Konch to Rs 2,16,533 and that of Kalpi to Rs 1,15,334. The settlement was a quinquennial one, and was revised in 1821 and again in 1826 by Valpy, who supported Waring's views. In this settlement zamindars suffered due to the increase in revenue. Valpy who raised the demand in Konch to Rs 2,18,140, but reduced in Kalpi to Rs 1,12,514, the latter demand was further reduced in 1826 to Rs 1,05,349. The next settlement was made nominally by Cathcart, the collector, but really by Ainslie the commissioner. He left the demand in Konch practically, unchanged but reduced that in Kalpi to Rs 93,067 Further revision made in 1836 by Pidcock made little alteration

in the total *Jamas*, though many inequalities in assessment were adjusted. The net result of the settlements from 1815 to 1840 was an enormous increase of revenue, left unchanged in Konch but followed by large reduction in Kalpi. The former pargana suffered much less than the latter and its immunity from the worst effects of overassessment was ascribed to the extreme fertility of its soil. With Kalpi the case was different. Speaking of the general state of the pargana from 1826 onwards, and the effects of the subsequent settlement, William Muir wrote "the zamindars who had engaged were reduced to abject poverty, and of the insane speculators none at last were left: they had retired from the scene impoverished or ruined". The parganas were desolated by scarcities or famines in 1830, 1834 and 1838.

The tenth settlement of the Kanuni tract was carried out by William Muir between 1840 and 1841. This settlement was based on a double classification of soils and villages. The soils were first accurately demarcated, and as they were found to run generally in tracts, villages were classified accordingly. Next rent rates were sought for in each species of land, and average rates were drawn up. The results of the latter applied to the cultivated area furnished a *Jama* which was compared with the present and past assessments. This, however, appeared unquestionably too high, and the history of old settlements conviced William Muir that the demand must be confined to the average of the general produce. The average surplus, he maintained, must cover the actual losses sustained by the zamindars from land thrown out of cultivation. He accordingly reduced his rates in accordance with what he thought suitable from careful survey of the financial history of each pargana. But as a matter of fact in the ultimate assessment very little attention was paid to rates and the demand fixed on each village was practically that which all indications, but especially those of its fiscal history, pointed to as most suitable. The revenue of Konch was reduced to Rs 2,02,798 and that of Kalpi to Rs 78,335.

The early settlements of the Jalaun tract which comprised the parganas of Orai, Jalaun, Kanar and Ait, were conducted in 1839, by Doolan, who assessed these summarily for six months. In 1840, a second settlement was made by him for one year at Rs 3,41,151. In 1841, the same officer made a quinquennial settlement for the Jalaun parganas at Rs 4,64,529, and in 1844, he assessed, 119 villages of Madhogarh and of Indurkhi, then received from Scindhia, at Rs 1,09,452 for one year. A quinquennial settlement was made for the whole in 1846 by Ross, Doolan's successor, who assessed Rs 6,09,694 on 623 villages. The last summary settlement was carried out in 1851 by Erskine, who assessed 627 villages comprised in the above mentioned parganas at Rs 6,56 532. This demand was sanctioned for a period of five years and was to prepare the way for regular settlement. In 1853, Erskine introduced the Punjab system of *Patwari* measurement by plane table and the detailed survey was completed in 1856, all papers being lodged in the office at Orai. But in

June, 1857, revolt broke out and all records were destroyed. Up till 1860, the government was busy in restoring the administration in the district, but as a temporary measure of relief, the summary demands fixed by Erskine in 1851 were revised by Maclean.

In September, 1860 Ternan conducted a new settlement and imposed new assessments and reported them for sanction. In 1863 he had to leave for England and his task was taken up by Corbett. But as his work as deputy commissioner left his little time, P. J. White was deputed to conclude the settlement operations. The preliminary work was completed in February, 1865, and this may be considered the first regular settlement of the Jalaun tract. The assessement was not made on any systematic or scientific plan. Its basis was a special set of rates for each village instead of average rates. White's operations resulted in an increase of Rs 6,768 on Ternan's assessment. This sum was assessed on resumed estates and raised the total demand to Rs 6,19,796.

Notwithstanding of their rough and ready character the assessments were fair but before the results were reported for final sanction, the discussion for making a permanent settlement for the Jalaun tract commenced. Accordingly with a view to the revision of assessment, through examination of survey papers and rent rolls was undertaken. The work of measurement lasted for nearly a year (Nov. 1865 to Dec. 1866) and disclosed considerable error, both with regard to area and classification of soils. As a result the necessity of fresh rent rates for the revised assessments was felt. Finally the district was found unsuitable for a permanent settlement and White was directed to complete the settlement records according to new system of calculation. In the course of it the demand on 78 villages was altered, in 55 villages, it was raised from Rs 77,588 to Rs 95,033 and in 23 villages it was lowered from Rs 18,136 to Rs 14,065. In the remaining 594 villages Ternan's consolidated demand was left unaltered, but by the changed system of calculation the part credited to cesses was increased, leaving the land revenue proper at Rs 5,02,993. The total demand, after revision, amounted to Rs 6,18,144, and as it stood finally was considered on the whole a light one. It was sanctioned for a period of 20 years, from July, 1863 to June, 1882.[1]

The resettlement of Konch and Kalpi followed. The demand axed on konch by William Muir in 1841, amounting to Rs 2,02,798, had subsequently increased by the lapse of *muafi* villages to Rs. 2,11,426. In 1859 Maclean reported that the yearly average of ths uncollected demands was Rs 38,387 and he was authorised to make summary remissions on manifestly overburdened estates by forming "a rough estimate of relief absolutely necessary." His proceedings resulted in an aggregate remission on 52 estates, amounting to Rs 27,844 which reduced the demand to Rs 1,83,582.[2] The case of Kalpi was somewhat different William Muir's original demand

1. Drake-Brockman, D. L. : *op. cit.*, p. 92
2. *Ibid.*

was one of Rs 65,099 rising to its full amount of Rs 78,335 only in the twentieth year and the relief which it gave was very great, and in 1860 no difficulty was found in imposing the whole sum. White's assessment of Konch based on prevailing rates per bigha in each variety of soil, and discounted 15 per cent on an average over the whole pargana to cover the contingencies of seasons. Save for the method of discounting rates were sanctioned. The settlement officer was directed to base his assessments on full rates, making any reductions he thought necessary in individual villages which were below the average or which had previously suffered from overassessment. On the reduced rates the revenue of Konch amounted to Rs 1,58,000, but the demand, as finally revised in the light of the above orders, came to Rs 1,93,934. The same principle of reduced revenue rates in Kalpi, gave village assessments in that pargana of Rs 93,562, which were submitted for sanction in 1870 but the settlement officer was directed to proceed in the matter as in pargana of Konch. The proposed revenue was thus made to approximate nearer to the amount worked out according to the full than to the reduced average rates, the former giving a revenue of Rs 99,326 and the latter one of Rs 83,951. The amount actually assessed after some reductions had been made by surerior authority, was Rs 91,255, and was sanctioned by government in 1874. Both settlements were fixed for a term of 30 years.[1]

Second Settlement of the Jalaun Tract

The settlement of the Jalaun tract was due to fall in 1883, and in pursuance of instructions received from the government in 1881, an enquiry, was made in 1883 "to ascertain whether it was necessary and expedient on financial or administrative grounds to undertake a resettlement of the jalaun tract, and on what principle, the resettlement, if decided upon, could be best effected." A note drawn up by White showed that an increased revenue of 1½ to 2 lakhs of rupees might be expected, and that there was no necessity for either a fresh survey or for the preparations of a new record of rights. White not only advocated a resettlement on account of substantial return but urged that there was administrative necessity for it in order to rectify the inequalities of the incidence of revenue arising from the want of system in the plan of assessment followed at the last settlement. The general principles according to which resettlement of Jalaun was to be conducted were laid in the G. O. of 15th December, 1884, and subsequently embodied in a complete set of rules. They provided briefly that no fresh survey or preparation of new records should be undertaken; that the assessment of the new revenue should be based as far as possible, on the average actual recorded rental corrected where necessary for assumption land; that in the cases of rent-rolls which were rejected, the soil areas of the holdings should be valued at

1. *Ibid.* p. 98

rates ascertained to be actually paid by tenants for land of similar quality in the vicinity; that 25 per cent, should be deducted from the viluation of *Sir* land, and that cultivating proprietors should be treated leniently. The work of settlement on these principles was carried out between September, 1885, and August, 1887, settlement operations being declared finally closed in March, 1888. The old assessment were continued in Jalaun and Orai till 1886, and in the rest of the tract till November, 1887. The revenue assessed by White, after corrections by the commissioner and the Board, stood at Rs 7,54,229, giving an increase of Rs 1,25,753 or 20 percent, including Rs 13,891 newly assessed on resumed estates. It was recommended for sanction for a term of 20 years; but after a full consideration of the subject it was decided to extend it only for the term of 16 years, so that it might conclude for the sake of uniformity with that of the Konch and Kalpi Kanuni tract in 1903.

The enhancement made in 1886-87 was very unevenly distributed. It fell with great severity on pargana Orai, the revenue of which was raised by 28.20 per cent, contributing 38.46 per cent of the total enhancement, and on pargana Jalaun, where the increase was 17.9 per cent. Within these parganas the burden fell mainly on a particular call of village, namely those with good *mar* soil. The settlement came at an unfortunate time. Agricultural depression had set in, population was falling, and *Kans* appeared and spread with great repidity. The resultant falling-off in cultivation was imputed by the settlement officer to intentional concealment, and where cultivation fell short of the average of the past six seasons assessment was based on the average of those years. Unrented lands were valued at non-occupancy rates and allowance for proprietary cultivation was limited to *Sir* which was not sublet. By the time the assessment of *partali* portions of Kalpi, Konch and Madhogarh came under review, the Board directed, that the rate to be applied to unrented areas was to be the rate paid by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants combined, with the result that these parganas were treated with more moderation. Still over the whole district some very heavy assessments were taken from individual villages. In the Kanuni portions of the district the assessment of 1874 were generally severe while those of Kalpi, where they had a fair chance, are said to have worked well.

The character of the seasons following this settlement was generally unfavourable and they were characterised by very heavy rain. In 1889, the collector reported arrears amounting to Rs 21, 557, the great bulk of which had accrued in the villages situated in the neutral belt of mixed *Kabra* and *Parwa* in yargana Jalaun and in somewhat similar area of pargana Kalpi. In the same year 14 villages of the former tract were under attachment and in 1890 the settlement of 10 was annulled. In the two following years the district enjoyed fairly good harvests, but none-theless arrears continued to accumulate. At the end of 1891, the arrears stood at Rs 45,156 and in the following years Rs 30,034 were wiped off In 1892, a revision was ordered in villages where assets were insufficient to meet the government demand. It was carried out by Steel and results in a reduction of Rs 37,273. A second revision

in 1896 was made by Fremantle which led to the reduction of Rs 34,866 in the demand. In 1901, further reductions were made which brought the revenue down from Rs 9,74,460 to Rs 8,33,082 and Rs 8,02,753.

Another settlement of the district was made in 1903, which was conducted by H.R.C. Hailey, who, with the help of M. Keane, completed it in October, 1905. The system of soil classification, the fixing of rates and the valuation of assumption areas were governed by the ordinary rules in force for settlements in the United Provinces. Under the special rules, the rents of fallow land included in holdings were seperately extracted and discarded. Libaral reductions were given for proprietary cultivation, and a total demand of Rs 8,21,913 at 47.76 per cent of the net assets was fixed for the whole district, subject to quinquennial revision according to fluctuations in cultivated area. In each village incidences for future use in both established and *nautor* (newly cultivate) areas were determined. The incidence of the revenue assessed on established cultivation fell at Rs 1.62 and of that on *nautor* at Rs 0.53 per acre. This gave a general rate of Rs 1.50 per acre compared with one of Rs 1.74 at the previous settlements. The demand involved a reduction of Rs 23.49 per cent on that of the old settlement and of 17.18 on the revenue on the roll in 1902, after the summary reductions of 1901. Subject to ordinary revision in accordance with the rules it was sanctioned for a period of 30 years.

Meanwhile another matter of urgent importance had been brought to the notice of the government. This was the extent of alienations by, and the indebtedness of the proprietors in Bundelkhand , which had been greatly increased by over-assessment and the agricultural depression of the previous 15 years. In 1903, an Act was introduced in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces for the relief of those whose property was encumbered with debts. Under its provisions a systematic inquiry took place into debts, followed, where possible, by a liquidation and special judges were appointed to deal with the matter. Applications under the Act from distressed proprietors were first submitted to the collector. In the Jalaun district the total number of applications filed by zamindars was 4,197, out of which 3,020 were sent to the commissioner and 2,322 referred by the commissioner to the special judge. The amount claimed amounted to Rs 35,30,973, of which Rs 22 98,028 were reckoned as being likely to hold good in an ordinary civil court. Claims to the number of 7,683 were made before the special judge, on which a sum of Rs 16,15,496 only was awarded In the final stage of the cases decided by the special judge, liquidation was found impossible in 63 ; in 164 others the award was satisfied in part only, but the balance was deemed to be discharged ; while in 1,599 the award was discharged in full either by the debtor himself or with the help of a government loan. The total sum advanced by the government for this purpose amounted to Rs 8,98,126.

The special enquiries set on foot previous to the introduction of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, of 1903, disclosed the fact that in district Jalaun the indebtedness of the proprietors was most serious, and in the "statement of objects and seasons" appended to that measure it was said that the revision of settlement of a new system afforded a suitable opportunity for applying the provisions of the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, (XVI of 1882) to the tract. In a similar statement appended to the Alienation of Land Act, (II of 1903), it was stated that the attempts made in the years 1882-87, to relieve the indebted proprietors of the Jhansi district did not meet with the degree of success anticipated, partly because a measure which was strongly advocated at the time the limitation of landholder's power to transfer his lands was not adopted. "In these circumstances," it was added ', it is proposed to extend to Bundelkhand, with such modification as may be necessary, the law recently introduced in the Punjab for the restriction of alienation of agricultural land" The bill introduced in the legislative council was a measure of far-reaching importance. It prohibited except under the sanction of the collector, any permanent alienation of land except by the non-agricultural tribes, or between members of the same agricultural tribe, or between members of any agricultural tribe, or between members of any agricultural tribe provided that both were residents of the same district as that in which the land to be transferred was situated. In addition to this, temporary alienations of land by the agricultural tribes were restricted to mortgages without possession or to usufructuary mortgages and leases for a term not exceeding 20 years, while all conditions intended to act by way of conditional sale were absolutely interdicted. The Act was expected to prevent the land from passing out of the hands of cultivating proprietors into those of capitalists and money-lenders.

सत्यमेव जयते

Collection of Land Revenue

The first settlement after the abolition of the zamindari system shall become due in the district at any time not earlier than forty years from the date of vesting and the intervals between the succeeding settlements will again be forty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce, which may continue for some time, an interim revision may be taken up.

Collection of Land Revenue

After zamindari abolition the system of direct collection by government from *bhumidars* and *sirdars* was introduced, for which collection amins were appointed who work under direct supervision of *naib*-tahsildars and the tahsildars, the latter being responsible for collection of all government dues in the tahsil. In 1952, the government appointed district collection officer to supervise collection work in the district but this scheme was discontinued in 1958 and subdivisional officers were made responsible.

The following statement shows the revenue demand in 1975-76 :

Main dues	Amount (in Rs)
Land revenue	28,51,262
Vikas Kar	56,59,397
Irrigation dues	74,25,473
Vrihat Jotkar	4,105

The following statement shows the revenue demand in different Fasli years :

Fasli years	Amount (in Rs)
1358	9,05,108
1359	9,36,031
1360	27,78,147
1363	29,82,414
1366	30,62,541
1367	31,08,618
1376	29,44,760
1378	29,36,356
1383	28,57,302

On the eve of abolition of zamindari in the year 1951-52, the land revenue for the entire district amounted to Rs 9,36,031. As a result of the elimination of the intermediaries it rose to Rs 27,78,147 in the following year. Due to the enforcement of U. P. Land Reforms Act, 1954, the *adhivasis* became *sirdars* resulting in further increase in the land revenue the gross demand amounting to Rs. 30,62,541. However, in the year 1971-72, it came down to Rs 29,36,356 when landholders possessing land upto 6, 1/4 acres-were exempted from payment of land revenue. On July 1, 1973, Vikas-Kar (development tax) was imposed on the landholders occupying more than 6¼ acres of land.

LAND REFORMS

Relation between Landlords and Tenants

In ancient times there was probably no intermediary between the king and the cultivator. But the Bundela period witnessed the emergence of powerful intermediaries who were responsible to assess and collect the land revenue from the tract granted to them by

their sovereign. Throughout the medieval period this concept was further elaborated and the fate of the tenants was made over to king's assignees, who mostly belonged either to the royal blood or were king's relatives. This created a special class who cared least for the welfare of the peasantry and who pursued their own interests by extorting as large a sum as they could from the tenants. This unhealthy practice on the part of the intermediaries placed the tenants in a miserable position. Sher Shah Sur made vigorous attempts to do away with the system of intermediaries in the 16th century and took drastic steps to improve the lot of the tenants by establishing direct relationship between the state and the tenant, perhaps for the first time in the history of revenue administration, for the regarded the prosperity of the agricultural class ultimately leading to the prosperity of the state Emperor Akbar and his successors did not lose the sight of this policy formulated by Sher Shah and they laid emphasis on the prosperity and well being of the peasants. Under the Marathas who occupied a large portion of the district from 1729-30 till about the middle of the nineteenth century, generally no distinction was recognised between landlords and tenants, all being cultivators paying rent to the state.

When the British occupied few portions of the district in the early decade of the nineteenth century, the principal concern of the East India Company was the realisation of as much revenue as possible. They acquiesced in the zamindari system which obtained here and strengthened it by creating new zamindars.

After the abolition of the zamindari system in 1952, the tenant landlord system ceased to exist *Bhumidhars* and *sirdars* now from the bulk of the cultivators in the district and they pay land revenue direct to the government.

Abolition of Zamindari

Acting upon the recommendations of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee, 1946, a bill was introduced in the Assembly and the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act, I of 1951), was enforced with effect from July, 1, 1952, in an area of 4,49,201 hactares doing away with 55,240 intermediaries in the district and replacing the multiplicity of existing tenures by the four types : the *bhumidhars*, the *sirdars*, the a*samis* and the *adhivasis* The total compensation assessed was Rs 89,24,644 of which Rs 36,81,484 in cash and Rs 52,31,631 in bonds was paid to 52,906 intermediaries in this district. The revenue deposit was Rs 11,130 and the balance Rs 400.

Urban—Abolition of zamindari in respect of agricultural lands in urban areas of the district was done after the enactment of the U. P Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U P Act IX of 1957). Up to 1975-76, a sum of Rs 74,572 was assessed as compensation of which Rs 72,980 have been paid to the intermediaries.

Under the Act, intermediaries became *bhumidhars* of their *Sir* and *khudkasht* lands and groves. Certain other tenure-holders also acquired the same status in land under their cultivation provided they fulfilled certain specified conditions. A *bhumidhar* possesses heritable and transferable rights in his holding from which he cannot be ejected. Certain other categories of tenants who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights became sirdars of the land under their cultivation. A *sirdar* has permanent and heritable interest in his holding but he cannot transfer it. He may use his land only for purposes of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He can, however, acquire *bhumidhari* rights in his holding by paying to the government, a sum representing a specified multiple (now 20 times) of his annual land revenue. Certain *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* are entitled to sublet their land, for example, those employed in the defence services or invalidated by age or injury etc. An *asami* is a tenant of a *bhumidhar*, a *sirdar* or *gaon-sabha*. He has neither heritable nor transferable rights and is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhars* or *sirdars* concerned, or for contravention of any other provision of the Act.

In this district, 22,230, *adhivasis* became *sirdars* under the provisions of U. P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1954. These *adhivasis* occupied 14,395 ha. of land covered by 20,803 holdings. Up to 1975-76 the total compensation assessed and paid to the *adhivasis* was Rs 17,51,172 and Rs 17,12,081 respectively.

In 1975-76, the number of tenure-holders and holdings with their total areas was as follows :

Kind of tenure	No. of tenure holders	No. of holdings	Total area in ha.
Bhumidhars	84,569	78,672	1,86,793
Sirdars	97,281	87,435	1,86,928
Asamis	814	740	5,94,898
Adhivasis	4	3	2.02

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly responsible for the payment of land revenue to which a holding is assessed. The Act also established land management committees for the management of lands not comprised in any holding or grove, forests within the village boundaries, tanks, ponds and fisheries, *hats*, *bazars* and *melas* and other sources of income vested in the *gaonsabha*.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Act V of 1954), provides for the consolidation of scattered and small holdings. It was enforced in this district in November,

1970. The operations first commenced in tahsil Konch in 155 villages which covered an area of 1,03,405 ha. The consolidation scheme was started in January, 1975, in one more village The consolidation operations next commenced in tahsils Jalaun, Orai and Kalpi in October, 1971. In tahsil Jalaun 121 villages covering an area of 74,379 ha. came under the scheme in 1971. In November, 1972, the operations were extended to 12 more villages with an area of 5,593 ha. followed by 219 more villages with an area of 1,47,707 ha. in November, 1974. The total area thus brought under consolidation operations in tahsil Konch was 2.27,679 ha.

In tahsil Orai 55 villages covering an area of 62,848 ha. were selected for the operations in the first instance. The scheme was extended to another 80 villages in August, 1973, and further brought 94,694 ha of land under Consolidation. By the year 1973, the total area consolidated in this tahsil was, 1,57,542 ha.

In tahsil Kalpi, consolidation operations were first commenced in 8 villages with an area of 12,025 ha. In September, 1974, 12 more villages with an area of 17,381 ha. followed by yet 6 more villages with an area of 13,039 ha. were brought under consolidation in January, 1975. The total area thus brought under the scheme amounted to 42,445 ha. in this tahsil.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The U. P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948, was passed to tax agricultural income in excess of Rs 4,200 per annum. The tax was not payable by landholder if he did not cultivate more than 12 ha. of land. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, which imposed a tax on land-holdings, the annual income of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A landholder who did not cultivate more than 12 ha. of land was exempted from the payment of the tax under this Act. The tax was levied on a graduated scale the incidence of the tax increasing with the area of the holding.

As a step towards social and economic justice by way of providing land to the landless and the agricultural labourers and bring about an equitable distribution of land, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, was passed. The number of tenure-holders affected by this Act was 183 in this district. By a later amendment, brought into force on June 8, 1973, the maximum size of holding of a tenant was fixed at 7.30 ha. of irrigated land and 10.95 ha. of unirrigated land. The total area declared surplus and ditributed under the Act. up to March, 1976, was 811 and 758 ha. respectively. The total compensation assessed and paid up to March, 1976, was Rs 3.82,501.65 and Rs 3,62,487.25 respectively.

Bhoodan

In 1951, Acharya Vinoba Bhave lunched the Bhoodan movement in Uttar Pradesh with the object of obtaining land for

the landless. An area of 3,804 ha. was received in donation in the district of which 2,840 ha. was distributed among the landless persons and remaining 964 ha. land was surrendered to the *gaon samaj*.

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour

The period between the years 1949 to 1955 registered, more or less, a stationary wage distribution among the agricultural labourers as will be clear from the fact that the average daily rural wage of agricultural labourer in the years 1949, 1950 and 1955 was Re 1.00, Re 1.00 and Rs 1.50 respectively. Henceforth, there was a general but gradual rise in the wages, the average daily wage for agricultural labourers in the countryside rising to Rs 2.00, Rs 3.00 and Rs 4.00 respectively in the years 1960, 1965 and 1971. Obviously, the condition of the labour somewhat improve on account of better payment. The debt and investment survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in 1975, shows that the assets and liabilities per rural household, on 30th June. 1971, in the district Jalaun were Rs. 1,136.95 and Rs 291.62 respectively. The persisting indebtedness is a clear indication that the worker has still some way to go to turn the corner.

Administration of Other Sources of Revenue

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources of revenue include Central and State taxes.

Central Taxes

The taxes imposed by the Central Government are central excise, income-tax and estate duties.

Central Excise—For purposes of central excise one excise inspector with headquarters at Orai has been posted in the district.

The total excise revenue collected in the district from tobacco hand made *bidis* and *khandsari* sugar etc., from 1971-72 to 1975-76 was as under:

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1971-72	26,757
1972-73	1,15,055
1973-74	1,17,144
1974-75	1,26,639
1975-76	2,74,391

Income Tax—This is one of the important sources of revenue of the Central Government. For collection of this tax, the district falls under the administrative control of the income-tax officer stationed at Kanpur.

The following statement shows the number of assessees and the amount collected from them as income tax between the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 :

Year	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in thousand (Rs)
1973-74	1,285	780
1974-75	1,425	1,035
1975-76	1,580	1,225

Wealth-tax and Gift-tax—The taxes imposed under the provisions of he Wealth Tax Act, 1957, and Gift Tax Act, 1958, are also collected by the income-tax department. The following statement gives the number of assessees and the amount of the wealth-tax and gift-tax collected from 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year	Wealth-tax		Gift-tax	
	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in thousand)	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in thousand)
1973-74	54	18	32	12
1974-75	62	26	43	15
1975-76	73	37	55	22

Estate Duty

Estate duty is levied under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, on the property left by a deceased person. District Jalaun falls in the estate duty circle Kanpur, under the charge of an assistant collector. The following is a statement of the number of assessees and the amount of estate duty realised from 1972-73 to 1974-75 :

Year	Below rupees one lakh		Over rupees one lakh		Total	
	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in Rs)	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in Rs)	No. of assessees	Amount of tax
1971-72	—	—	1	9,000	1	9,000
1972-73	1	90	2	17,300	3	17,390
1973-74	1	320	2	11,500	3	11,820
1974-75	—	—	3	26,060	3	26,060

State Taxes

Apart from land revenue excise, sales, tax, stamps duty, registration fees, taxes on motor vehicles, entertainment and betting tax are the other principal sources of revenue of the State government.

Excise—The subjects under this head are governed by the U. P. Excise Act, 1910. At present the district falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant excise commissioner stationed at Jhansi. For purposes of excise administration the district has been divided into two circles. Circle I Orai, comprises part of Kalpi and Konch tahsils covered by the area of police stations: Orai, Kalpi, Kadaura, Konch, Ait, Kailiya, Ata and Dakore, Circle II Jalaun, has under its jurisdiction parts of Kalpi and Konch tahsils covered by the areas of police stations : Jalaun, Kuthond, Rampura, Rendhar, Churkhi and Madhogarh. Two excise inspectors are posted in the district, one each being stationed at the headquarters of each circle.

Liquor—Under tender system the supply of country liquor is granted to distilleries. They supply liquor under bond to the warehouses allotted to them. The country liquor licensees get liquor from the two bonded warehouses one at Orai and the other at Kalpi, on payment of duty and costprice, as no direct supply is made to them from distillery. The license holder distillers are paid at different rates for spiced and plain liquor. In 1975-76 the cost of spiced and plain was Rs. 43 Rs 31 per litre respectively. There are 31 liquor shops in the district out of which 13 are at Jalaun and six each at Kalpi, Orai and Konch.

Besides this there are five foreign liquor shops in the district : two in Orai and one each in Jalaun, Konch and Kalpi.

The consumption of country liquor has been increasing by the following figures for the period 1963-64 to 1974-75. The marked increase in the consumption figures after 1973-74 was due to better economic condition of the people.

Year	Quantity (in A. L.)
1	2
1963-64	44,915
1964-65	50,569
1965-66	48,861
1966-67	63,722
1967-68	70,220
1968-69	69,064
1969-70	69,602
1970-71	67,252

[*Contd.*

1	2
1971-72	62,766
1972-73	67,997
1973-74	87,270
1974-75	87,270

Opium—In this district the sale of opium is restricted to the registered opium addicts but at present there is only one opium addict in the district, who on the recommendation of medical authorities, gets his quota from the government treasury. There is no poppy cultivation in this district. The following statement shows the consumption of opium from 1963-64 to 1974-75.

Year	Consumption (in grams)
1963-64	1,694
1964-65	1,611
1965-66	1,040
1966-67	1,005
1967-68	834
1968-69	406
1969-70	320
1970-71	200
1971-72	4
1972-73	99
1973-74	88
1974-75	222

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Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as bhang and ganja are also important sources of excise revenue. There drugs are supplied of ware houses under the contract systetm with the difference that shops are settled under the auction system and ganja and bhang shops under the surcharge system. There are 23 bhang and 6 ganja shops in the district.

The following statement shows consumption of bhang and ganja from 1963-64 to 1974-75 :

Year	Bhang (in Kg.)	Ganja (in Kg.)
1	2	3
1963-64	1,311	5,250
1964-65	1,616	4,750
1965-66	1,851	2,250
1966-67	1,498	7,750

[*Contd.*

1	2	3
1967-68	1,611	1,550
1968-69	1,620	8,750
1969-70	1,586	4,750
1970-71	1,532	3,050
1971-72	1,297	6,050
1972-73	1,339	14,000
1973-74	1,646	5,000
1974-75	1,646	

The following statement shows the total excise revenue from different sources from 1963-64 to 1974-75.

Year	Revenue (in Rs)				
	Country Sprit	Forein liquor	Hemp drugs	Opium	Total
1963-64	5,82,160	4,866	37,539	1,321	6,25,887
1964-65	6,25,669	3,963	29,112	1,255	6.59,999
1965-66	7,14,345	3,959	30,895	812	7,50,011
1966-67	9,25,852	7,974	31,361	784	9,65,970
1967-68	10,73,450	3,296	32,201	651	11,09,598
1968-69	13,48,851	3,623	40,998	317	13,93,788
1969-70	14,86,869	3,650	40,731	250	15,31,400
1970-71	16,40,124	5,806	40,764	156	16,86,850
1971-72	15,67,174	7,723	33,141	3	16,08,040
1972 73	16,13,402	6,249	33,581	77	16,53,308
1973-74	18,88,922	10,313	56,283	69	19,55,586
1974-75	26,05,350	15,531	60,455	173	26,81,509

Sales Tax—Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. For purposes of administration of the Sales Tax Act, 1948, a sales tax officer is appointed in the district with headquarters at Orai.

The number of assessees and the amount collected as sales tax in respect of important commodities in 1973-74, are given in the following statement :

Commodity	No. of traders	Amount of sales tax (in Rs)
1	2	3
Bhang, ganja, opium and excise goods	6	16,000
Food-grain and oil-seeds	328	23,46,437
Oil-seeds	—	1,31,900
Kirana	147	1,31,900

Contd

1	2	3
Wood and timber	48	58,700
Gold and silver bullion	38	27.000
Gold and silver ornaments	—	38,000
Iron and steel	37	1,35,300
Jaggery	36	1,15,000
Medicine	28	36,000
Bricks	22	1,59,465
Kerosene oil	10	95,600
Cement	22	1,68,865
Ghee	14	22,500
Brassware	20	86,740
Tractors and spare parts	14	36,000

The following statement shows the total amount of the tax collected in the district from 1962-63 to 1973-74 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1962-63	3,96,812
1963-64	4,47,747
1964-65	5,96,709
1965-66	14,69,669
1966-67	18,64,616
1967-68	19,79,699
1968-69	19,31,634
1969-70	22,15,609
1970-71	19,59,893
1971-72	18,70,093
1972-73	24,28,921
1973-74	40,28,434

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Stamps and Registration

Under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial. The former are to be affixed as court fee to all documents filed or used in judicial proceedings and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum of Rs 20 or more and documents in respect of which stamps duty is payable. Income from this source also includes fines and penalities realised under the Act.

The receipts under this head during the five years ending with 1975-76 were as follows :

Year	Sale (in Rs)		
	Judicial	Non-judicial	Revenue
1970-71	3,48,819	9,16,699	43,264
1971-72	3,54,803	11,72,156	45,632
1972-73	4,14,374	5,43,995	61,632
1973-74	4,34,083	10,10,008	73,920
1974-75	3,45,197	13,32,859	59,680
1975-76	1,81,440	11,42,115	1,14,752

Documents such as instruments of gifts, sale or lease of immovable property and the instruments relating to shares in joint stock companies have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. There are four sub-registrars in the district one each at the headquarters of the four tahsils of the district.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure on the establishment during 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

Year	Income (inRs)	Expenditure (inRs)	No. of documents registered
1971-72	3,44,425	1,31,997	8,669
1972-73	1,77,606	42,775	4,462
1973-74	2,97,342	44,162	7,082
1974-75	2,86,163	58,340	6,333
1975-76	2,34,358	58,153	4,395

Tax on Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles are taxed under the U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1933 (Act. V of 1935), and the Indian Motors Vehicles Act, 1939. The district falls under the jurisdiction of regional transport officer, Jhansi.

under the provisions of the U. P. Motorgadi *(Yatri-Kar)* Adhiniyam, 1962, a tax was imposed on passengers travelling in public or private motor vehicles on hire and under the provisions of the U. P. Motorgadi *(Mal-Kar* Adhiniyam 1964, a tax was levied an goods carried by motor vehicles

The following statement shows the amount collected under these heads for 1974-75, in Jhansi region which consists of the districts of Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Lalitpur.

Year	Road tax (inRs)	Passenger tax (in Rs)	Goods tax (in Rs)
1973-74	32,86,078	31,71,168	5,58,772
1974-75	37,64,481	36,13,126	10,15,711

Entertainment and Betting Tax

Entertainment and betting tax is levied on all paid entertainment such as cinemas, circus shows, *nautankies*, etc under the provisions of the U.P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937. One entertainment tax inspector is posted in the district with headquarters at Orai who works under the supervision of sub-divisional magistrate.

The following statement shows the amount of tax collected between the year 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	2,91,666
1971-72	2,98,142
1972-73	3,24,812
1973-74	4,81,154
1974-75	6,77,481

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Incident of Crime—Detailed information and statistics of various types of crimes, their nature and incidence are available ever since the district came under the British occupation. By these figures an idea of the state of crime may be gathered. The British administrators had the view that the district was very quiet during the first few years of their rule. Crime on the whole was not high except for thefts and minor dacoities, which, according to the official version, were due to the district being in the immediate vicinity of some Indian states not under direct British control. Another alleged reason put forward was that number of crime increased in years of agricultural distress and famines. The geographical and topographical conditions of the district enabled criminals and other anti-social elements to commit crimes and take shelter in the ravines of Yamuna and other rivers in this tract.

With the turn of the century the pattern and nature of crime changed considerably. The statistics of crime from the year 1900 to 1930 show that the district had gained notoriety in offences like grievous hurt, cattle theft, simple thefts including incidents of house-breaking, and criminal trespass. The reasons assigned to this rise in the incidence of crime seem to be the same as put forth by the British administrators. It should also be borne in mind that the years between 1910 and 1930 were years of political turmoil, which also had a deleterious effect on public peace. Many people were bound down for keeping peace, and others charged with disobedience of prohibitory orders were jailed. But as the district was educationally backward it was not much influenced by the Congress activity and criminal activity remained confined mostly to cattle thefts, grievous hurt and criminal trespass. Decadewise figures relating to these offences from the year 1900 to 1951 are given in the following table :

Nature of offence	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1951
Offences against public tranquillity	11	2	24	14	Not available	11
Murder	7	3	8	6	„	24
Grievous Hurt	24	34	71	59	„	1
Rape	1	-	-	-	„	1
Cattle theft	33	30	49	-	„	-
Simple theft	143	514	77	77	„	59
Robbery and decoity	9	1	-	34	„	4
Criminal trespass	177	95	48	63	„	-
Criminal assault	16	6	11	9	„	10
Bound down for keeping Peace	16	13	8	3	„	52

The subsequent two decades after independence witnessed a considerable increase in the number of crimes, but these remained confined mainly to thefts, house-breaking, robbery and dacoity. The reasons for the rise in the number may be attributed to the migration of population from villages to the towns, growing poverty and other allied socio-economic reasons. There was a marked decline in the murder cases and only stray cases of breach of public tranquillity, rape criminal assault, etc. occurred. The decade ending the year 1970 marked a rather sharp increase in offences involving breach of public tranquillity and in the number of persons bound down for keeping peace, mainly due to the rise in the number of educational institutions in the district and formation of student unions in them. These unions organised demonstrations, strikes etc. which disturbed public peace.

The following statement gives a decadewise breakup of the incidence and nature of crime for the two decades ending 1960 and 1970 and yearly figures from 1971 to 1974 :

Nature of crime	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Breaking of public tranquillity	15	-	317	162	173	182
Murder	15	52	44	45	55	48
Dacotty and robbery	27	30	93	61	57	64
Robbery (highway)	—	103	159	120	117	135
Theft	52	661	649	671	555	505
House-breaking	N. A.	766	928	692	699	616
Rape	3	4	5	4	7	6
Kidnapping	-	26	40	22	17	15

Organisation of the Police Force—For the purposes of police administration the district of Jalaun is included in the Jhansi range, which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police with his headquarters at Jhansi. He controls and co-ordinates the functions of superintendents of police working in his range.

The district police force is under the charge of a superintendent of police, with headquarters at Orai, which is also the district headquarters. He is responsible for discipline and efficiency of the force, and maintenance of peace. In the task he is assisted by 3 deputy superintendents of police, designated as circle officers, who are incharge of the three police circles of the district.

The police force of the district is divided into two broad classes viz the civil police and the armed police.

Civil Police—An inspector, 39 sub-inspectors, 8 assistant sub-inspectors, 47 head constables and 434 constables constitute the

strenght of the district force. There are 14 police stations in the three police circles. Among others, the main duties of the civil police are to prevent, detect and investigate crime, regulate traffic in the city and maintain law and order in the district. Sadar Kotwali is under the charge of an inspector. Other police stations are each under a station officer who is a senior sub-inspector. The following table gives the names of police stations and police posts or outposts in each circle and the strength of the police force at each.

Polies	Polits stations—	Polies post or out post	No. of inspector	No. of Sub inspectors	No. of assistant Sub inspector	No. of head constable	No. of constable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jalaun	-	-	-	3	1	1	18
	-	Jalaun police post	-	-	-	2	14
	Rampura	-	-	-	1	1	16
	-	Umri police post	-	-	-	1	4
	Rehar	-	-	2	-	1	16
	Kuthaund	-	-	2	-	1	16
	Madhogarh	-	-	2	-	1	14
	-	Gohan police post	-	1	-	1	7
	-	Nadigaon lolice post	-	1	-	1	7
Kalpi	Kalpi	-	-	2	-	1	16
		Mahmoodpura police post	-	-	-	1	6
		Ternanganj police post	-	-	-	2	11
	Ata	-	-	2	-	1	14
	Dakora	-	-	2	-	1	14
	Kadaura	-	-	1	1	1	13
	Churkhi	-	-	2	-	1	13
Orai	Orai Kotwali	-	1	5	1	2	20
		Jadid police post	-	-	-	3	18
		Deputyganj police post	-	-	-	4	24

[Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Konch	-	-	2	1	1	16
		Khera police post	-	-	-	1	6
		Sarahi police post	-	-	-	1	6
		Sagar police post	-	-	-	2	12
	Ait	-	-	1	1	1	16
		Kotra police post	-	-	-	1	4
	Kadiya	-	-	1	-	1	13

Prosecution Unit—The prosecution staff in 1975-76 comprised one pubilc prosecutor, 6 assistant public prosecutors, 6 head constables and 10 constables. The services of this staff have since been placed under the control of the district magistrate. The public prosecutor and his staff conduct criminal cases on behalf of the State in magisterial courts.

Village Police—The institution of village chowkidars, which forms the lowest rank of the police organisation came into force after the introduction of North-Western provinces and Road Police Act, 1973, and since then their role has continued to grow in importance. Under each police station are a number of chowkidars, who live in their villages and are paid a nominal amount by the government. Their main duty is to report to the local police, the commission of crimes and occurrance of other incidents in their areas. They also act as process-servers of the nyaya panchayats for which they are paid a small remuneration.

At present the strength of these chowkidars in each tahsil of the district is given below :

Name of the tahsil	No. of village chowkidars
Orai	106
Jalaun	186
Konch	125
Kalpi	78
Total	495

Village Defence Societies—These societies, which are voluntary organisations are functioning in the villages of the district and their members perform watch and ward duties during nights in their localities and assist the regular police in patrolling and apprehending lawless and anti-social elements.

Home Guards—This institution of home guards was created in the year 1963 in the district, as an auxiliary unit of the police force. The home guards generally help in maintaining internal security, adopting measures of civil defence and their services are also utilised in the event of any natural calamity etc. At present there is one battalion strength of the home guards in the district, consisting of 13 companies, 9 being rural and 4 urban.

Government Railway Police—The government railway police is a separate branch of the State police, entrusted with police duties on railway tracks, and railway stations. Jalaun district falls in G. R. P. Division Jhansi. There are two outposts in the district located at Orai and Kalpi railway stations. Kalpi is under the charge of a sub inspector of G. R. P. who is assisted by 8 constables, and at Orai, a head constable is incharge of the outpost, assisted by 6 constables.

JAILS AND LOCK UPS

The institution of jails as it exists at present in of the British origin and is an integral part of the judicial system introduced by them, which has been adopted by the present administration. The earliest records of jail existing in Jalaun district date back to 1841. The district jail is located at Orai and has the capacity to accommodate about 200 convicts. At present it is under the charge of a superintendent, who is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and 2 assistant jailors. Overall control over jail administration, is exercised by the inspector general of prisons, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. A hospital is attached to the jail, which is looked after by a whole time doctor, called assistant medical officer, who has a small staff to assist him. The hospital and its staff provide medical facilities to the convicts and undertrials. The daily average population in it during 1971—75 was as follows :

Year	Convicts
1971	58
1972	59
1973	54
1974	35
1975	35

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners and undertrials were formerly divided into three categories 'A' 'B' and 'C', but since 1948 they are classified only as belonging to 'superior' or 'ordinary' class

The basic treatment of prisoners and undertrials along humane lines has improved considerably after independence. They get regular wages for the work they do in jails. Newspapers, books and periodicals are subscribed for the study and recreation of detenues.

Treatment of Special Classes of Prisoners

Special class prisoners are given certain amenities not available to ordinary prisoners, such as the use of mosquito-nets and footwear, and the permission to sleep in the open. Smoking or chewing of tobacco is also permitted. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence too have been liberalised; the prisoners now being permitted to meet in the jail premises their friends and relations. They get newspapers, periodicals, and books. Friends and relations can also supply them with newspapers, periodicals, books and toilet articles, such as soap, dentifrice, oil, etc.

Visitors—The ex-officio visitors of the jail are the director of the medical and health services, Uttar Pradesh, the commissioner of the Jhansi Division the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate. All the members of the Central and State legislatures belonging to the district, all members of the standing committee of the State legislatures on jails, the chairman of the Apradh Nirodhak Samiti etc. are non-official visitors of the jail.

The ex officio visitors are authorized to make inspecttons in respect of matters connected with the administration of any department of the jail. The district magistrate visits the jail at least once a month, scrutinizes the cases of under-trials and prisoners and, where necessary, issues directions for expeditious investigation or disposal of cases against them.

Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti

A body known as the Apradh Nirodhak Samiti (formerly called the Prisoner's Aid Society, which is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Crime Prevention Society, aiming at prevention of crime and rehabilitation of offenders, also functions in the district. It provides education and moral teachings to prisoners and also deals with their other problems. The Samiti also looks after convict's, family and property and renders monetary help to them in case of need.

Lock-ups—A lock-up having separate arrangement for men and women is located at the collectorate for the custody of prisoners brought from the jail to courts to attend the hearings of their cases and also for persons rounded up by the police for various crimes and offences before they are sent to the prison or bailed out.

Probation—The probation scheme was introduced in the district in 1950 under the U. P. First Offenders Probation Act, 1938, and a probation officer was posted in the district. The probation officer, in his day to day work is under the administrative control of the director, Harijan and social welfare department, U. P. and also of the district magistrate. He supervises the activities and watches the conduct of those released on probation, and ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them. He also submits periodical reports to the courts concerned about the probationers and in general assists and befriends them, trying, if necessary, to find suitable jobs for them. The Act provides for the release on probation of the first offenders under the age of 24 years. In 1974, there were 22 probationers under the supervision of the district probation officer. Besides this, in the same year 24 juvenile delinquents tried by various courts of the district were also kept under his supervision.

JUSTICE

During the course of the annexation of the tract, now comprising the district of Jalaun, the British re-organised the administrative and judicial machinery for their own convenience. Accordingly authority in revenue, civil and criminal cases was concentrated in the hands of a deputy superintendent of the district who had the powers of a commissioner in civil and revenue cases. In the year 1854 the Jhansi superintendency was formed which also included the district of Jalaun. The whole of this superintendency in the same year, was taken away from the North Western Provinces and attached to the Sagar and Narabada territories. The superintendent had final jurisdiction in summary *malguzari* suits, but in regular revenue suits an appeal lay to the commissioner of the Sagar division, and from him to the Board of Revenue.

He had the powers of a judge, in subordination to the government on the civil side and to that of the Sadr Nizamat Adalat at Agra on the criminal side. The deputy superintendent of Jalaun had the powers of a collector under the control of the superintendent. Besides him, the district had also sub-ordinate judicial officers to administer civil and criminal justice, known as *munsifs* and stationed at Orai to try suits and decide cases upto the value of three hundred rupees. A regular appeal from their decisions lay with the city and zila judge whose decisions were final. The Sadr Amins were authorised to hear cases whose value in dispute did not exceed rupees one thousand. The *munsif*, the Sadr Amin and the principal Sadr Amin were uncovenanted officers.

In 1858, Jalaun, alongwith other territories, was removed from the Sagar and Narbada territories and formed into a separate division under a separate commissioner, the title of the district officer at the same time being changed from deputy superintendent to deputy commissioner. The local rules which had governed procedure up to the outbreak of the revolt in 1857, were superseded by regulations formally introduced or applied. In 1862, the cadre of the Jhansi commission, together with the scale of sub-ordinate establishments, was prescribed and the separate judicial agency, known as the

pargana courts under a principal Sadr Amin, was abolished by a resolution which blended all kinds of fiscal and judicial functions in the same person from the commissioner to tahsildar. A revised set of rules, both civil and revenue was promulgated at the same time and legalised by the Non-Regulation Districts, North-Western Provides Act, (Act XXIV of 1864), which also extended to the same sion the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Criminal Procedure which came into force in 1862 in regular provinces was also applied to the newly created division which included Jalaun district.

In 1909, the judicial staff of the district consisted of two deputy collectors with full powers and one deputy collector or assistant magistrate with second class Powers. There were also four tahsildars besides the rajas of Jagamanpur and Gopalpura as honorary third class magistrates within their respective estates. The judicial courts were those of the district and sessions judge and the sub-ordinate judge as Jhansi, and of the *munsif* at Orai. The district at that time formed the part of the sessions division of Jhansi, where the judge resided. He used to come to Orai to hold sessions on the first Monday in February, May, August and November.

The *munsif's* court at Orai continued to administer justice under the sessions judge at Jhansi till 1915. In 1934, the manager of Jagmanpur jagir was made a special (honorary) magistrate and was invested with Ist class magisterial powers for criminal cases, while those of Gopalpura and Rampura were invested with magisterial powers of class II and III respectively.

In 1952, the jurisdiction of the movable court of temporary civil and sessions judge, Hamirpur, was extended to Orai also, and next year it was converted into the court of temporary civil and sessions judge, Orai. This temporary court of civil and sessions judge was made permanent in 1961 and worked under the district judge of Jhansi until 1st February 1971 when an independent judgeship was created at Orai. The court of *munsif* at Konch was created on 8th June, 1972.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

Partial separation of the judiciary from the executive was tried soon after Independence through the appointment of judicial officers to dispose of cases involving offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code. These officers had different designations at different times but they had to work under the direct control of the district magistrate or the additional district magistrate, who was a member of the executive service. Occasionally, a senior judicial officer, known as the additional district magistrate (judicial), was made incharge of the team of judicial officers in the district but the overall supervision of the commissioner at the divisional level went a long way in retaining executive authority over the lower judiciary. The experiment regarding severing judiciary from the executive, however, reached a decisive stage,

when all the judicial officers, including the additional district magistrate (judicial), were placed under the direct control of the sessions judge of the district, within the administrative jurisdiction of the high court, on 29th September, 1967. The subsequent amendment of the Code of Criminal Prosedure and its enforcement brought about absolute separation of the judiciary from the executive.

Civil Justice

At present the civil judiciary of the district consists of a district judge, two additional district and sessions judges, a civil and assistant sessions judge, a *munsif* magistrate, and two additional *munsifs* all posted at Orai. Besides these, there is a *munsif* magistrate posted at Konch. The position of the civil cases in the year 1974-75 is given in the following table :

Cases	Number or suits
Pending at the beginning of the year	1,704
Instituted during that year	952
Number of suits disposed of in that year	1,266
Pending at the end of the year	1,390

In that year 489 were suits involving immovable property and 454 involving movable property, the number of mortgage suits and other important class of suits being 1 and 8 respectively. The number of suits instituted in 1974-75 according to their valuation was as follows :

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	57
Exceeding Rs 100 but not exceeding Rs 1,000	690
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not exceeding Rs 5,000	160
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not exceeding Rs 10,000	24
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not exceeding Rs 20,000	—
Exceeeding Rs 20,000 but not exceeding Rs 5 lakhs	15

Total valuation of the property in the suits so instituted was Rs. 10,30,140, the details of the modes of disposal of suits in the year 1974-75 were as follows :

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Dismissed for default	30
Number of suits disposed after trial	248
Otherwise decided without trial	580
Decreed ex-parte	188
On admission of claims	3
On compromise	217
On reference to arbitration	Nil

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of during the year 1974-75 was as follows :

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed of
Regular civil appeals	285	254
Regular rent appeals	15	2
Miscellaneous civil appeals	184	112
Miscellaneous rent appeals	-	-

Criminal Justice

The court of the district and sessions judge is the highest criminal court of the district. He is assisted in sessions trials by two additional district and sessions judges and one assistant sessions judge, who also try civil cases. As the district and sessions judge he deals with criminal cases triable by the courts of sessions and has appellate jurisdiction against the judgements and certain orders of the *munsif* and other magistrates working in the district. The number of the judicial magistrates in the district is 5 viz., 2 *munsifs*, 2 additional *munsifs* and one judicial magistrate under the immediate control of the chief judicial magistrate for work relating to criminal cases.

Details of the criminal cases relating to different offences resulting into conviction from the year 1972 to 1974 are given below :

Nature of offences	No. of cases committed to sessions and punished by lower courts in:		
	1972	1973	1974
Affecting life	29	76	86
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	4	5	11
Hurt	5	-	8
Rape	3	4	5
Unnatural offences	-	1	-
Robbery and dacoity	31	51	60
Simple theft	4	3	1
Cheating	10	3	2
Breach of trust	11	-	3
Mischief	-	-	7

The following table shows the number of persons tried and sentenced by the court of sessions and magisterial courts during the year 1972-75 :

Persons tried/sentenced	years		
	1972-73	1973-74	1975-76
Sentenced to death	2	5	-
Life imprisonment	2	31	4
Rigorous imprisonment	466	313	395
Simple imprisonment	120	18	3
Fined only	986	1,243	675
Persons acquitted	8,416	8,449	10,009

Nyaya Panchayat—The panchayats were constituted in the district under the Act VI of 1920, but it was not till the passing of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 that the people of the district were associated with administering justice at the village level. This new Act established panchayat *adalats* in 1949, subsequently renamed as *nyaya* panchayats. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of five or ten *gaon sabha*, depending on the population of the constituent villages. In 1975-76, the total number of *nyaya* panchayats, *sarpanchas* and *sahayak sarpanchas* was 81 each and that of *panchas* 1,410

The *panchas* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated from amongst the elected members of the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate, in consultation with an advisory body. These *panchas*

elect a *sarpanch* and a *sahayak sarpanch* from among them. The *sarpanch*, and in his absence the *sahayak sarpanch* acts as the presiding officer. The *panchas* are honorary workers and hold office for a term of five years, further extendible by a year by the State Government. The cases are heard by benches consisting of 5 *panchas* each constituted by the *sarpanch* annually and the presence of atleast three *panchas* including the bench chairman at each hearing is essential. The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try cases under the following Acts and their respective sections :

(a) Indian Penal Code

Sections :

140	269	290	352	403*	431	509
160	272	294	357	411*	447	510
172	283	323	358	426	448	-
174	285	334	374	428	504	-
179	289	341	379*	430	506	-

*Involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value.

(b) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

(c) Sections 3, 4 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867

They are not authorised to award sentences of imprisonment and can only impose fine up to Rs 100.

The *nyaya* panchayats have also original jurisdiction to try civil money suits up to a valuation of Rs 500.

The number of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 is given in the following table :

Year	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed
1971-72	511	453
1972-73	173	17
1973-74	315	163
1974-75	966	820
1975-76	457	421

Bar Association

The bar association of the district was formed by a few lawyers in the year 1919 with the primary aim of safeguarding the interests of its members but with the passage of time the association has not only grown strong but its aims have also become more diversified such as rendering of help and safeguarding the interests of the litigants and providing free legal assistance to the poor. It also maintains a library, well equipped with legal books, journals etc. for the benefit of its members and the public. Out of the total number of 360 legal practitioners in the distdict, the association had 254 as its members in 1975-76.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up at the district level of important departments like agriculture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, co-operative, education, public works, industries and irrigation is briefly discussed below :

Public Works Department

There are five public works divisions in district Jalaun each under an executive engineer who is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads, government buildings, bridges and culverts e.c. within his jurisdiction. In this task he is assisted by a number of assistant and junior engineers. There are in all 18 assistant engineers in the district.

Agriculture Department

The main function of this department is to bring about an improvement in agricultural production by persuading cultivators to adopt improved practices and modern technology suited to local conditions and to arrange uninterrupted supply of inputs like quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.

This district comes under the administrative control of the deputy director of agriculture with headquarters at Orai. Locally the district agriculture officer is incharge of the department. He is assisted by a team of trained workers and other general staff to push forward various agriculture programmes, including extension of area under high yielding crops, oil-seeds, cotton etc. and formulation and implementation of Five-year Plan schemes.

The activities of this department at the block level are supervised by the block development officers and assistant block development officers who have been made responsible for development of agriculture on scientific lines commensurate with the State policy.

There are 22 seed stores manned by 18 *kamdars* (labourer) in the district each under the care of an assistant agriculture inspector. These officers, besides meeting the input requirements of the blocks are associated with agricultural development activities of the villages adjoining the seed stores.

Horticulture

The district horticulture officer is responsible for laying out new orchards, rejuvenating existing groves, supplying seeds,

plants and sapling and providing necessary technical knowledge to horticulturists. He is assisted by a senior horticulture inspector and other field staff.

Soil Conservation

The district has one soil conservation officer who surveys plans and stalls schemes to combat erosion of farm land by wind and water. He is assisted by technical assistant, two overseers, five inspectors and other staff. Every year new areas are selected for soil conservation. He prepares estimates of the income and expenditure involved in the projects, works out details of the schemes to be undertaken and secures people's participation for the successful implementation of the programmes. The soil conservation inspectors assist in the execution, evaluation and measurement of work in their respective sub-units. The assistant soil conservation inspectors supervise masonry works in their respective circles and the overseers are engaged in the preparation of plan estimates etc.

Animal Husbandry Department

This district falls under the jurisdiction of the deputy director of animal husbandry, wi h head quarters at Jhansi. The district live-stock officer is incharge of this department at the district level, being responsible for improvements in animal breeds and poultry, prevention and treatment of diseases, controlling possible out-breaks of epidemics among animals, implementation of plan schemes of the department, playing an active role in the execution of applied nutrition programmes, and arranging financial assistance to prospective breeders. He is assisted by one artificial insemination officer, one veterinary surgeon, a senior fodder inspector and several veterinary assistant surgeons and stockmen.

Forest Department

The district falls under the jurisdiction of the divisional forest officer with headquarters at Orai who is assisted by a subdivisional forest officer stationed at Kalpi. His jurisdiction extends to whole of the district and a part of Hamirpur tahsil.

There are four ranges in the district viz. Orai, Kalpi, Jalaun and Konch. Each range is under a range officer, who is assisted by foresters and forest guards who look after the sections and beats respectively. Apart from this a departmental unit (in Orai range) known as Ait unit but with head-quarters at Orai looks after the Drought Prone Areas Programmes work. The department has been making efforts for the afforestation of waste lands, and replacement of inferior trees in forests by fast-growing and industrially important species. It is also responsible for construction and maintenance of forest roads and preservation of wild life.

Industries Department

In the administrative set-up of the industries department, Jalaun falls under the southern subzone with headquarters at Jhansi. The district industries officer looks after the industrial development of the district and provides technical guidance and financial assistance to local enterpreneures.

Handloom industry, which was so far a subject dealt with by the directorate of industries, was looked after by the district industries officer. Since a separate directorate for handloom and textile has been created at State level at Kanpur, the activities of this sector are now supervised by an assistant director of industries (handloom). In the district the assistant village industries officer supervises the work. The khadi and village industries are looked after by the khadi and village industries board, Kanpur.

There is a government industrial training and extension centre at Orai, where training for one or two years is given carpentry, smithy and electricity.

Co-operative Department

The department deals with the organisation, registration and promotion of various co-operative societies in the district, besides attending to administrative and statutory functions like supervision and control over departmental staff and inspectors of co-operative units.

The deputy registrar co-operative societies, Jhansi, is the regional head of the department, and in the district the work is looked after by an asisiant registrar who is assisted by 3 additional district co-operative officers, and one senior inspector annual returns.

While the 12 co-operative inspectors group II and the assistant development officers are incharge of the co-operative marketing societies, the 59 co-operative supervisors look after the Sahkari Sangh and supervise the agriculture credit societies of the circle.

The co-operative inspectors (group II) are posted to work either as secretaries of the co-operative marketing societies or as group level functionaries in the national extension service blocks The co-operative supervisors in their turn work as secretaries of the large sized societies and Sahkari Sanghs or as managers of the many agriculture credit societies.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The history of the district given in chapter II of this book, tells us that in the ancient period the district formed an integral part of the territory governed by the Chedis, Yadavas, Haihayas, Vitihotras, Mauryas, Sungas, Guptas, the Maukharis, Pratiharas and Chandels. All these dynasties in spite of their love for monarchical form of government, gave considerable local autonomy to their people. But the first real beginning in the direction of establishing local self-government was made in the year 1856 when the provisions of the Bengal Chowkidari Act (Act XX of 1856) were applied to the town of Orai. Subsequently the towns of Madhogarh, Kotra, Saiyadnagar and Jalaun were also brought under the provisions of this Act in the year 1860. Under this Act, the town committee derived its income from house tax, chowkidari tax, weighing dues and slaughter house fee. The Police Act (Act V of 1861) was applied to the Orai and Jalaun towns in 1862 and 1866 respectively, when Orai and Jalaun town committees started maintaining a regular police force for the protection of its inhabitants and their properties. This Act was applied to the town of Kalpi in 1866.

The year 1867 saw the establishment of municipal committees in the town of Kalpi and Konch under the provisions of the Act XXVI of 1850, but the boundaries of the municipal area of Kalpi town were not defined till the year 1879. In 1871 Orai was also upgraded as a municipal town and the Municipal Improvements Act (Act VI of 1868) was extended to this town, under which the system of election of the members, although partial, was introduced and the authorization given for the levy of octroi dues. In 1872, a tax on houses and toll on carts were first imposed in Orai municipal area but in 1874 this toll was withdrawn. The Konch municipal committee, which was constituted in the same year as Kalpi, had its boundaries defined in 1868. In the same year a fully nominated committee, under Act VI of 1868, was constituted to control revenue and expenditure of the municipality. The next landmark in the history of municipal administration of the district was the application of the Vaccination Act (Act XIII of 1880) to the municipal towns of Konch and Orai in the year 1891 and Kalpi in 1892. By this Act, the municipal committees were empowered to enforce vaccination and elementary public health facilities in the municipal area. Octroi was first imposed within the municipal limits of Kalpi town in 1886, tax on weighmen in 1893 and on meat in 1897.

The year 1900 saw the passage of Act I of 1900, which was applied to the towns of Kalpi, Konch and Orai superseding the Municipal Act 1867. By this Act, two third of the members of

the municipal committees were to be elected. In Kalpi as well as in Konch and Orai the municipal boards consisted of nine members, three of whom were appointed and the rest were elected from the various wards. The chairman of these boards was the district magistrate in his ex officio capacity. The sources of revenue of the municipal boards were further extended. These consisted of enhanced tax rates on houses, lands and buildings within the municipal area. At the same time, the expenditure of the municipalities also increased and now consisted of conservancy services, dispensaries and schools; thus, making the functions of the municipalities more diverse. The supervision of these functions was entrusted to the various sub-committees consisting of the members of the municipal boards.

In 1901, the provision of the Act XX of 1856 were with drawn from the town of Saiyadnagar, which was reduced to the status of a mere village. This brought down the number of Act XX towns to only three in the district. The number was further reduced when the town of Kotra was also relegated to the status of a village in 1906.

At the time of the passage of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, to there were three municipal towns Konch, Kalpi, and Orai. Besides there were two Act XX towns of Jalaun and Madhogarh, both of which acquired the status of town area under the Town Areas Act, 1914. When the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 was passed the status of the towns of Konch, Kalpi and Orai remained unchanged but the town area of Jalaun was upgraded as a Notified Area, thus bringing down the number of town areas in the district to one only. The system of elections was further liberalized and now there came to be more elected members in the local committees than the nominated or ex-officio members. But the system was still not broad based. The reservation of seats for the depressed classes and the Muslims was introduced in the municipal committees. The Act extended the powers of the municipal boards to levy additional taxes to supplement their income, but the items of expenditure were also increased. These Acts, as amended from time to time, continue to govern the town areas and municipalities in the district.

In 1973 there were three town areas of Madhogarh, Kadaura and Kotra and four municipalities of Jalaun, Konch, Kalpi and Orai in the district. Jalaun upgraded as a municipality in the year 1951.

The nucleus of a district body for self-government was formed as early as the year 1884, when a local board was established under Local Boards Act (Act XV of 1883). A further notification was affected in 1906, when the board was invested with more powers and the old local or tahsil boards were abolished. The board at this time consisted of an elected chairman who was usually the district magistrate, three appointed members and 12 members elected annually for a term of three years three from each tahsil. The functions of the board consisted of

management of the educational, medical and veterinary establishment; communications, including local roads, ferries, bungalows and the like; and several minor departments such as the administration of cattle-pounds, portions of *nazul* land and maintenance of the roadside avenues. Under an amendment by-law of 1913, the tahsil sub-committees were accredited with certain powers and their sphere of work was also extended.

In 1922, the U. P. District Boards Act extended the territorial jurisdiction of the district boards to the whole of rural area and like the municipal boards they also came to have an elected (non-official) chairman. Of the 22 members 19 were elected and 3 nominated. Of these three nominated members, 2 represented the deprressed classes and the third was a female member. This Act of 1922 with amendments from time to time, continued to be in force till the passage of Antarim Zila Parishads Act of 1958. This Act converted the district boards into the Antarim Zila Parishads. The body at present known as the Zila Parishad was established in 1951 under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961 (U. P. Act XXXIII of 1961). Its term was extended by the government pending a review of its constitution and functions, and by the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Ordinance promulgated on March 23, 1970, the powers and functions of the Zila Parishad were vested in the district magistrate for a period of two years. Since then the Zila Parishad has been re-constituted.

Brief history regarding organisation of the various municipal boards and town areas in the district will be found hereafter.

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MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Jalaun

The town of Jalaun was upgraded as a municipality in 1951. At present the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, as amended from time to time, governs this municipal board which has 15 members elected through direct elections from 7 wards of the town. The members elect a president through a majority vote from among themselves for a period of 5 years. The area of the town at the census of 1971 was 1.55 sq. km. with a population of 19,574 souls.

Water-supply—Scheme for piped supply of water was started in the town in the year 1944 and is now managed by the Jal Nigam.

Street Lighting—Electricity was made available to the town in the year 1953 and the town was fully electrified in the year 1959-60. The number of electric street lamps in 1974-75 was 150.

Public Health and Sanitation—The board looks after the sanitation of the town and to improve the drainage system it had made arrangement for clearing 500 metres of pakka and *kutcha* drains during 1974-75. To look after the general health and sanitary conditions in the town, the board has employed a health-cum-sanitary inspector, 4 *safai naik*, one tractor driver and a cleaner and a team of 50 sweepers.

Special Achievements—The board has recently laid out a park known as the Lakshmi Bai park with beautiful flower beds and lawns. It has also constructed a new site for a restaurant known as the View Nayantara restaurant.

The Statement I (a and b) at the end of the chapter gives receipts and expenditure under various heads of the board from 1971-72 to 1975-76.

Kalpi

The town of Kalpi is governed as a municipality under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916. At the time of the census of 1971, the municipal town extended over an area of 3.94 sq. km. and had a population of 21,334. For the purpose of elections the town is divided into 7 wards which return 8 members who, in turn, elect a president from amongst themselves, ves, for a period of five years.

Water-supply—The water-supply scheme in the city was commissioned in the year 1944-45. The board has constructed storage tanks with a storing capacity of 2,27,250 litres. The total length of the pipe-line laid till the year 1973-74 was 85,922 metres.

Street Lighting—Electricity was made available to the town in 1953 and since then practically the whole town has been electrified. There are 4 electric street lamps, 130 kerosene oil lamps and 896 private connections.

Public Health and Sanitation—The board looks after the sanitation of the town and sweeping of the roads and cleaning of drains within the municipal limits, and removal of garbage. For this the board has a staff of one sanitary inspector, four jamadars and seventy-eight sweepers.

The Statement II (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter shows the main heads of receipts and expenditure of the board and the amount under each from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Konch

The town of Konch is presently being governed under the provisions of U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916. The municipal committee consists of 17 members from 6 wards including a president elected by the members from among themselves for a period of 5 years.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1971, was 28,403 which was distributed over municipal area of 2.95 sq. km.

Water-supply—Piped supply of water was started in the city in 1962 and water is now supplied with the help of two tube-wells. The municipality has also constructed storage tanks with a total capacity of 3,40,875 litres of water. The water is supplied for 14 hours a day and in 1974-75 there were 103 public hydrants and 1,583 private water connections. The total length of the pipe-line laid was 5,956 metres. This service is managed by an engineer assisted by a team of subordinate staff.

Street Lighting—The town was electrified in the year 1963 and since then 300 electric street lamps had been installed till the year 1974-75. The management of this service is under the municipal board.

Public Health and Sanitation—Though the health of the inhabitants of the town is now looked after by the health department of the State government, but sanitation, cleaning of roads, lanes and looking after the sewage and drainage schemes continues to be the responsibility of the board. The sewerage of the town was completed in the year 1974-75. Till 1971 there were 45 water borne and 3,004 service latrines.

The Statement III (a and b) at the end of the chapter shows receipts and expenditure of the municipality from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Orai

The town at the time of the census of 1971 had a population of 42,513 distributed over a municipal area of 15.67 sq. km. The municipal board consists of 17 elected members from 8 wards who, in turn, elect a president from among themselves for a period of 5 years.

Water-supply—Piped supply of water was started in the year 1960 with the help of tubewells. Two storage tanks with a capacity 2,22,750 and 1,27,250 litres respectively have also been constructed. This essential service by the municipality was being looked after by a staff consisting of a water-works engineer, four pump attendants, one store keeper, two fitters and two chaukidars when it was taken over by the Jal Sansthan, Orai on October 2, 1975. The total length of the pipe-line laid till that year was about 4,200 m.

Street-Lighting—Electrification of the town started in the year 1953 and since then practically the whole town has been electrified except for some lanes which are lighted by kerosene oil lamps. The number of electric street lamps in the town in 1974-75 was 750 and the kerosene oil lamps 129.

Public Health and Sanitation—To look after the sanitation and conservancy services in the town the board has employed a big team of sweepers and scavengers. The refuse of the town is dumped in a sewage farm of 71 hectares maintained by the municipal board. The refuse is utilised for making compost which is sold to farmers.

The Statement IV (a and b) at the end of the chapter shows the receipts and the expenditure under the main heads during 1970-71 to 1974-75.

TOWN AREAS

Kadaura

It was constituted as a town area on 1st March 1951 under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, as amended from time to time. During the last municipal elections held in 1971, the town elected nine members for a term of five years. These members in turn, elected a chairman from amongst themselves, to manage the affairs of the local body. According to the 1971 census the town area has a population of 4,708 persons which is distributed over an area of 977 hectares.

Water-supply scheme in the town area was completed in the year 1968-69 and till 1974-75, 2,735 metres of pipe-line was laid. The town has 145 water connections. The expenditure of the town area committee in 1974-75 on this item of necessity was Rs 11,132.

Electricity was made available to the town in 1963 and since then the committee has installed 64 street lamps till 1974-75. Some lanes and streets are still lighted by kerosene oil lamps which numbered 15 in 1974-75. The expenditure incurred by the committee on this head of public utility service in that year was Rs 2,818

Public health services are looked after by the State government but the committee has employed a small staff to look after the sanitary and conservancy services in the town and it spent a sum of Rs 28,668 during 1974-75.

The main heads from which the committee derives its income are water charges and metre rent, cattle pound tax, Tah bazari, government grant and aids, and octroi. The total income in 1974-75 was Rs 1,58,608.

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1. The statements (V to VII) at the end of chapter show the receipts and expenditure of Town Areas.

Madhogarh

Madhogarh is being governed as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It has an area of 784 hectares which, according to the 1971 census, had a population of 5,133 souls.

The committee managing the town area consists of 9 members elected through adult franchise for a term of 5 years. The members, in turn, elect a chairman from among themselves.

The town has piped water-supply; the total length of the pipe-lines laid till 1974-75 being 5436.5 metres with 165 water connections. The town was electrified in the year 1965-66 and the committee looks after street lighting. Till 1974-75 61 electric street lamps had been installed and were being maintained by the committee. The committee spent a sum of Rs 1,857 on this count during the year 1974-75.

The main sources of the income of the committee are government grants, receipts from taxes, octroi, cattle-pounds, etc. and the items of its expenditure are conservancy, water-supply, electricity etc. The committee also runs a library which has about 400 books.

Kotra

It is one of the oldest town in the district to have come under any municipal Act. As early as the year 1860, it was an Act XX town but in the year 1906 the provisions of this Act were withdrawn and it was reduced to the status of a village. But in the early seventies its former status was restored as it was brought under the provisions of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The town has a population of 5,363 distributed over an area of 572 hectares.

There town committee has 9 members who are elected through adult franchise for a term of five years, and they, in turn, elect a chairman from among themselves.

The town area's water-supply scheme was started in 1972-73 but the management of this essential service has been taken over by Jal Sansthan, Jhansi since October 2, 1975. Electricity came to the town in the year 1970-71. For purposes of street lighting the committee had fixed 60 electric street lamps by 1975-76.

The main sources of its income are government grants, receipts from local taxes, octroi, cattle pounds etc. and the items of expenditure are general administration, sanitation, electricity and those of development of the town area.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

In ancient times, panchayats were bodies of village elders, having some hold over the community. With the advent of Muslim rule these self-governing units lost much of their import-

ance for want of State recognition and patronage but they were allowed to exist till such time they did not come into conflict with the super-imposed Muslim system of law and order in the villages.

During the British rule these panchayats further lost ground though they continued to survive and control the social life of the village. However it was soon realised that these traditional institutions could play a profitable role and some encouragement was given to them by recognising their importance. But the panchayats created under the U. P. Gram Panchayat Act, 1920, had a blend of the traditional and the western features which were meant to suit the interest of the rulers.

The first real beginning towards according the panchayat their due status was made in the year 1947, when the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 was passed. The Act was applied to Jalaun district in the same year consequently and Gaon Sabhas and Gaon Panchayats came into being and started functioning.

The national extension blocks which were envisaged for community development started coming into being in this district from 1954. They had block development committees which were advisory bodies, set-up to help and advise the staff posted in the blocks for speedy implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. The government transformed their structure by enacting the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961 and these simitis (committees) became statutory bodies with wide executive and financial powers. With the passing of this Act, the three tier organisation, viz., the *gaon* panchayats at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex was introduced.

The organisation and working of these bodies are discussed in the following pages :

Zila Parishad

The Zila Parishad was reconstituted, and is, now, an indirectly elected body with membership consisting of Pramukhs of Kshettra Samitis, representative of these samitis, presidents of municipal boards, members of Central and State legislatures as ex officio members and certain representative of co-operative institution. The present strength of the Parishad is 40 members of which 3 are nominated by the State government. Five district level officers are associated as officers of the Zila Parishad. The additional district magistrate (planning) is chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad. The members elect an Adhyaksha (president) for a period of 5 years and an Upadhyaksha (vice-president) for one year. The functions of the Zila Parishad are almost akin to those of the old district board. These include co-ordination of

the activities of *vikas-khands* (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes and utilisation of funds allotted by the government for the purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, public health, education construction of wells and repairs of roads, maintenance of bridges and ferries, cultural activities inculding welfare of children, women and youth.

The principal sources of income of the Zila Parishad are government grants and taxes. The income is mostly spent on general admin stration, medical and public health, public works and fairs etc.

Education

Institutions up to the senior Basic stage (junior high schools) were under the control of the Zila Parishad till June 25th, 1972, when they were taken over by the State government. The number of such schools transferred to the Basic Shiksha Parishad was 833. There are two higher secondary schools which are run by the Zila Parishad. These schools together have a combined strength of 645 students and 22 teachers. The total expenditure incurred by he Zila Parishad under this head in 1975-76 was Rs 81,888.

Medical and Public Health—The services of the entire health department of the Zila Parishad have now been transferred and placed under the supervision of the chief medical officer. The Zila Parishad has in its employ one assistant superintendent vaccination and 10 vaccinators for purposes of vaccination in the rural areas as a prophylactic measure. Besides this, the parishad is running 10 Ayurvedic and one allopathic dispensaries. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated by these dispensaries during 1975-76 was 91,853.

Public Works—The Parishad maintained 44.80 km. of metalled and 430.55 km. of unmetalled roads in the district during 1975-76.

The statements (VIII a and VIII b) give the receipts and expenditure of Zila Parishad

Kshettra Samitis

The community development blocks established in the fifties for intensive social and economic development of the rural areas, had block advisory committees to help and advise the extension agency. With the enforcement of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, the functions that were previously carried out by these committees were taken-up by the *kshettra samitis*. The number of such *samitis* was 9 in 1974-75, one for each development block. The term of *kshettra samitis* is normally 5 years subject to curtailment or extension by the state government. The membership of the *kshettra samitis* consists of all the *pradhans*

of the *gaon sabhas*, chairman of the town area committees, within the block and all elected members of the Central and State legislature representing or residing in any part of the development block or *kshettra*. The *samiti* also co-opts persons interested in planning and development work, representatives of women and of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The total membership of the Samitis in 1974-75 was 656 elected and 117 nominated members. The *Kshetra samiti* is headed by a *pramukh* elected by its members with two *up-pramukhs* also elected in the same manner. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the *kshettra samitis* which is responsible for formulation and execution of the development plans of the *gaon sabhas* relating to agriculture, livestock, fisheries minor irrigation works, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, promotion of village industries and co-operative institutions.

Every *kshettra samiti* constitutes a *karya karini* (executive) and *utpadan* (production) and a *kalyan* (welfare) *samitis* headed by the *pramukh* and the two *up-pramukhs* respectively. Since 1964, the services of the officers and others, employed in the development blocks have been placed at the disposal of *kshettra samiti*. The *samiti* acts as the co-ordinating agency for the *gaon sabhas* functioning within its jurisdiction in the implementation of various schemes and programmes.

Gram Panchayats

With the enforcement of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, in the year 1949, 638 *gaon sabhas* were constituted in the district, which number rose to 639 in 1974-75. The *gaon sabha* consists of the total adult population of the area. A fixed number of members and a *pradhan* and an *up-pradhan* are elected by the members of the *gaon sabhas* to constitute its executive body—the *gaon* panchayat, usually for a period of five years. The *pradhan* and *up-pradhan* also function as the chairman and vice-chairman of the larger body, i. e. the *gaon sabha*. The panchayat *sevak* is the secretary-cum-executive officer of the *gaon sabha* and the *gaon* panchayat.

The functions of the *gaon* panchayats are manifold. They include construction, repairs, cleaning and lighting of streets, improvement of sanitation and prevention of epidemics, maintenance of building, lands, and other property belonging to the *gaon sabha*, registration of births and deaths, regulation of markets and fairs, provisioning of drinking water and welfare of backward classes particularly Harijans, women and children.

For the fulfilment of these objectives the *gaon* panchayats largely depend upon voluntary contribution, and government aid. To augment their resources they have been empowered to levy taxes, rates and fees etc. by an ordinance promulgated in November, 1972. They have also been made eligible to borrow money from the State government, corporations, scheduled banks, co-operatives and other financing institutions. The statement below

gives an account of the work done by the *gaon* panchayats during the course of first three Five-years Plans :

Name of the work	
Multi-occupational buildings	248
Kutcha road construction (in km.)	76.50
Kharanja (brick laid lane) construction (km.)	14.58
Culverts (No.)	110
Drinking water wells (No.)	1,917
Hand-pumps (No.)	475
Panchayat *ghars* and community development block buildings	197
School buildings	140

Some of the main achievements of the *gaon* panchayats during the year 1971—72 to 1975—76 were as under :

Name of the project	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Pakka road construction (in km.)	1.64	1.48	1.00	0.937	-
Kutcha road construction (in km.)	2.2	27	12.50	19.12	3.20
Kharanja (brick laid lane (km.)	2.00	-	12.95	0.255	2.54
Culverts (No.)	20	45	29	16	41
Drains (km.)	2.00	-	1.29	0.50	2.85
Drinking water wells (No.)	22	55	30	39	48
Hand pumps (No.)	1	4	69	30	9
Multi occupational buildings (No.)	-	2	5	-	-
School buildings	11	5	5	7	10
Panchayat *ghars* and community development blocks (No.)	3	3	2	2	10

Figures of the income and expenditure of the *gaon* panchayats in the district during the year 1975—76 are given below :

Income heads	Amount (in Rs)	Expenditure heads	Amount (in Rs)
Taxes realised	2,71,138	Construction works	4,07,379
Land management committee	18,507	Office administration	33,031
Government grants and other aids	11,500		
Other sources	1,78,924	Others	42,697
Total	4,80,069	Total	4,83,107

STATEMENT 1 (a)

Receipts (in Rupees) ***Municipal Board, Jalaun***

Reference Page No. 223

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and power apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total receipts
1966-67	1,39,841	5,917	45,758	1,00,161	27,319	3,18,996
1967-68	1,31,948	5,721	50,542	87,100	37,249	3,12,560
1968-69	1,85,533	5,383	49,013	1,12,768	23,863	3,76,560
1969-70	1,91,284	6,028	1,39,555	1,66,819	27,760	5,31,446
1970-71	1,39,949	4,466	1,35,838	1,53,935	1,42,611	5,76,799
1971-72	1,92,186	3,560	1,37,830	1,72,769	1,19,625	6,25,970
1972-73	2,37,914	4,457	1,62,294	1,99,057	23,747	6,27,469
1973-74	2,38,813	3,205	1,34,560	62,754	63,291	5,02,623
1974-75	2,88,583	4,413	1,66,616	1,14,946	70,598	6,45,156
1975-76	3,81,031	6,704	1,68,951	1,34,550	11,260	7,02,496

STATEMENT I (b)

Expenditure (in Rupees) *Municipal Board, Jalaun*

Reference Page No. 223

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1966-67	43,266	13,157	1,22,412	-	-	9,792	99,313	2,87,940
1967-68	62,423	13 596	83,871	-	13,677	34,157	1,25,828	3,33,552
1968-69	57,319	12,553	87,720	-	26,987	10,115	1'64,404	3,59,098
1969-70	59,080	24,702	1,58,428	-	13,034	46,171	1,56,671	4,52,086
1970-71	77,238	18,270	20,529	-	2,377	51,884	3,92,601	5,62,899
1971-72	80,998	49.371	1,30,177	-	2,846	24,345	2,48,954	5,36,691
1972-73	1,20,849	32,880	1,77,981	-	3,026	1,28,134	2,29,354	6,92,224
1973-74	1,16,952	26,840	2,17,098	-	4,432	15,199	1,54,136	5,34,657
1974-75	2,21,906	30,279	2,66,312	-	11,223	55,734	54,833	6,40,287
1975-76	2,40,916	36,383	3,07,096		58,471	53,096	66,006	7,61,968

STATEMENT II (a)

Receipts (in Rupees) Municipal Board, Kalpi

Reference Page No. 223

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total receipts
1965-66	23,793	2,619	71,106	55,269	-	-	1,52,787
1966-67	42,155	4,018	54,231	95,635	52,555	-	2,48,594
1967-68	42,345	5,204	60,761	82,492	46,225	-	2,37,027
1968-69	59,763	2,784	47,895	1,69,562	39,184	2,250	3,21,438
1969-70	67,793	3,242	68,560	1,87,932	1,41,370	6,745	4,75,642
1970-71	51,311	5,830	62,480	2,40,553	1,07,003	4,233	4,71,410
1971-72	40,666	7,558	43,763	2,93,093	1,35,677	2,560	5,23,317
1972-73	33,270	4,155	59,764	2,16,206	61,990	2,159	3,77,544
1973-74	2,37,235	4,608	2,99,423	45,076	70,967	3,603	6,60,912
1974-75	2,78,364	2,045	3,41,973	1,10,113	27,110	70,719	8,30,315

STATEMENT II (b)

Expenditure (in Rupees) Municipal Board, Kalpi

Reference Page No. 226

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1965-66	31,040	12,505	1,03,868	74,627	-	12,084	-	2,34,124
1966-67	43,400	17,462	1,06,983	1,08,731	-	11,788	60,335	3,48,699
1967-68	50,168	15,823	1,64,670	1,04,390	-	17,699	1,525	3,54,275
1968-69	52,096	13,130	1,09,069	98,850	-	16,259	1,525	2,90,929
1969-70	55,281	17,565	2,79,433	1,68,172	-	1,21,884	1,525	6,43,860
1970-71	55,999	19,877	2,24,758	1,41,947	-	79,935	29,983	5,52,499
1971-72	81,036	27,442	1,59,685	2,00,415	-	1,47,230	-	6,15,808
1972-73	1,10.498	21,375	3,09,248	1,66,782	-	63,812	1,156	6,72,871
1973-74	1,07,205	16,377	2,04,015	62,272	-	88,870	29,405	5,08,144
1974-75	1,57,762	8,554	2,42,343	63,394	-	80,649	-	5,52,102

STATEMENT III (a)

Receipts (in Rupees) Municipal Board, Konch

Reference Page No. 224

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total receipts
1965-66	98,403	79,791	30,528	1,50,577	5,060	3,64,359
1966-67	75,011	2,20,525	31,341	1,38,843	12,438	4,78,158
1967-68	72,132	2,21,077	33,327	1,54,697	4,088	4,85,321
1968-69	70,641	3,56,315	34,969	2,32,084	5,069	6,99,078
1969-70	86,105	7,09,202	34,956	2,00,137	21,853	10,52,253
1970-71	88,785	12,15,693	32,749	2,58,783	6,643	16,02,653
1971-72	95,957	4,29,554	29,012	2,87,774	9,976	8,52,273
1972-73	1,06,197	2,73,599	35,384	2,04,489	15,954	6,35,623
1973-74	1,05,785	2,88,112	32,279	1,97,630	5,974	6,29,780
1974-75	99,711	4,01,183	35,441	94,941	9,464	6,40,740

STATEMENT III (b)

Expenditure (in Rupees) Municipal Board, Konch

Reference Page No. 224

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1965-66	24,242	32,202	63,257	1,28,495	101	2,290	80,645	3,31,232
1966-67	69,690	78,695	93,524	1,41,776	1,252	2,999	98,444	4,86,380
1967-68	88,210	1,00,806	89,009	1,40,672	1,000	3,836	90,684	5,14,217
1968-69	87,420	43,967	92,383	1,63,025	1,500	3,950	2,01,251	5,93,496
1969-70	96,481	1,26,557	1,23,097	2,36,530	2,2500	6,995	5,35,955	11,37,725
1970-71	95,585	91,733	1,14,145	1,95,136	2,600	6,995	11,02,293	16,07,887
1971-72	1,09,799	1,23,244	1,25,021	2,21,381	7,000	10,112	2,34,273	8,30,830
1972-73	1,21,737	2,03,389	1,38,433	1,28,485	1,000	6,601	55,905	6,55,550
1973-74	1,74,983	1,11,484	1,59,360	1,00,015	500	9,291	71,602	6,27,235
1974-75	1,66,853	97,836	1,95,390	66,465	-	6,885	1,15,303	6,48,732

STATEMENT IV (a)

Receipts (in Rupees) *Municipal Board, Orai*

Reference Page No. 225

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total receipts
1965-66	2,58,975	12,322	85,378	1,67,541	15,658	92,700	6,32574
1966-67	2,81,072	10,272	78,284	1,41,033	17,151	-	5,27,812
1967-68	2,54,944	16,688	79,600	1,39,480	13,159	50,600	5,54,471
1968-69	3,17,431	15,304	97,022	1,49,627	44,143	-	6,23,527
1969-70	3,35,566	13,623	91,183	2,09,998	19,001	-	66 937
1970-71	2,97,080	14,371	71,756	2,11,599	11,649	-	6,06,455
1971-72	3,77,342	15,125	1,09,358	2,46,503	16,629	2,30,000	9,94,957
1972-73	5,19,209	11,895	1,12,011	1,59,422	11,175	4,39,000	12,52,712
1973-74	6,46,178	19,210	1,51,342	14,597	23,824	4,78,000	13,33,151
1974-75	5,38,894	20,694	1,82,412	1,49,783	18,836	-	9,10,619

STATEMENT IV (b)

Expenditure (in Rupees) Municipal Board, Orai

Reference Page No. 225

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1965-66	77,928	24,175	2,61,333	1,12,838	3,052	31,073	27,480	5,37,879
1966-67	1,00,021	47,097	1,82,563	1,24,439	851	31,084	34,765	5,20,820
1967-68	1,09,105	35,629	2,77,576	1,70,555	450	34,171	38,745	6,66,231
1968-69	1,21,553	38,685	2,10,000	1,51,360	400	30,572	57,077	6,09,647
1969-70	1,12,680	37,213	2,48,786	1,69,539	201	33,028	65,325	6.66,772
1970-71	91,702	27,474	2,31,984	1,54,276	201	28,297	60,667	5,94,601
1971-72	1,26,506	29,424	4,45,486	2,36,799	402	44,808	1,14,617	9,98,042
1972-73	1,41,464	27,379	7,60,721	1,34,712	1,174	31,896	1,93,377	12,90,723
1973-74	1,53,802	57,563	8,91,600	3,062	851	32,783	2,14,666	13,54,327
1974-75	2,10,705	47,688	4,93,947	—	3,475	41,787	1,15,225	9,12,828

STATEMENT V

Town Area Kadaura (Receipts and Expenditure)

Reference Page No. 225

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
1968-69	2,502	4,293	16,650	23,445	2,674	9,397	6,230	10,778	29,079
1969-70	2,085	705	57,138	59,928	3,527	16,698	20,449	22,923	63,597
1970-71	3,412	10,123	16,966	30,501	3,336	14,308	591	14,112	32,347
1971-72	23,222	4,281	26,114	53,617	3,918	15,706	3,993	7,508	31,127
1972-73	19,232	3,331	27,601	50,164	4,393	20,037	14,929	4,734	44,093
1973-74	10,000	4,470	46,295	60,764	5,072	28,697	34,145	9,465	77,379
1974-75	13,550	7,764	37,301	58,615	5,874	31,485	29,404	3,796	70,559
1975-76	12,036	2,168	56,743	70,947	7,377	39,456	9,443	5,880	62,156
1976-77	22,582	12,667	52,265	87,514	6,765	41,246	15,174	10,047	73,232
1977-78	22,669	5,484	51,707	79,860	9,686	55,107	28,750	5,706	99,253

STATEMENT VI

Town Area, Madhogarh (Receipts and Expenditure)

Reference Page No. 225

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1966-67	5,000	3,936	22,307	31,243	1,817	12,435	612	14,864	29,728
1967-68	52,196	2,903	49,293	1,04,392	2,116	12,861	-	10,862	25,839
1968-69	-	5,759	22,552	28,311	2,657	13,719	13,500	60,680	90,556
1969-70	-	4,237	30,162	34,399	6,003	20,605	27,167	8,473	62,248
1970-71	-	5,443	30,457	35,900	9,593	20,688	60	3,909	34,250
1971-72	-	5,097	40,243	45,340	11,205	24,540	7,960	2,271	45,976
1972-73	10,000	6,035	61,301	77,336	16,777	29,540	24,175	21,164	91,656
1973-74	10,000	7,628	60,135	77,763	15,388	32,236	20,840	8,481	76,945
1974-75	10,000	18,924	80,753	1,09,677	25,816	50,103	1,350	40,941	1,18,210
1975-76	20,000	13,922	1,07,602	46,524	29,810	43,467	36,942	29,060	1,30,283

Statement VII

Receipts and Expenditure (in rupees), Town Area Committee, Kotra

Reference Page No. 225

Year	Total receipts	Total expenditure
1975-76	5,626	2,371
1976-77	23,590	9,821
1977-78	49,067	28,372



STATEMENT VIII (a)

Zila Parishad, Jalaun, Receipts (in Rupees)

Reference Page No. 228

Year	Government grants	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Total of other receipts	Total receipts
966-67	2,62,272	24,23,559	7,214	95,676	83,543	28,72,264
967-68	3,19,678	24,97,865	6,594	79,573	1,49,182	30,52,292
968-69	6,75,487	27,22,554	7,362	86,640	4,42,645	39,34,668
969-70	4,94,245	34,74,263	7,434	1,21,159	2,19,929	43,17,030
970-71	3,84,880	27,47,923	8,244	89,976	3,23,842	35,54,865
971-72	48,82,704	41,39,902	5,483	94,155	2,79,196	94,01,440
972-73	43,43,612	23,25,314	5,217	1,13,476	75,397	68,63,016
973-74	11,39,300	26,918	3,644	1,25,531	1,62,096	14,57,489
974-75	33,90,72	48,177	2,969	99,609	2,29,613	7,19,439
975-76	6,68,489	29,292	2,495	1,00,405	2,45,347	10,46,028

STATEMENT VIII (b)

Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Jalaun

Reference Page No. 228

Year	General administration and collection charges	Education	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1966-67	1,35,556	23,10,339	79,876	2,64,560	-	4,889	27,95,220
1967-68	1,63,519	23,47,745	78,376	3,88,221	1,528	27,162	30,06,551
1968-69	2,00,880	25,95,756	10,31,39	7,15,,978	-	24,477	36,40,222
1969-70	1,66,242	31,19,884	98,344	9,75,164	-	19,276	43,98,910
1970-71	1,45,887	32,00,141	1,03,208	2,99,088	-	12,690	37,61,014
1971-72	1,67,588	31,52.295	1,21,021	25,25,635	-	10,338	59,76,852
1972-73	2,00,392	23,28,161	1,46,646	29,87,151	-	39,222	57,01,572
1973-74	2,25,485	89,952	1,39,114	17,15,728	-	93,525	22,63,804
1974-75	2,23,706	1.44,916	1,77,902	10,45,186	-	1,32,199	19,23,909
1975-76	3,39,672	8,18,28	1,86,428	2,69,188	-	1,23,384	10,00,500

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In the absence of any recorded ancient history of this district and any pointed reference to any ancient centre of learning, it is difficult to trace out the educational history of this district. However, education seems to have started, as elsewhere in northern India with the coming of the Aryans into this region.

The local and popular traditions also relate Kalpi as the birth place of a literary luminary Veda Vyasa, the author of the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas*.

From the very beginning, the main conception of ancient Indian education has been that it is a source of illumination giving a correct lead in the various spheres of life. Infusion of a spirit of peity and religiousness, formation of character, development of personality, inculcation of civic and social duties etc. were the main aims of education. It is likely that in this region, as elsewhere in India education was more or less the concern of the family, the teachers and scholars were usually Brahmanas.

This system of education gradually degenerated till the advent of the Muslims paved the way for the establishment of *madarsas* and *maktabs*; and the *pathshalas* although in existence were no longer popular and existed only in a degenerated state. All these institutions were purely religious in character.

At the time of the British occupation of the district, the nature of education imparted to the children through the indigenous educational institutions both of Hindus and Muslims was still religious in nature. These institutions were known as *pathshalas* and *maktabs* respectively. Besides these, there were some secular elementary schools in which reading, writing and elementary arithmetic was taught. There were some other institutions also, in which training in professional skills like carpentry, smithy, tailoring, etc. was imparted. Schooling of girls was not considered very necessary and they generally remained ignorant and illiterate. Sometimes they were taught to read and write Hindi or Urdu so that they could read letters and some religious books. This indigenous system of education gradually gave way to governmental and western missionary education which was pioneered by the British rulers and a detailed account of the spread of education in this region can be had from the date of the beginning of their rule.

The first ever beginning towards the spread of education in this district was made by the British in the year 1858 when as many as nine *tahsili* schools were opened at Jalaun, Ata, Kalpi, Orai, Konch, Duboh, Kuthaund, Lahar and Madhogarh. Besides these there were 102 indigenous private schools in the district as then constituted attended by 1,228 pupils. These schools were given aid in accordance with the newly introduced "grants-in-aid" system by Charles Wood in his despatch of 1854. It was not till 1861-62, that the *halqabandi*[1] system was introduced. Under this a number of villages were linked together in a *halqa* (circle) and a central school was established within the reach of each village of that circle. The vernacular term *halqabandi* schools was assigned to such schools. In that year, owing to the cession of territory to Gwalior, the district lost two *tahsili* schools at Lahar and Duboh, while a third that at Ata was closed, others being established at Kotra and Umri. In 1863, the number of *halqabandi* schools was 42 and was attended by 1,139 students. In the same year an Anglo-vernacular school was opened at Kalpi but the three *tahsili* schools at Kotra, Umri and Madhogarh were closed because of poor attendance. In 1866, a beginning was made in the field of female education when a school was opened at Konch which however, was attended only by Muslim girls. This was followed by the opening of three more institutions for them, two in Ata and one at Orai. A second Anglo-vernacular school at Jalaun was also opened in 1866 and the *tahsili* school at Orai was upgraded as the *zila* school in 1867 and it started imparting Anglo-vernacular education. These schools were superintended by a deputy inspector stationed at Agra and in 1870 all these institutions were reported to be making rapid progress. Besides the three Anglo-vernacular schools, there were five *tahsili* schools, 66 *halqabandi* schools, 24 indigenous schools and five female schools, viz., two at Jaluan and one each at Orai, Konch and Madhogarh.

In 1871 a new *zila* school was opened at Kalpi and 6 new municipal schools at Konch, Orai and Kalpi were started in 1874-75, the number being increased to seven by the establishment of a free school at Jalaun in the following year. From this time onwards education, particularly the Anglo-vernacular education made very rapid progress in the district. In 1880, the number of institutions in the district rose to one English school, 13 middle vernacular schools, 2 primary English schools and 87 primary vernacular schools. In 1907-1908 the number of schools and colleges in the district was 178 with a total of 6,403 male and 300 female pupils. The number of secondary schools was 7 while that of primary schools was 171 in that year. The bulk of the primary institutions in the district were managed by the district board. But some of these institutions were also maintained by the rajas of Rampura, Jagamanpur and Gopalpura within their respective *jagirs*. This rise in the number of various types of educational institutions was itself an index of the growing popularity of the western-secular education.

The year 1920-21, saw the number of schools and colleges in the district rising to 236, the number of secondary institutions

1. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D : *The Vedic Age*, p. 252

being 9 and that of primary institutions 227. The number of students in the same year rose to 10,137 males and 3,393 females. The educational institutions continued to record a steady rise and their number in 1930-31 rose to 302 with 12,022 males and 1,000 females on their rolls. These schools were managed by the government, the district board and the municipal boards. Apart from these there were some private indigenous schools throughout the district in which religious instructions were imparted.

With the dawn of independence the number of education institutions suddenly shot up to 592 with one degree college, 10 intermediate or higher secondary schools 44 junior high schools, 2 training schools and 535 other schools and colleges of various standards maintained by the district board, various municipal boards, and other agencies and individuals. The number of pupils in these institutions was 43,387 in 1951-52. In 1960-61 the number of various schools and colleges was 583 with the number of intermediate and higher secondary schools rising to 20 and that of junior High schools rising to 56. The number of pupils by this year had risen to 53,368.

In 1973-74, there were 1,021 schools in the district inclusive of 60 intermediate or higher secondary schools. 132 senior Basic and 829 junior Basic schools all imparting instructions to both boys and girls. The enrolment in these institutions had risen to 1,37,641. The main feature of this increase in the enrolment was the marked rise in the enrolment of girl students. whose number in this year had gone upto 43,075.

Among the oldest educational institutions of the district are the Government Inter College, Kadaura and the Government Inter College. Orai started in the years 1909 and 1913 respectively. The college at Kadaura was originally a school established by the raja of Kadaura and maintained by the estate. Later on it grew into a high school in 1950 and an intermediate college thereafter and was taken over by the State government. One more such institution started as a school is the Dayanand Vedic College at Orai which was established in the year 1928 and was given recognition as a high school in 1931 M. S. B. College, Kalpi is another institution which was established in 1928 and in the same year was accorded recognition as a high school and later on as intermediate college in 1951.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

The progress of education in the district made rapid strides, especially among the males. for in 1881 only 6.4 per cent of their number were literate and in 1891 only 7.0 per cent. Of those literate in vernaculares only, 87 per cent knew the Devanagari and 5 per cent the Persian script, the remainder being acquainted in some degree with both. But even then Jalaun took a high place

among the districts of the province as regards literacy. Of these 4.4 per cent were ascertained at the census of 1901, to be able to read and write. The total percentage exceeded that of any other district in Bundelkhand region. At the time of the census of 1911 the percentage of literacy was 8.5. The literacy among Hindu males was 8.6 per cent whereas it was 6.2 among Muslim males. The females of both the communities had an equal percentage of literacy. During the next decade ending in 1921 the percentage of literacy among males was 10.9 and that among females was 0.7 per cent. This growth in the percentage of literacy was mainly due to the extension of secular Anglo-vernacular education and the growing number of such schools.

In 1931, the percentage of literacy was 12.4 among males and 1.00 among females. The literacy among the Hindus as compared to the Muslims was still higher, although the gap between the two communities was being narrowed. The education of the depressed and backward classes was taken up in a special school opened for them at Jalaun under a scheme of government. Scholarships were given to boys and girls of depressed classes. After Independence there was a marked increase in literacy among both males and females, mainly due to the opening of large number of schools in the district. Literacy among males and females was more than doubled and in 1951 it stood at 25.5 and 3.8 per cent Respectively at the time of the census of 1961 the total percentage of literacy of the district was 22.8 and it ranked tenth in the State. Among males 42.8 per cent and among females 14.7 per cent were found literate.

The following statement presents a picture of the number of persons of different educational levels at the time of the census of 1961 :

Level of education	Males	Females
1	2	3
Urban		
Literate (Without educational level)	14,745	7,115
Primary or junior Basic	5,675	1,328
Matriculation or higher secondary	2,922	376
Technical diploma equal to degree	104	16
University degree or post graduate other than technical degree	684	70
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree		
Engineering	4	—
Medicine	19	3
Veterinary & Dairying	2	—
Teaching	85	18

[Contd.

1	2	3
Technology	1	—
Rural		
Literate (without education level)	76,158	15,392
Primary or unior Basic	21,123	1,612
Matriculation and above	3,616	80

The percentage of literacy at the same census in the rural population was 20.4 as against 39.2 in the urban areas. The proportion in the rural area was 33.0 per cent among males and 6.3 per sent among females, while in urban area this was 52.7 and 23.1 per cent respectively. The percentage of literacy of the total population in 1971 increased to 27.36 but the percentage of literacy among males fell 40.20 and that among females to 12.40. This was due to the sudden increase in the population without any marked expansion of educational facilities. The percentage of literacy at the same census in the rural population was 24.87 and the proportion among males and females was 37.87 and 9.77 per cent respectively, while in the urban population it was 43.05 and the proportion among males and females was 54.54 and 29.24 respectively.

GENERAL EDUCATION

General education now includes education from the pre-junior Basic or nursery up to the University stage. In 1974-75, the number of recognised pre-junior Basic schools was 2 and that of unrecognised aided nursery and kindergarten schools was 4. The number of junior Basic schools in the district in the same year was 681 for boys and 148 for girls. The total number of senior Basic schools was 103 for boys and 29 for girls. The number of high or higher secondary schools for boys in the district in the same year was 49 and that for girls 12. The district had 4 degree colleges which imparted higher education up to the graduate level.

The statement below gives figures of enrolment in the various nstitutions during 1975-76 :

Institutions	No. of schools	No. of students	
		Males	Females
Pre-junior Basic	2	—	—
Junior Basic (For boys and girls)	829	59,671	36,701
Senior Basic (for boys and girls)	132	68,355	662
Higher secondary (for boys)	48	24,619	—
Higher secondary (for girls)	12	—	10,068
Degree colleges	4	2,373	302

Pre-junior Basic Stage

A number of institutions are engaged in pre-junior education which is imparted to children up to six years of age, and are managed by registered and unregistered private bodies of the district

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Basic education, based on Gandhiji's Wardha scheme was adopted by the State's education department in the year 1939 with certain modifications suiting in the local needs. Basic educational system in this district as elsewhere in the State, prescribes a course of study extending over eight years; junior Basic schools covering classes I to V and the senior Basic schools from classes VI to VIII.

Wardha scheme implied provisions of free and compulsory education for a term of eight years by the State with the child's mother tongue being used as the medium of instruction. The process of education centred round some useful trades which the child found to be very helpful in making himself self reliant. It also enabled the child to produce simultaneously with his learning from the moment he began his training and also envisaged that every school would become self-supporting.

To ensure academic and administrative efficiency Basic education has been provincialised since July, 1972 under the Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam. The management of Basic schools has accordingly been transferred from the local bodies to the Board of Basic Education headed by a State level director. Control at the State level is vested in the Basic Shiksha Parishad, at the district level in the Zila Shiksha Samiti and at the village level in the Gaon Shiksha Samiti. In 1973-74 the number of municipal junior Basic schools was 37 for boys and 24 for girls. In the same year the number of junior Basic schools maintained by the Zila Parishad for boys was 668 and that for girls was 163. The number of senior Basic schools maintained by the Zila Parishad in 1973-74 was 40 for boys and 27 for girls. Besides these there were 12 schools (3 for boys and 9 for girls) maintained by the municipalities and town area committees of the district, and there were 63 schools for boys and 2 for girls being run by the privately managed bodies.

Re-orientation scheme

There had been a long pressing demand from different quarters in public life that the pure theoritical education which Macaulay had introduced, produced only clerks to man government officers, and it was totally unfit to bring about an all-round development of the child. The propoganist of the view advocated a system

of education at the primary stage which would correlate the curriculum with the environment. The Wardha Scheme of education was one such step in this direction. The State government was the first to start senior Basic schools and thus launch the scheme known as the Re-orientation scheme of education. Under this scheme agriculture, rural economics and veterinary science or any other local craft was made the centre of studies and every re-oriented school, which had a farm of atleast 2 hectares, was provided with an instructor called the extension teacher. This extension teacher is a multipurpose worker assigned to perform the following duties :

(i) to teach agriculture from class VI to VIII.
(ii) to maintain an agriculture model farm:
(iii) to educate the farmers in new practices of agriculture and to enthuse them to adopt them; and
(iv) to establish youth clubs and recreation centres in the villages.

This scheme is in force in 10 higher secondary schools and 17 senior Basic schools of the district in which agriculture is taught and small model farms are maintained under the guidance of two boys and one girl who have been trained to work as instructors. This scheme has overcome in a large measure the apathy of students and youngmen towards manual labour.

Secondary Education

With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P. in 1921, the high school examination is held after class X and the intermediate examination after class XII. Secondary education now covers schooling from the end of junior Basic stage to class XII. It is supervised in the district by a district inspector of schools and his subordinate supervisory staff.

The district had 60 higher secondary schools—48 schools for boys and 12 for girls--in 1975-76. Of these 23 institutions impart education upto class XII and the remaining upto class X. These institutions, except a few run by the Government. Zila Parishad and municipality, are managed by private bodies receiving financial aid from the government. To encourage female education, the State government has made education of girls free up to high school.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHSR BACKWARD CLASSES

To impart education to members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the State government has provided many incentives like exemption from tuition fees, and grant and stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery. Other facilities made

available to them are free boarding and lodging relaxation of time and upper age limit for admission to certain educational institutions.

The number of such students receiving assistance in different categories of schools in 1973-74 is given in the following table :

Schools	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic	199	69	34	12
Senior Basic	412	176	132	57
Higher secondary upto class X	506	52	73	31
Higher secondary upto class XII	1,315	22	39	7

Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes also got scholarships and stipends in the Industrial Training Institute at Orai. Apart from other facilities made available to them they also get free training in various crafts and technical courses, free boarding, lodging and medical treatment free stationery and free issue of workshop uniforms. If the funds of the institute do not permit these facilities to all the candidates their cases are referred to the Harijan and social welfare department.

Higher Education

The district had 4 degree colleges in 1975-76. The Davanand College was upgraded as a degree college in 1951 with facilities for under graduate study in Arts, Science leading to the Bachelor's degree. It also runs B. Ed. classes. It is affiliated to the Bundelkhand University. There are 1634 students on the roll of whom 211 are girls. It has in its employ 66 teachers of whom 7 are females.

The Gandhi Degree College, Orai was founded in 1969 by late Chaturbhuj Sharma, a veteran freedom-fighter-Congressman and a social worker. It was originally started as an intermediate college but with the passage of time it grew into a degree college and now imparts higher education in the Arts subjects. There are 760 students on roll of whom 48 are girls. Besides this the college also holds classes for the professional degree of Bachelor of Education. The college is managed by a committee. The expenditure is met with the government grants students fees and donations from various sources The college has 20 teachers in its staff.

The Kalpi Mahavidyalaya, Kalpi was established as a degree college in the year 1971 and in 1975 it had on rolls 133 students. The college has courses for Bachelor of Arts degree. This college is run by a privately managed body.

The Konch Mahavidyalaya at Konch is run by Shiksha Prasar Samiti and was established as a degree college in 1973. The college runs course for degree of Bachelor of Arts. The college had 148 students of whom 16 were girls on roll in 1975-76 and had 7 teachers on its staff.

Professional and Technical Education

Professional and technical education is provided by a few institutions in the district mostly for teachers, and in the technical crafts like training of electric mechanics, motor mechanics, diesel motor mechanics, fitters and turners. Details of some of these institutions is given in the following statement :

Name and location	No. of students		No. of teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Government Training College, Orai	—	95	—	13
2. Government Training College, Rampura	99	—	11	—
3. Government Training College, Jagamnanpur	100	—	10	—

Besides, the Industrial Training Institute, located at Orai and founded in the year 1964 also imparts instructions in technical courses for the candidates desiring to take up technical crafts as their career. The institute has facilities for one year training courses for motor mechanics, and tractor and diesel mechanics. There are courses of two years duration for the training of electricians, wiremen, fitters, turners and mechanics.

The trainees on the successful completion of training are awarded certificates after which they can take up these crafts as their careers.

The institute had on its roll 183 students in 1974-75 with a staff of 15 teachers, 2 supervisors and a foreman and fully equipped laboratories for their training. The institute also provides free boarding and lodging and medical facilities to its students.

Oriental Education

During 1974-75 these were 6 Sanskrit *pathsalas* and one *maktab* in the district particulars of which are given below :

Name of institution	Year of foundation	Founder	Sanskrit courses of study	No. of teacher	No. of students	Examinations
Shri Adarsha Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Orai	1932	—	Acharya Vyakarna Sahitya	—	30	Acharya degree of Sanskrit University Varanasi
Shri Vyas Kshetra Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kalpi	1942	Prabandh	Vyakarana Shastri Sahitya	5	37	,,
Shri Adarsha Shankar Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kuthaund, Jalaun	1930	,,	Acharya Vyakarna & Sahitya	6	22	,,
Shri Sanskrit Pathsala, Konch	1908	,,	Uttar Madhyama Vyakarana and Sahitya	3	41	,,
Shri Krishna Sanskrit Pathsala, Akbarpur, Itaura	1937	,,	,,	2	28	,,
Shri Akhand Ashram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Itaura	1943	,,	,,	3	21	,,

Adult Education

There are 35 temporary training and 25 adult education centres in the district which are implementing and extending this scheme of educating to the elderly men and women of the villages. In these centres men and women are not only taught to read and write but are also educated and made aware of the development and other programmes of social regeneration. Through these centres the village folk are also taught the new methods of agriculture and are also acquainted with the various advantages of the use of fertilisers etc.

Public Library and Reading Rooms

There is no dearth of libraries in the district. There are 4 public libraries two of them are located at Kalpi and two at Orai. Besides, there are 18 other public libraries and reading rooms in the district started under the Educational Extension Scheme.



CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

Diseases were often attributed to sin, crimes, and vices and disobedience of religious laws in ancient times and the cures prescribed were offering of prayers, fasting, animal sacrifice and invocation of deities and super natural powers.

Ayurveda, which literally means the science of life, is the earliest known system of medicine which is still prevalent in the district for treating physical ailments. Physicians of this system, known as *Vaidyas*, specialise in diagnosing disease by feeling the pulse, and use herbal and other medicines such as *bhasms* (oxides of certain metals) etc. Surgery was also prevalent in early times. Kautilya in his *Arthashastra* has referred to post-mortam examination, which shows that surgery was also fairly advanced. Affluent people of charitable disposition extended financial help to such physicians and looked after their material comforts and these physicians, in their turn, did not charge fees from poor people, taking it to be a part their pious duty. For several ailments, particularly those relating to women and children, there was hardly any remedy, and infirmities like insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy were almost beyond cure. Customary services were rendered by semi-skilled midwives during maternity. Environmental sanitation seldom received proper attention of the residents.

During the Muslim rule, the Unani system of medicine based on the Greek and the Arabic systems, was introduced and practitioners of this system of medicine were known as *hakims*. Surgery was not much developed, but there was a class of surgeons known as *jarrah*, mostly barbers by caste.

With the establishment of British rule, the allopathic system of medicine was introduced. The first such hospital to be opened in the district was the Sadar Hospital at Orai established by the district board Jalaun before 1857. The first female dispensary at Orai was also established by the district board Jalaun in 1869. Now the allopathic system is the most popular system in the district although Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani systems are also prevalent and are not without their clients.

Vital Statistics

According to the old gazetteer from 1877 to 1880 average recorded number of deaths was 12,639 annually, giving a rate of 31.25 per thousand ; all those years were normal years. From 1881 to 1890 the rate roase to 39.97 per thousand the average number of recorded deaths being 16,712 annually; but during this period on outbreak of Cholera accompanying the scarcity of 1887 doubled the average mortality, and both in 1884 and 1890 the deaths from fever were much above the normal. The following statement gives the decadewise figures of birth and death rates and the total number :

Year	Births		Deaths	
	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000
1891	14,453	36.45	14,738	37.18
1901	17,404	43.53	12,381	30.97
1911	16,251	40.66	17,092	42.96
1921	17,100	41.80	15,426	37.71
1931	17,961	42.15	11,825	27.75
1951	14,422	36.01	6,149	22.13

Note : Figures of 1941 are not available

In the decade (1891—1900) inspite of the excessive mortality in 1897 the death-rate fell to 36.15. From 1901 to 1907, the rate averaged 44.92 on account of unprecedented high mortality in 1906, when the rate had risen to 80.75, cholera having been rampant as a result of deficient rainfall. During the fifties maximum death-rates were 12.00 (males) and 10.13 (Females) in 1951, while the minimum were 3.00 (males) and 2.85 (females) in 1959.

During the decade 1891 to 1900 the maximum average birth-rates were 50.07 per thousand in 1899, and the minimum 28.77 in 1897. Between 1911 and 1920 the maximum birth-rate per thousand was 54.83 in 1976, while the minimum was 33.49 in 1920. During 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50 the average birth-rates were 35.5, 42.1 and 31.0 respectively. Between 1951 and 1960, the maximum birth-rates were 14.39, (males) and 11.62 (females) in the year 1951, and the minimum were 9.67 (males) and 7.93 (females) in 1959.

The following statement gives the total number of births and deaths between 1966-1970 and their rate per thousand :

Year	Birth rate per thousand	Number of births	Death rate per thousand	Number of deaths
1966	18.3	13,817	9.3	6,998
1967	15.7	12,003	6.7	5,148
1968	14.6	11,432	7.2	5,605
1969	10.9	8,382	3.7	2,864
1970	14.4	8,114	4.5	2,522

In the year 1971, 1972 and 1973 while the total number of births were 7,494, 4,193, 4,383, the total number of deaths were 2,023, 1,796 and 1,514 respectively.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality refers to deaths of children of less than one year and infant death-rate is the number of infant deaths per thousand live-births in one calendar year.

The largest number of infants die in their very first year. Even in infants the risk of death decreases as time passes. Infant faces the greatest risk in the first few weeks of this life. Deaths in early infancy are to a great extent due to such causes as birth injuries, congenital parasitic disease etc. The rate of mortality among children below one year in age was quite alarming till 1951. From 1956 to 1960 the maximum infant mortality was 1287 in 1958, while the minimum was 975 in 1957. The position has slightly improved after 1966 onwards, as the following figures show :

Year	Rate per thousand	Number of infant deaths
1966	98	1,356
1967	72	864
1968	112	1,276
1969	42	355
1970	45	363

Diseases common to the District

The common diseases accounting for the mortality of the people of the district, were fevers of all types, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, plague and smallpox which appeared periodically and have been endemic in the past. Plague and smallpox have since then been eradicated while all are showing a declining trend due to the measures adopted by government.

Fever

Fevers of various types are the most prevalent disease and a major cause of death in this district. As usual fever heads the list, but it must be remembered that the term is very comprehensive in its application, including most diseases in which fever is merely a symptom and which do not obviously come under any other easily recognisable head. From 1877 to 1907 fever was responsible, according to the returns, for 71.89 per cent of the records mortality. Between 1910—1920 the minimum deaths from fever were 5,980 in 1915, and the maximum 22,737 in 1918. In the next decade the highest number of deaths were 11,728 in 1921. Between 1941-50 the number of deaths from fever was 9,587 But between 1951 and 1960 the maximum number of deaths from fever came down to 5,082 in 1951 and the minimum to 1,023 in 1959. Deaths from fever have declined, as the following statement will indicate :

Years	Number of deaths from fever
1966	5,465
1967	4,,003
1968	4,206
1969	Not available
1970	1,630
1971	1,069
1972	883

Dysentery and Diarrhoea

These diseases occur in the form of bowel and stomach complaints and their incidence is attributed montly to insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory arrangements for drinking water. Sometimes dysentery is the result of malarial fever also. With the strick enforcement of wells and other drinking water sources, the incidence of these diseases has lowered. In the last decade of the last centuary the highest number of deaths from bowel complaints was 1,139 in 1891, and the lowest was 85 in 1900. During 1901 to 1910 the highest mortality was 360 in 1906, and in the second

decade of this century it was 208 in 1919. Between 1921-1930, the highest number of deaths from bowel complaints was 167 in 1924. The average yearly mortality from dysentary and diarrhoea in the district during 1941-50 was 51. During 1951 to 1960 the maximum deaths were 228 in 1960, and the minimum were 63 in 1958. The number of deaths due to bowel disorders from 1966 to 1972 is given below :

Years	Number of deaths from bowel complaints
1966	309
1967	117
1968	141
1969	Not available
1970	18
1971	62
1972	47

Respiratory Diseases

These diseases generally lead to temporary or permanent infirmities, but in some cases they prove fatal also. The average yearly mortality from respiratory diseases in the district during 1941-50 was 266. During 1951-60, the maximum deaths were 664 in 1956, and the minimum were 356 in 1959. The mortality from 1966 to 1972 was as below :

Years	Number of deaths from respiratory diseases
1966	726
1967	432
1968	583
1970	214
1971	297
1972	234

Epidemics

Smallpox, cholera and plague took a heavy toll of lives in the district till the enforcement of Vaccination Act of 1880, which made primary vaclination compulsory. The chief medical officer as ordered from the district magistrate enforces the Act during the prevalence of an epidemic. The Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 empowered the district magistrate to remove patients to hospitals to segregate them, disinfect the infected dwellings and to evacuate infected houses and localities.

Smallpox

Smallpox was a formidable disease which took many lives whenever it visited the area, and sometimes assumed the form of an epidemic but now it has been almost eradicated. It had been estimated that smallpox must have been prevalent for more than 1500 years in Uttar Pradesh.[1] In the district from 1877 to 1890 the average annual deaths were 260; one severe epidemic occurred in 1883, and three minor attacks in 1878, 1879 and 1884. This gave a rate of 1.81 per cent on the total number of deaths. The figure fell to .49 in the succeeding decade. After 1900 the rate increased to .86 per cent and the mortality had been greater year by year, though only in 1906 did it assume large proportion. In the second decade of this century the maximum number of deaths from smallpox was 113 in 1913, and in the third decade the highest incidence of this epidemic was 369 in 1930. The average yearly mortality from smallpox in the district during 1941—50 was 491. Between 1951 to 1960 the maximum loss of lives was 706 in 1958. Thereafter only a few cases were reported in the district and there has been very appreciable decrease in the incidence of this disease during the last ten years. Since the launching of the National Smallpox Eradication Programmes there has been hardly any seizure or death from this disease.

Cholera

Feasting, fatigue, and excessive heat predispose to cholera infection. Cholera is not endemic in Jalaun district. On two occasions—in 1887 and 1906—23.88 and 14.26 per cent of the total mortality of the year was attributed to this disease; and in 1884, 1892 and 1897 it carried off considerable number of the people. Between 1901 and 1920 it took the form of epidemic as a result whereof in 1906, 1908 and 1919 the number of deaths reported were 4,604; 1,087 and 2,016 respectively. It reappeared in 1924, 1927, 1928 and 1929 and took a toll of 225, 194, 965 and 229 lives respectively. The average yearly mortality from cholera in the district during 1941-50 was 491. Between 1951 and 1960 it broke out only in 1957 claiming 124 lives. After 1960 very nominal cases were reported. The mortality due to this disease has been decreasing considerably due to the provision of good water supply, mass inoculations, disinfection of wells and improved sanitary arrangements.

Plague

Plague first made its appearance in 1902, when eight cases occurred in the district. In 1904 it assumed almost the character of an epidemic and carried off 1,813 people, and in the following year 1,524. The epidemic reappeared in the district in 1917 and 1918, and 2,033 and 3,051 fatal cases were reported. In the third

1. Report on the State of Health of Uttar Pradesh with particular reference to certain Diseases, P. 53 (Lucknow, 1961)

decade of this century the maximum number of deaths from plague were 82 in 1925. The average yearly mortality from plague in the district during 1941—50 was 1.6 per cent. The district can now be considered free from this disease as after 1951 no case has been reported, however as a preventive measure anti-plague inoculations are still given.

Other Diseases

Insanity, ear and eye diseases, leprosy, tuberculosis and some venereal diseises have been prevalent in the district since long. Efforts were made by the government in successive Five-year Plans to improve environmetal conditions and health of the people. The measures taken have helped to decrease the incidence of these diseases.

MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ORGANISATIONS

Even after establishment of a single directorate for medical and public health departments in 1948, the departments had separate officers in the district. When family planning work was started in 1963-64, it had a seperate district family plannig officer Similarly for each special scheme like malaria or B. C. G. there was a separate officer in the district.

Formerly, the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health headed respectively the medical and public health organisations in the district. In July, 1973, the posts of the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health were abolished. Under the new set-up the chief medical officer heads the entire medical, public health and family planning set-up in the district. He is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers, one each for medical, health and family planning work.

Medical

The deputy chief medical officer (medical), supervises all district level hospitals, including hospitals having more than 30 beds, employees state insurance dispensaries infections diseases hospitals, and school health dispensaries.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

District Hospital, Orai—This hospital was established by the district board, Jalaun, and was provincialised and taken over by the government in the year 1947-48. The hospital has 70 beds for men, and 4 for women.

Women's Hospital, Orai—This hospital too was established by the district board, Jalaun, and was provincialised and taken over by the State Government in the year 1947-48. It has 24 beds.

Police Hospital, Orai—This is an institution established by the government and provides medical aid only to the police personel.

Male hospitals at Konch, Kalpi and Jalaun were also established by the dislrict board Jalaun. Male hospitals at Konch and Jalaun have been provincialised and taken over by the State government. The matter regarding the provincialisation of the hospital at Kalpi is under consideration of the government.

Besides the above one Eye hospital was established at Orai by the Local Dharmada committee.

A Railway hospital has also been opened by the Central Railway. One T. B clinic has been established at the district hospital, Orai, which deals with the T. B. cases only of the district. It also runs a B. C. G. scheme immunise growing children against tuberculosis.

A statement giving details about the staff and beds available in the hospitals in the district is given below :

Hospital	Location	Year of establ ishment	Stretngth of staff doctors	Number of beds		No. of patients	Type of facilities pathological tests X-ray available
				Male		Female	
District hospital	Orai	1906	6	60		10	Yes
Women's hospital	Orai	1906	3	—		40	No
Police hospital	Orai	—	1	16		—	No
Male hospital	Jalaun	1972-73	1	4		2	No
Women's hospital	Jalaun	1956-57	1	30		6	No
Male hospital	Konch	—	1	—		22	No
Women's hospital	Konch	1952-53	1	8		4	No
Male hospital	Kalpi	*	1	—		16	No
Women's hospital	Kalpi	1956-57	1				

*Not available

Dispensaries

The dispensaries at Madhogarh, Pindari and Bhend were established by the government under the Post War Reconstruction Scheme in the fifth decade. Of these Madhogarh and Pindari dispensaries have since been converted into primary health centres and are functioning as such.

Kadaura and Nadigaon dispensaries were transferred to the U. P. State by the former states of Kadaura and Nadigaon. These have been converted into primary health centres now.

The allopathic dispensaries at Sarwan, Patrahi and Gopalpura were established by the State government in the year 1972. A statement giving details about the staff, beds etc. in the allopathic dispensaries in the district is given below :

Dispensaries	Location	Year of establishment	Strength of staff		No. of beds
			Doctors	Other staff	Male
Jagmanpur dispensary	Jagmanpur	1951-52	1	3	4
Sarwan dispensary	Sarwan	1972	1	3	4
Patrahi dispensary	Patrahi	1973	1	3	4
Gopalpura dispensary	Gopalpura	1972	1	3	4
Bhend dispensary	Bhend	1951-52	1	3	—
Kudari dispensary	Kudari	1953-54	1	3	—

The following statement gives some relevant details about hospital/dispensaries under Zila Parishad :

Location	Ayurvedic/ Allopathic/ Unani	Staff	
		No. of Doctors	Other Staff
1	2	3	4
Ata	Ayurvedic	1	2
Itaura	„	1	1
Parsahan	„	1	2
Jaisari Kalan	„	1	1
Saidnagar	„	1	1
Gudha	„	1	2
Kaibija	„	1	2
Churkhi	„	1	1

[*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Sami	Ayurvedic	1	1
Vauli	„	Nil	2
Kalpi municipal board	Allopathic	1	2

Homoeopathic Dispensaries

There are two homoeopathic dispensaries located at Kukargaon and Nargayan.

There are 7 private practitioners in the district. Four are in Orai, one in Jalaun, one in Kalpi and one in Konch.

Primary Health Centres

In order to extend medical facilities and improve health standards of the rural population, the government has established primary health centres in every development block of the district. The district has nine such centres, each of which is manned by a medical officer, who is assisted by para-medical and health staff consisting of pharmacists, health inspectors, health visitors, smallpox inspectors, and supervisors and family planning workers. Each centre generally has a four beded or eight beded ward for in-door patients. At the district level the deputy chief medical officer (health) controls their functioning. The following statement gives the location and year of establishment of these centres :

Location of P. H. O. centres	Name of block in which opened	Location of Maternity centres opened under each P. H. C.	Year of opening	Type of F. P. facility available
Dakore	Dakore	Dakore	58-59	Loop insertion and Nirodh distribution
Pindari	Ait	Pindari	58-59	„
Nadigaon	Nadigaon	Nadigaon	64-65	„
Madhogarh	Madhogarh	Madhogarh	58-59	„
Rampura	Rampura	Rampura	58-59	„
Chhiria	Jalaun	Chhiria	68-69	„
Kuthaund	Kuthaund	Kuthaund	58-59	„
Babai	Babai	Babai	68-69	„
Kadaura	Kadaura	Babai	58-59	„

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY PLANNING

The deputy chief medical officer (family planning) exercises complete supervision over all the maternity and child welfare, family planning and nutrition programmes. He is assisted by a team of medical officers, extensions educators, midwives and *dais* and a district health visitor. Maternity and child, welfare activities in the district, as elsewhere in the state, have come a long way since the days of the untrained *dai* and the village paediatrician. Lack of facilities for ante-natal and post-natal care largely contributed towards higher incidence of mortality among women and children till the late forties of this century.

Since 1958, the government embarked upon a policy to establish several maternity and child welfare centres in the district. They numbered 10 in 1975 attended by midwives and trained *dais*. Three sub-centres looked after by *dais*, are also attached to each such cettre. Since 1973 a new scheme of prophylaxis of pregnant women and children against nutritional anaemia and other common diseases has been taken up. These centres have been equipped with aids and devices to educate ladies in planned parent-hood. Family planning literature and contraceptives are also made available free of cost to the desirous couples. The following statement gives the location of maternity and child welfare centres and sub-centres :

Name of controlling maternity centres	With name of maternity sub-centres	Date of establishment
1	2	3
Medical officer incharge, Primary Health Centre, Dakore	1. Kotra	1.11.56
	2. Ait	17.11.56
	3. Minora Kalpi	1972
Medical officer incharge, Primary Health Centre, Pindari	1. Ait	1.4.58
	2. Hardoigurain	9.1.59
	3. Pachipura	1974
Medical officer incharge, Primary Health Centre, Nadigaon	1. Khakris	9.12.67
	2. Bangra	4.12.67
	3. Deogaon	1974
Medical officer incharge, Primary Health Centre, Madhogarh	1. Gopalpura	1959
	2. Gohan	1959
	3. Sarwar	1959
Medical officer incharge, Primary Health Centre, Rampura	1. Mawar	1958
	2. Umari	1958
	3. Jagamanpur	1955
Medical officer incharge, Primary Health Centre, Kuthound	1. Hadrukh	15.4.1962
	2. Inton	15.4.1962
	3. Vaoli	15.4.1962

[*Contd.*

1	2	3
Medical officer incharge,	1. Jalaun (Old)	1.5.48
Primary Health Centre,	2. Gayor	9.12.68
Chhiria	3. Jagvewa	9.12.68
Medical officer incharge,	1. Niyamatpura	20.4.76
Primary Health Centre,	2. Churkhi	6/76
Babai	3. Bhagaura	6/76
Medical officer incharge,	1. Parasan	1.1.62
Primary Health Centre,	2. Ata	1.1.62
Kadaura	3. Harchandpur	1.4.74
Old Maternity Child Health	1. Orai	1.4.48
Centre, Orai	2. Konch	1.5.48
	3. Kalpi	1.8.48

Training to *dais* is given in each sub-centre of a primary health centre by trained Auxilliary Nursing Midwives. The period of training is of 6 months, and each trainee gets a stipend of Rs 15 per month. The essential qualification for admission as a trainee is to be literate. Twenty four *dais* were trained in the year 1972-73 under the scheme of Government of India.

Family Planning

The family planning programmes were first introduced in the district in 1963-64 and got a fillup with the establishment of a family planning centre under each primary health centre. Each of these have a medical officer (family planning), an extension educator and family planning health assistants. At the district headquarters there is an urban family planning centre, served by a medical officer, an extension educator, a male social worker and two lady social workers.

The work of all these centres and sub-centres is supervised, controlled and co-ordinated by the district Family Planning Bureau, Orai which is under the direct charge of the deputy chief medical officer (family planning). The officer is assisted in his work by a health education information officer, 2 district extension educators, an equal number of statistical assistant computor, a district health visitor and a medical officer for mobile Intra uterine contraceptive device unit.

Medical officers of primary health centres also perform vasectomy operations. Distribution of contraceptives is done by the family planning centres, besides imparting education on the subject.

The mobile Intra uterine contraceptive device unit, under the control of a medical officer, renders suitable help and guidance to the interested persons. It also offers facilities for vasectomy and tubectomy operations.

Efforts are continuously being made to popularise family planning through films, placards posters, and by personal contacts. The achievement in family planning work in recent years is given below :

Year	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total	Nirodh User	Nirodh (C. C.)	Loop	Medical termination of pregnancy	Oral pills
1972-73	2,274	90	2,364	2,697	272	—	—	—
1973-74	81	41	122	2,858	964	—	—	—
1974-75	144	225	369	3,496	873	52	40	
1975-76	392	440	832	7,337	1,491	220	868	

Public Health

The deputy chief medical officer (health) is the controlling and supervisory officer for all health programmes. He is also responsible for collection of intelligence about epidemics, checking of food and drug adulteration, sanitation and for providing necessary assistance during floods or outbreak of an epidemic.

There are 11 sanitary inspectors-9 from district health budget and 2 from Local Bodies budget one each at the headquarters of primary health centres and one each in the municipal boards of Jalaun, Kalpi, Konch and Orai. The deputy chief medical officer (health) is primarly responsible for this work in the rural area. Under U. P. Kshettra Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, the responsibility of village sanitation lies with the Gaon Sabhas and the services of the sanitary inspectors are available to them for technical help and guidance. The Pradhans are supposed to report outbreak of any epidemic diseases to the primary centres for necessary combative measures. The following statement gives an idea about sanitation work undertaken in the district in the last 6 years :

Year	Wells disinfected
1971	9,700
1972	12,250
1973	11,175
1974	798
1975	3,701
1976	1,356

Vaccination

In early days revages of smallpox were very extensive and vaccination was the sole preventive measure. These desirous were vaccinated at the government dispensaries. In 1805 vaccination as preventive measure was undertaken and a regular vaccination staff was organised. The Vaccination Act, 1880, which made primary vaccination compulsory for children in municipal areas, notified areas and in a number of town areas, was enforced in the district about the year 1900. At present the deputy chief medical officer (health) is in charge of the work of vaccination in the district.

Vaccination is, however, not compulsory in rural area of the district but at times of smallpox epidemics compulsory vaccination is enforced in these areas as a temporary measure.

In urban areas vaccination is carried out through the vaccinators of the municipal board concerned, whose work is supervised by an assistant superintendent of vaccination; while in rural areas the work is carried out by the public health staff posted at the primary health centres. During epidemics, the services of anti-epidemic officers, medical officer/Chikitsa Adhikaris are pressed into operation for treatment of patients and for preventive measures

The work for the eradication for smallpox has been intensified since 1963, under the auspices of the World Health Organisation and Government of India. The following statement gives an idea about the vaccination work carried out during last five years :

Year	No. of primary vaccination	No. of revaccination	Total
1971	60,834	1,38,344	1,99,178
1972	66,877	1,42,755	2,09,632
1973	48,202	1,17,673	1,65,875
1974	44,358	1,21,751	1,66,109
1975	34,351	93,114	1,27,465

Malaria Control and Eradication Programme

Under the National malaria eradication programme district of Jalaun was categorised as hyperrendemic and one unit was established during 1958-59 covering the entire district, under one and malaria officer, two senior malaria inspectors, 2 malaria inspectors and two lab technicians besides field staff of 2 superior field workers and 6 field workers.

Under the National malaria eradication programme each unit has to pass through four phases viz. preparatory attack, consolidation and maintenance. The preparatory phase was not actually launched as the National malaria control programme was already in operation in the district. In the next phase, only spray operations are carried out in all the roofed structures, twice a year from May to September. In 1960-61, surveillance procedures were launched in the district and were carried out concurrently with spray operations. House visitors visited all houses twice a month in search of fever cases; the blood slides of fever cases detected were collected and a presumptive treatment administered. The National malaria eradication programme unit Jalaun in the attack phase remained in operation in the district from 1958-59 to 1962-63 and in 1963-64 the entire district entered into the consolidation phase. During 1965, the district having 9 primary health centres, entered into and is in the maintenance phase. It is now under the overall charge of the chief medical officer, through the deputy chief medical officer (health). Two assistant malaria maintenance officers and one senior lab technician are posted at district headquarters while at each primary health centre, there are 2 health inspectors, 1 laboratory technician and 3 Basic health workers. An idea regarding the incidence of malaria may be had from the following statement :

Year	No. of blood samples examined	No. of malaria cases detected
1970	37,583	278
1971	40,914	505
1972	44,493	251
1973	35,814	242
1974	34,524	1,123

Prevention Food and Drug Adulteration

The public analyst to government, analyses the samples taken by the food inspectors. Prosecution is launched against offenders under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The deputy chief medical officer (health) is the licensing authority for food establishments and drug stores in the district. He is assisted by a drug inspector in his task to check adulteration of drugs. He is further required to ensure the observance of Indian Drugs Act, 1940, and Drugs Rules of 1945 by the retailers, wholesale dealers and manufacturing concerns. The following statement gives an idea about food adulteration in this district during the last 6 years :

Year	Sample collected	No. of found adulterated	Cases prosecuted	Cases convicted
1971	143	21	100	67
1972	117	41	41	10
1973	259	89	36	32
1974	239	57	200	52
1975	309	115	129	51
1976	77	54	42	69

Indian Red Cross Society

A district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society functions in the district with the district magistrate as its president, the chief medical officer as the vice president and the deputy chief medical officer (health) as the honorary secretary, in their ex-officio capacity. The society is engaged in social welfare activities, such as providing relief to the people in times of natural calamities. Distribution of multi-vitamins, medicines and other nutritional foods is also done by the society, when their supper is received from the Indian Red Cross Society headquarters. The funds are raised by the society through philanthropists, industrial establishments and other agencies and are utilised to help the sufferers.

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CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

After the attainment of independence India having accepted the ideal of a welfare state, it was natural that the government should have chalked out many schemes with a view to provide better facilities to the working classes and thus create a congenial atmosphere for a steady economic growth and development of the state. These included provision for minimum wages, social security like employees state insurance, collective bargaining through the medium of recognised trade unions, medical and maternity facilities, regulated working hours, payment of bonus, payment of compensation, regulated wages, minimum standard of lighting, ventilation and safety, canteen facilities and those of recreation, leave, holidays, housing, holidayhomes, etc.

For the enforcement of labour laws and implementation of labour welfare schemes, the district falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant regional labour commissioner, Jhansi region. At the district level, the labour inspector ensures the administration of labour laws. The factory inspector inspects factories under the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, etc. and takes necessary action against employers failing to comply with the laws. There is another inspector who performs similar duties in respect of the operation of boilers installed at various places in the district.

Both the State and Central Governments have enacted a number of laws for the benefit of the working classes and their dependents. The important ones are the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 as amended from time to time to suit the changing patterm of the welfare schemes are in force. The other Acts enacted after 1947 which are in force in the district are, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1947, the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the U. P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U. P. Dookan Aur Vaniiya Adhisthan Adhiniyam, 1962 and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

In 1976, as per details below as many as 472 contraventions of the above acts were detected, and in 131 cases prosecutions were launched.

Name of Act	No. of contravetion	No. of prosecution
Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923	1	1
U. P. Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhisthan Adhiniyam, 1962	388	93
Minimum Wages Act, 1948	83	37

OLD-AGE PENSION

The old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district in 1957 to provide some measure of social security through monetary help to old and destitutes aged 65 years or more who have no source of income or relatives (of the categories specified in the rules of scheme) to support them. Since April 1, 1964, the amount of pension payable to each pensioner was raised from Rs 15 to 20 per month. The scheme was under the administrative control of the labour commissioner, Kanpur, but from September 1, 1975, the scheme has been decentralized and since then the district magistrate sanctions pension to old and infirm persons.

The scheme was revised again in January, 1972 when the rate of monthly pension was fixed at Rs 30. The benefits of this gesture are not available to beggars, mendicants and inmates of poor houses.

The tahsilwise number of beneficiaries under this scheme is given below :

Tahsil	Persons	Male	Female
Jalaun	14	10	4
Orai	65	40	25
Konch	32	20	12
Kalpi	18	6	12

PROHIBITION

Though the district is not dry, efforts by official as well as non-official agencies continue to inculcate in the people the habit of abstinence. Government efforts include restriction on the hours of sale of spirituous liquor and intoxicants, increase in the number of 'dry' days, fixation of maximum quantity of liquor which can

be sold to an individual at a time. Pursuasive methods use are education of the public against the use of intoxicants through mass contacts and social and moral pressures. There is a prohibition and uplift committee in the district headed by the district magistrate and consisting of officials, legislators, lawyers and other social workers. The purpose of the committee is to determine ways and means for minimising the use of intoxicant. A *pracharak* has been appointed for the extension work. The committee tries to educate people against the hazards of drinking by organising meetings, distribution of pamphlets, film show, etc.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In 1950, the Harijan Sahayak department was set up at the State level to formulate and implement schemes for the welfare of the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In 1956, a district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district whose designation was changed to district Harijan and social welfare officer on August 1, 1961, when the Harijan Sahayak and social welfare departments were integrated. He is assisted by two Harijan welfare supervisors.

The subjects dealt with by him include education of the members of the Scheduled Castes and implementation of schemes for their welfare; administration of ex-criminal tribes settlement and colonies; administration under the Untouchability (Offence) Act, 1955; grants to non-official bodies and social workers for maintenance of institutions and committees devoted to the cause of members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes; women's welfare schemes; child welfare uplift of fallen and destituted women and children; orphanages; poor houses; widow houses; suppression of immoral traffic ; youth welfare schemes ; beggary ; grants to *Seva Samities*; institutions for deaf dumb and blind; education of physically handicapped children ; work house for beggars and infirmaries; moral and social hygiene and after care service programmes.

Members of the Scheduled Castes, who were considered as belonging to the Depressed Classes during the British rule, were mostly out-castes of the local society. A half-hearted beginning towards amelioration of their lot was made in 1930 with a scheme for award of stipends to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. However, it was only with the advent of Independence that concrete steps were taken for their uplift and in 1947, the U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act was passed, ensuring to members of such castes the unrestricted enjoyment of social and religious liberties. The Untouchability (Olence- Act, 1955, a central act, enforced a complete ban on the old-age social evil, redeeming the dignity of mankind. It repealed the corresponding State Act of 1947. The government threw open all avenues of employment and public services to members of the Scheduled Castes and major steps were taken for their adequate representation in the services. In 1944, the upper age limit for recruitment of the Scheduled Castes, candidates to civil posts was raised by three years.

This relaxation was further enhanced to five years in respect of non-gazetted posts in 1952. In 1953, the reservation of posts for the members of the Scheduled Castes in government services was raised from 10 to 18 per cent. The same year the upper age limit for Scheduled Caste candidates seeking employment against gazetted posts too was raised by 5 years. Government keeps a keen watch over the progress in recruitment of the Scheduled Castes candidates to various posts to ensure their adequate representation in services.

The government grants advance and loans freely to members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes for various purposes such as agriculture, irrigation, industries and construction of houses, etc. They receive priority in distribution of land, house site, business premises and retail licenses of essential goods. The district Harijan and social welfare officer, promotes and looks after the welfare of these people.

The following table gives an idea of the financial assistance provided by the government to raise the living standard of these people in 1973-74.

Nature of work	Amount spent in Rs
House construction and repairs	24,000
Development of cottage industries	39,000
Agricultural development	11,000

Some hostels have also been constructed to provide free accommodation to the Scheduled Caste students. The department also gives grants to colleges which are willing to construct hostels for the Harijan students. In 1975, there were such seven hostels in the district and a Harijan industrial estate at Kalpi for industrial activities which was established in 1964.

The following statement shows the number of scholarship and stipends together with the amount awarded to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Class students by Central and State Governments from 1969 to 1974 :

Year	State Government (pre-mater Classes)				Central Government (post-matric Classes)			
	Scheduled Castes		Backward Classes		Scheduled Castes		Backward Classes	
	No. of schol-arship	Amount in Rs	No. of schol-arship	Amount (in Rs)	No. of schol-arship	Amount (in Rs)	No. of schol-arship	Amount (in Rs)
1969-70	1,587	94,641	257	18,950	749	2,98,071	-	-
1970-71	1,102	1,09,156	321	39,766	958	4,40,879	-	-
1971-72	1,102	1,09,156	321	39,766	1,070	5,04,879	-	-
1972-73	1,102	1,09,156	321	39,766	1,434	6,14,799	-	-
1973-74	1,102	1,09,156	321	42,061	1,337	6,41,040	48	12,580

Charitable Endowment

There are two trusts in the district endowed for charitable and educational purposes and registered under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. A brief account is given below :

Name of Trust	Date of registration	Annual income in Rs	Objects
Orai High School Scholarship Endowment Trust	23.10.1914	396	To award scholarship to students
Town Hall and Dharmshala Endowment Trust	16.10.1930	423	For the maintenance of townhall and Dharmshala

Muslim Trusts

Shia Waqf—There is only one *waqf* in the district, registered with the Shia Central Board of Waqf, U. P. Lucknow, called the Jalalauddeen Imambara-e-Shiyan, Orai, Jalaun, which was founded by Meer Jalaluddeen in September, 1935 with the object of *azadari* Imam Husain and *shahadat* Hazrat Ali and *meelad* on 15 Shaban. The annual income of the *waqf* is Rs 75.

Sunni Waqfe—There are 67 charitable such waqfs in the district registered with the U.P. Sunni Central Board of Waqfs. Lucknow. Some of the important ones are mentioned below :

Name of waqf	Date of establishment	Founder	Annual income (in Rs)
Masjid Mohallah Kumharanpur	26.5.1911	Noorul Hasan	1,574
Masjid Mohallah Robertganj	—	Waqf by user	2,319
Imambara Qaim Khan	—	-do-	305
Masjid Turmanganj Bazar	—	-do-	921

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

For the welfare of ex-servicemen a district soldiers, sailors and airmen's board is functioning in the district since 1942. It is a class II board as per gradation of district soldiers' sailors' and airmen's boards in Uttar Pradesh. There were about 500 ex-servicemen in the district when the board was constituted. The staff in the beginning was honorary and the first paid secretary was appointed in 1945. At present the work of the board at the district level is supervised by a secretary who is a paid employee and an ex-serviceman. At the State level it is under the control and supervision of the director, soldiers welfare, U. P. The board, as elsewhere, provides various facilities to ex-servicemen and their families and assists in their rehabilitation. These facilities include speedy grant of pension to ex-servicemen, scholarships to their children, relief grant re-employment, medical treatment, settlement of accounts, permit for controlled commodities, settlement of disputed cases, priority in allotment of Gram Samaj and ceiling land for agricultural purposes, free legal advice, etc. In 1975, there were 4,415 ex-servicemen and 844 families of deceased soldiers in the district. Assistance rendered to ex-servicemen during the last five years is given in the following table :

Nature of help	Number of persons benefited				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Financial assistance	95	84	62	91	132
Stipend to wards	201	174	164	157	132
Land allotted	12	10	6	4	3
Sewing machines distributed to war widows	NIL	NIL	11	25	2

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Emergence of Public Life

During the regime of rajas and nawabs, public life in this district as elsewhere, was neither so active nor well-organised The rulers were generally of despotic attitude towards their subjects and hardly did anything constructive to encourage public participation in the affairs of the State. During the British rule, those who tried to raise their voice against the state policy were discouraged. The population being largely ignorant of political matters, took very little interest or initiative in moulding public life. Sometimes, of course, zamindars or Rais would establish a school or orphanage to please the foreign officers, through a minor act of philanthrophy and to gain popularity among the masses. It was only with the growing consciousness of the affair in other parts of the world, by the education in foreign languages and fast mode of communications that a political tinge gradually came up. The popular rising of 1857, the partition of Bengal in 1905, the Swadeshi movement launched in 1906, the home rule and Swarajya movement sponsered by devoted workers in succeeding years, aroused public opinion in such strong measure that it ultimately led to the independence of the country in 1947.

Political Parties

The district has several political organisations of all India and State level. It is difficult to asses the numerical strength of their members which is fluctuating. The important political parties active in the district are the Indian National Congress, the Akhil Bhartiya Jana Sangh, the Communist Party of India, the Socialist Party, and the Bhartiya Lok Dal (Previously known as Bhartiya Kranti Dal, and the Republican Party of India.

The Indian National Congress was divided into two groups in 1969 and it came to be known as Congress (O) and the Congress (R).

The Indian National Congress is a very active and strong party in the district. This is the only party which contested all the seats in general elections, and won too. Its small organisation is Yuwak Congress which commands support amongst young men. Congress (O) could not get much support in the district. In the last general elections, that of 1974 for the Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly three candidates contested the election but none of them could win.

The Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh may be merited to be the second party of the district having two members in the legislative assembly at present. Its small organisations are the Vidhyarathi Parishad, having its scope in student community, the Bhartiya Yuva Sangh and the Kisan Morcha, having their influence among young blood and agriculturists respectively.

The Communist Party of India is also trying hard to influence the farmers, students, labourers and class four employees of the district through its small organisations namely the Kisan Sabha, the Student Federation, the Khatihar Mazdoor Sabha, P. W. D. Karamchari Sangh and the Municipal Board Karamchari Sangh.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) does not hold much influence in the district but some villages are effected with the activities of the party, its small organisations are Janvedi Navjiwan Sabha, Student Federation of India and Kisan Sabha.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into three constituency of Kalpi-cum-Jalaun (North), Konch and Orai-cum-Jalaun. The first named had to return two members, one of whom was to be a member of the Scheduled Castes. There were 2,78,400 electors in the district. Total number of valid votes polled in the district was 1,73,671 and invalid were 8,676.

The following statement gives a profile of these elections :

Party/Independent	No. of contestants	Seats won	Votes polled
Indian National Congress	4	3	63,721
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	4	-	12,300
Scheduled Caste Federation	1	-	14,413
Socialist Party of India	2	-	17,444
Uttar Pradesh Praja Party	2	1	34,917
Independents	6	—	30,874

In the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were delimited in 1956 and the number of constituencies remained unaltered but their names and composition underwent certain changes. The constituencies were Konch, Kalpi and Jalaun of which Kalpi was a double-member having one of the seats reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes. There were 3,09,882 electors and 4,72,205 votes in the district.

The following statement gives the number of contestants, seats won, and votes secured in the elections held in 1957 :

Party/Independents	No. of contestants	Seats won	Votes secured
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	2	-	16,355
Indian National Congress	4	1	93,490
Praja Socialist Party	3	2	72,172
Independents	5	1	83,861

For the general elections of 1962 to the Vidhan Sabha, there was first a delimitation of constituencies and certain changes were made. The district was divided into four constituencies namely Konch, Kalpi, Jalaun and Umri (reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidate). There were 2,53,914 electors in the district. Total valid votes polled were 1,86,183 and 10,576 were declared invalid.

The following statement gives details about the number of candidates contesting, seats won and votes secured by each party :

Party/Independents	No. of contestants	Seats won	Number of votes
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	-	11,086
Communist Party of India	2	-	4,637
Indian National Congress	4	3	74,463
Praja Socialist Party	4	-	47,405
Ram Rajya Parishad	2	-	2,538
Socialist Party of India	4	-	5,540
Swatantra Party of India	3	1	20,514
Independents	9	-	20,000

The constituencies were again delimited in 1966 for the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967. The district was divided into four constituencies namely Konch, Orai, Kalpi and Madhogarh. All were single member constituencies and Konch was reserved for a member of Scheduled Castes. There were 3,96,996 electors in the district. Total number of votes polled was 2,68,565 of which 14,318 were declared invalid.

The following statement gives the relevant details regarding Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967 :

Party/Independents	No. of contestants	Seats won	Votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	1	24,293
Indian National Congress	4	3	1,07,904
Republican Party of India	1	-	5,028
Samyukta Socialist Party	3	-	27,384
Independents	9	-	29,638

Due to the President rule in the State, which was imposed on 25th February, 1968, a mid-term poll was held in February, 1969. The position of the constituencies remained the same as it was in last general election. Again there were four single member constituencies and Konch was reserved for a candidate of Scheduled Castes community. Total number of electors was 4,10,098 and votes polled 2,60,304 of which 8,611 were declared invalid.

The following statement gives number of candidates set, seats wont and votes secured by each contesting, party at the mid-term poll of 1969 :

1	2	3	4
Party/Independents	No. of contestants	Seats won	Votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	2	-	39,835
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	4	-	94,954
Communist Party of India	1	-	1,002
Indian National Congress	4	3	83,318

[*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Mazdoor Parishad	4	-	1,404
Praja Socialist Party	1	-	2,527
Republican Party of India	3	-	17,755
Samyukta Socialist Party	2	-	8,460
Independents	7	1	52,438

The President's rule was again imposed on 1st October 1970 in the State, which was subsequently replaced by a coalition Government on October 18, 1970. But due to internal differences, the coalition ministry had to bow out and a new government by Congress party was formed, which remained in office uptill 12th June 1973 when due to serious situation of grave indiscipline, the Chief Minister along with his cabinet resigned, On 13th June 1973 the Assembly was suspended leading to re-imposition of President's rule which was revoked in November 1973, and the Congress party once again formed Government on 8th November 1973 under the leadership of a new Chief Minister.

The Congress Party returned to power again through the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha held in February, 1974. The district was divided into four constituencies namely Konch, Orai, Kalpi and Madhogarh, all were single member constituencies, Konch being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes. There were 4,60,488 electors and 3,00,096 votes were polled of which 6,867 were found invalid.

The following statement gives the relevant details regarding the Vidhan Sabha elections held in 1974 :

Party/Independents	No. of contestants	Seats won	Votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	2	85,260
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	3	-	36,697
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	-	1,764
Congress (O)	3	-	21,271
Congress (R)	4	2	1,13,064
Ram Rajya Parishad	3	-	1,939
Republican	1	-	5,517
Republican Party of India (Khobergarhe)	2	-	2,188
Swatantra Party	2	-	811
Independents	9	-	24,718

UNION LEGISLATURE

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

In the first general elections to the Lok Sabha which was held in 1952 the district formed a single constituency known as Jalaun-cum-Etawah (West)-cum-Jhansi (North). It was a double member parliamentary constituency.

The following statement gives the details regarding these elections :

Party/Independents	No. of contestants	Seats won	Number of votes polled
Indian National Congress	2	2	2,73,406
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	2	-	64,460
Scheduled Castes Federation	1	-	88,659
Socialist Party of India	1	-	83,338
Uttar Pradesh Praja Party	1	-	74,449

At the general elections of 1957 to the Lok Sabha the district was part of Hamirpur parliamentary constituency, which was a double-member constituency. They were 7,82,934 electorate of which 3,09,882 were of Jalaun district. Total number of valid and invalid votes were 8,05,690 and 32,824 respectively of which 3,51,987 valid and 11,067 invalid votes were polled by the electors of district Jalaun.

The details of these elections are given below :

Party	No. of contestants	Seats won	Number of polled votes
Indian National Congress	2	2	4,12,894
Praja Socialist Party		-	3,93,096

For the general elections of 1962 to the Lok Sabha the district formed a single constituency, known as Jalaun (S. C.) parliamentary constituency, There were 4,24,771 electors of the district. Total member of polled votes was 2,35,882 and 9,701 votes were found invalid.

The followning statement gives the details of this election :

Party	No. of contestants	Seats won	Number of votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	-	30,417
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,00,530
Socialist Party of India	1	-	15,989
Praja Socialist Party	1	-	65,224
Swatantra Party	1	-	23,722

At the general elections of 1967 to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) the district formed a single-member constituency known as Jalaun (S. C.) parliamentary constituency. There were 5,00,897 electorates in the district. Total votes polled were 3,20,503 of which 13,904 were declared invalid.

The details of the election are given below :

Party	No. of contestants	Seats won	Number of votes secured
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	-	99,927
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,24,040
Repubican Party of India	1	-	34,898
Samyukta Socialist Party	1	-	34,119
Independent	1	-	23,615

In the fifth general elections to the Lok Sabha held in March 1971, the district had single constituency (Jalaun, S. C. parliamentary constituency).

There were 5,30,682 electorates in the district. Total votes polled were 3,02,520 of which 2,92,950 were valid and 8,580 were found invalid.

The results were as follows :

Party/Independent	No. of contestants	Seats won	No. of votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	-	1,21,843
Congress (J)	1	1	1,47,731
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	-	4,452
Independents	1	-	2,745

NEWS PAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The following statement gives details of newspapers and periodicals published in the district in 1973.

Name of Newspapers/periodicals	Year of commencement	periodicity	Language	Copies in circulation
1	2	3	4	5
Alarm	1971	Daily	Hindi	N. S.
Dharlledar	1965	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Dinveer	1965	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Dust Daman	1969	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Janutsah	1973	-do-	-do-	2,000
Jai Jag Mukti Samdesh	1965	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Karmyug Prakash	1971	-do-	-do-	1,282
Kautilya	1967	-do-	-do-	500
Yug Nirman	1956	Tri-Weekly	-do-	1,800
Bundela	1960	Weekly	-do-	1,950
Chaudhary Charan	1969	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Digvijaya	1956	-do-	-do-	500
Dunal	1971	-do-	-do-	400

Name of News papers periodcials	Year of commence-ment	Periodi-city	Language	Copies in circulation
1 2		3	4	5
Gyanabh	1969	Weekly	Hindi	N. S.
Halchal	1971	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Jai Jag	1966	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Mukti Sandesh	-	-	-	-
Kewat	1963	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Konch Times	1968	-do-	-do-	1,846
Lohie Darshan	1969	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Lok sewa	1953	-do-	-do-	700
Man Mauji	1963	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Pahredar	1971	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Red Flash	1970	Weekly	-do-	N. S.
Sanghathan	1956	-do-	-do-	1,000
Vyas Bhooni	1968	-do-	-do-	2,000
Yug Nirdeshak	1970	-do-	-do-	500
Reyaz-E-Aquidat	1969	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Anokha Sandesh	1967	Monthly	Hindi	N. S
Gahoi Vaish Bandhu	1969	-do-	-do-	1,400
Samaj Nirmata	1968	-do-	-do-	195
Swasth Kaise Rahey	1968	-do-	-do-	450
Bhavishya Vakta	1968	-do-	-do-	N. S.
Shivhare Vaishy Samaj Hitkari	1958	-do-	-do-	225
Ahinav Jyoti	1967	Annual, Hindi, English, Sanskrit		N. S.

*Not Supplied

OTHER PERIODICALS

Some of the popular dailies, weeklies fortnightlies and monthlies which are published outside the district but widely circulated in the district are given below :

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
1	2	3	4
Aaj	*Dharm Yug*	*Sarita*	*Maya*
Bharat	*Saptahik Hindustan*	*Mukta*	*Chanda-mama*
Hindustan			
Nav Jeewan			
Nav Bharat Times			
Swatantra Bharat			

[Cont.

1	2	3	4
	English		
Times of India	*Blitz*	*Filmfare*	*Imprint*
The Statesman	*Current*	*Star & Style*	*Current Events*
Hindustan Times	*Citizen*	*Caravan*	
Indian Express	*Link*	*Indian witness*	*Mirror*
Northern India Patrika	*Screen*		*Picturpost*
The Pioneer	*Sports*		
National Herald	*Pastime*		
	The Observer		
	The Illustrated Weekly of India		
	Urdu		
Milap	*Tej*	*Yaad*	*Shama*
Pratap			*Beeswisadi*
Quami Awaj	*Aaj kal*		

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

There are some voluntary social service organisations in the district rendering the economic and social service to the people. In the past such institutions depended mainly on the philanthrophy and missionary zeal of the people. The innate urge of the people to organise voluntary social service organisations has found greater scope of expression after independence as a result of popular awakening and state encouragement. In the year 1957-58 an assistant social welfare officer was posted in the district, who is now designated as the district Harijan and social welfare officer, under the auspices of the social and Harijan welfare department of the state.

Though voluntary social welfare organisations are free to undertake any of their welfare schemes, the government must see that these activities are in harmony with the schemes and policies of the government. The district at present has the following voluntary institutions which are serving the people of the district.

Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti (formerly known as the Prisoner's Aid Society) is functioning in the district.

It is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Crime Prevention Society. It's main aim is prevention of crime and rehabiliation of offenders. In the Jail, it provides education and moral teachings to the prisoners and looks after other problems of the convicts. The *samiti* also looks after convict's home, family and property. It also renders monetary help to them.

Prantiya Vikas Dal

The prantiya Rakshak Dal now known as prantiya Vikas Dal is also working in the district under the planning department. It has its branches in 9 blocks of the district having one organiser in each block. The activities include *shramdan* (voluntary labour); teaching, sports and games.

Harijan Sewak Sangh

The Harijan Sewak Sangh, which is a branch of Madhya Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh (founded in 1932) is also functioning in the district with its headquarters at Kalpi. Its main aim is to remove untouchability and other social evils. There are 30 active members of the Sangh and it is manned by an executive committee. The sangh has its building free of rent, a cinema van, some cycles and publicity material.

Sri Hindi Vidhyarathi Sampradaya

Sri Hindi Vidhyarathi Sampradaya was established on February 15, 1927 with its headquarters at Kalpi. Its aims are to spread new ideas among the masses, to improve social and moral standard of the people, publicity of the Hindi language, to promote cottage industries, uplift of Harijans and to make the students useful for the country. There are 260 active members of the society. It is managed by t executive committee. The society has a library containing 8,000 books and a reading room. It is also running a school and a dispensary. It also imparts vocational training in various trades such as sewing and carpentary. The society has a gymnasium and a rifle club. For infants it is running montessory school. The society has published two important books namely *Sri Sampurna Nand Abhinandan Granth and 57 Ki Jan Kranti*. On occurance of natural calamities the society provides help to the sufferers. A memorial of Maharishi Ved Vyas has been built by the society in the district.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Akbarpur (tahsil Kalpi)

Akbarpur, which combines with its neighbour Itaura to from one village is considerably big in size and is included in Kadaura development block. It is situated about 16 km. south of the nearest town Kalpi and 26 km. north-west of the district headquarters Orai. It lies in lat. 26°2′ N. and Long. 79°45′ E. A large fair which lasts for about a fortnight and is attended by some 5,000 persons, is held on the 5th day of Kartik (Krishna) in honour of Guru Rupan Baba. A temple dedicated to the Guru is situated close by on the side of a considerable tank. Rupan Baba was born in the time of Akbar and is said to have possessed supernatural powers. He is reported to have started a new religion under the name of Niranjani and the emperor is said to have built tank and temple in his memory. The refounding and renaming of Itaura as Akbarpur is also attributed to the same monarch. During the middle of the 19th century, it was a famous mart for sale and the residence of some wealthy *mahajans*, but the trads was ruined by the establishment of the customs preventive line. The village is well stocked with excellent masonry houses and contains an Ayurvedic hospital, a library, a post office, a junior Basic and a senior Basic schools along with an intermediate college. The facilities of a seed store are also available in the villages.

It had a population of 3,471 and an area of 897 ha.

Amkhera (tahsil Jalaun)

A village lying in lat. 26°12′ N. and long. 79°17′ E. is about 13 kilometres north-west of Jalaun on the metalled road to Madhogarh.

The village had a population of 1,978 with an area of 803 ha. It contains a school and a branch post-office. Market is held weekly on Tuesday and Saturdays. Earlier the place was one of considerable importance as a trade centre. After the establishment of the customs line, which ran to the east of it, it was greatly fostered at the expense of Konch, and attracted a large trade in cotton, *gur* and salt, while between the months of Jyaistha and Asvina a brisk busines used to be in cattle. Most of the trade, however, has now been directed to the bigger markets at Madhogarh and Jalaun.

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* The figures of population and area in this chapter are those for 1971 unless otherwise indicated.

Ata (Tahsil Kalpi)

The village, which is included in Kadaura development block, is situated midway between Kalpi and Orai, at a distance of about 16 km on the Kanpur-Jhansi road. It lies in Lat. 26°3'N and long. 79° 37'E. It is said that the village is the birthplace of one Bamdeo Muni. A bazar is held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays. There are an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a family planning and a maternity and child welfare centre, a post-office, a railway station, a seed store, two junior and one Basic school along with an intermediate college in the village. It has a *Panchayat ghar* and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Kadaura development block. It had a population of 3,001 with an area of 1,378 ha.

Bhadekh (tahsil Jalaun)

A considerable village lying in lat. 28°23′ N. and long. 79°30′ E. on the bank of the Yamuna river, about 10 kilometres north-east of Kuthaund and about 59 kilometres from Orai, via Jalaun and on the metalled road to Shergarh Ghat.

It had a population of 1,630 with an area of 502 ha. It has a primary school, a junior high school and a branch post-office. Though at present shorn of its glory and importance, it was in the time of Akbar the headquaters of a *mahal* in the *sarkar* of Kalpi. Later it was the seat of a small Hindu principality of Sengar Rajputs connected with the Raja of Jagmanpur, but the last chieftain, Raja Prichhat, turned a rebel at the great revolt of 1857; his estate was confiscated, and the village of Bhadekh was purchased by a Brahman *Jagirdar* who tooks up his residence here. There are two small ruined *Garhis* of forts, which formerly belonged to the Raja.

Jagamanpur (tahsil Jalaun)

The capital of the old *jagir* of the same name lies in lat. 26°25′ N. and Long 79°15′ E. not far from tht junction of the Sindh river with the Yamuna in the extreme north-west of the district It situated at a distance of 51 km. from Orai, and about 30 km. from Jalaun, connected with latter by a metalled road; it is also connected with Madhogarh by a metalled road via Rampur

The place was the residence of Raja Rup Sah, a Sengar Rajput and head of that clan. Raja Rup Sah was the son of Raja Mahipat Singh. The Raja was an honorary magistrate exercising third class powers and was also allowed to keep two cannous.

The town has a large masonry fort. It has a population of 4,159 with an area of 649 ha. It has a junior Basic school and an itermediate college. There are a branch post-office, a dharmsala, a hospital, a veterinary hospital and a panchayat *ghar*. A bi-weekly bazar is held on Thursdays and Sundays.

Jalaun (tahsil Jalaun)

The headquarter town of the tahsil of the same name is connected with Orai, the district headquarters, by a metalled road about 21 kilometres long; other metalled roads run to Madhogarh via Bangra and Shergarhghat; to Konch, about 24 kilometres to the South to Ata, about 30 kilometres and Rampura, 30 kilometres, and Sarsai, about 19 kilometres, to the north-east. It lies in lat. 26°8′ N. long. 79°21′ E.

This centrally situated town has given its name to the district. The central roadway from Orai, first passes the tahsil and then round the ruins of the fort on either side to reach the Deoti Bazar, formerly the principal business place of the town. The fort was used as residence by the subedars of Jalaun till 1840, but 20 years later, after the great revolt of 1857, it was demolished by the British authorities and has since then practically disappeared. The trade of the place, which was once considerable, subsequently decayed, but it had revived, being in part fostered by the construction of a large *ganj* or market place built in 1881 and named whiteganj after the late Mr. P. J. White, for many years collector and settlement officer of Jalaun. Besides the tahsil the town contains a first class police station, male and female hospitals, a vaterinary hospital, a post-office, a pound and a dak bungalow. There are a powerhouse, an inspection house, a primary school, a junior high school and an inter collage.

The town had a population of 19,574 with an area of 2,610 ha.

A large fair, called the Varahi is held on the fourteenth day of second fortnight of Agrahayana. The fair lasts about 15 days and is attended by some 5,000 persons.

It was proposed in 1858 to remove the headquarters of the district to Jalaun, but the plan was abandoned partly owing to the unhealthiness of its situation, and partly on account of the more convenient situation of Orai on the Jhansi-Kanpur trunk route. The trade of the place is entirely in agricultural produce, and it has no manufactures of any kind.

Kadaura (tahsil Kalpi)

Kadaura, the capital of the princely state of the same name before merger was declared a town area in the year 1951. Lying in lat 25° 59′ N. and long 79° 50′ E. it is situated on the Kalpi Hamirpur road, at a distance of about 27 km. from Kalpi and 55 km. from Orai. It is also the headquarter of the development block Kadaura started in the year 2956. The village owes its name as the tradition goes to Kardam rishi who had an *ashram* at this place.

A fair is held here from 15th December to 15th January every year drawing about 1,000 persons daily. The market is held bi-weekly on Monday and Friday. The trade of the place is substan-

tail in foodgrains only. The town has a post and telegraph office an allopathic as well as a veterinary hospital a seed store, a child welfare and maternity centre, a junior and senior Basic school and an intermediate college. It had a population of 4,708 and an area of 977 ha.

Kabta (tahsil Orai)

A large village lying in lat. 25°54′N. and long. 79°40′E. on the road from Ata to Rath (Hamirpur district) at a distance of about 26 km. from Kalpi and the same from Orai is situated on the bank of river Betwa.

It was formerly in the district of Hamirpur and was for this reason formerly known as Kahta Hamirpur. It was transferred to Jalaun in 1880.

According to tradition Shrevan Kumar immortalised by his devotion to his parents, was killed here by king Dashratha. It is further said that on the spot on the banks of the Betwa where Shravan Kumar was killed people find some gold coins every year.

It has a junior Basic school. Weekly market is held here on every Monday. The village had a population of 467 with an area of 987 ha.

Kailia (tahsil Konch)

Lying in lat. 25°57′N. and long. 70°2′E. this village is situated at 16 km. west of Konch and 44 km. west of Orai. It is said that this village was founded by raja Kailak Shah after whose name this village came to be known. There is a scheme to connect it by road with Konch. The village had a population of 2,191 and an area of 1,174 ha.

This village comes within the Nadigaon development block and is the village Panchayat Kendra. It has one junior Basic school, one senior Basic school, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centres, a post office and a police station. In April-May every year, a fair is held here in which about 2,000 people assemble to worship Goddess Durga.

Kalpi (tahsil Kalpi)

The town which gives its name to a pargana and a tahsil is situated in lat. 26°8′N and Long 79°45′E., at a distance of about 35 km. east of Orai. The Jhansi-Kanpur national highway traverses the town which is also a station on the central Railway. Kalpi is linked by metalled roads with Jalaun, Hamirpur and Rath. The town is situated among the ravines of the Yamuna on an elevated site, the river flowing close by down the steep and at places stiff, slope.

Kalpi is believed to be founded by Kalib Dev, a raja in ancient time. Ferishta, the historian, however, attributes its foundation to Basdeva or Vasudeva, a ruler of Kannauj.

Traditionally Kalpi traces its importance from the days of the *Puranas*. The mounds, the Vyas Tila and the Narasimha Tila, are situated here. The former is believed to be the site of the hermitage of rishi Vyas and the latter was the place where Narasimha saved his devotee Prahlad from Hiranyakashyapa.

Historically the place has its own importance. It finds mention among the eight great forts of the Chandels. The earliest authentic mention of Kalpi is found in the annals of its capture by Qutb-ud-din Aiabak in 1196. This capture, however seems to have been short-lived, for frequent expeditions against recalcitrant Bundela chiefs were conducted by Qutb-ud-din's successors during the 13th century.

During the reign of Firuz Shah Tughluq, Kalpi formed a feoff of the sultans deputy. In the confusion that followed Timur's invasion of Delhi in 1398-99, Mahmud Khan, a nobleman, obtained semi-independent control of Kalpi. The town rose about this time into great strategical importance. Its possession was eagerly sought after by the Sharqi Kings of Jaunpur as well as by the aspirants to the Delhi throne, but it appears to have remained in the hands of the latter after Ibrahim Shah Sharqi retired from his advance on Delhi, in 1407. In 1412 Ibrahim Shah Sharqi laid seige to Kalpi, but was compelled to retreat by a force sent against him by Daulat Khan, who then held supreme power at Delhi. In 1426 Qadir Khan (son of Sultan Mahmud Khan) was governor of Kalpi. About six years later the place fell into the hands of Hoshang Shah, the ruler of Malwa. When Buhlul Lodi, became the sultan of Delhi, he captured Kalpi in 1488, which was absorbed in the imperial territories and was entrusted to the charge of Azam Humayun, his grandson. It continued to remain under the Lodi sultans of Delhi until the overthrow of Ibrahim Lodi by Babar in 1526. Under Akbar Kalpi became "the gate of the west" and the starting point for expeditions to central India. It was the capital of a sirkar and had a mint for copper coinage. Birbal, the famous courtier of Akbar is said to have been born at Kalpi. In the latter half of the 17th century Chhatra Sah, the famous Bundela chief made Kalpi his stronghold. In the 18th century the Marathas obtained it in Jagir from Chhatra Sal in recognition of their services rendered to him. Govind Bundela, the famous Maratha commander who fought and was killed in the battle of Panipat in 1761, had made Kalpi his headquarters. He was succeeded the governership of Kalpi by his son. Gangadhar Gobind. In 1798 it fell into the hands of the British who subsequently abandoned it. It was recaptured by the British in 1803 from Nana Gobind Rao, the subedar and remained in their possession till 1857, when it was occupied by the nationalist forces under Tantya Tope, the Rao Sahib (the Nana's cousin) and Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi. After the defeate of the Rani it came into the possession of the British again.

From 1819 to 1823, Kalpi formed the headquarters of the district of Northern Bundelkhand. When the headquarters were

shifted to Hamirpur, a deputy magistrate who had subordinate control of the Kalpi pargana, was stationed there. He was removed in 1853. From 1876 to 1881 it was again the headquarters of an assistant commissioner in charge of a subdivision. The western portion of the town contains a number of old tombs, but ravines now separate these relics of the past from the dwellings of the living. Old Kalpi stands near the Yamuna on an elevated site, and is a good specimen of the older type of north Indian town, with darkened plaster walls and flat roofs interspersed with trees and here and there a temple spire or a minaret of a mosqoe. The newer portion of the town stretches south-east and is lower and further from the Yamuna.

Ganeshganj, Moneyganj and Raoganj form a separate part of Kalpi, divided from the old town by the high roads. This portion seems to have owned its origin in great measure to the establishment of the government cotton agency in the 19the century.

The principal remains at Kalpi are the tombs of Madar Sahib, Ghafur Zanjani, Chol Bibi and Bahadur Shahid and the great enclosure commonly called the Chaurasi Gumbaz. The last named a located in the western portion of the town and is said to be the tomb of a Lodi Shah Badshah, and some pepole even assign it so Sikandar Lodi. But he is known to have died near Agra, and his body was carried to Delhi to be buried. The Chaurasi Gumbaz is built of blocks of Kankar set in lime mortar. All the ornamentation is in stucco, with flowered borders and bands, and the style altogether corresponds very closely with that of the Lodi period. The whole building is divided, something like a chess board, into eight lines of piers and seven lines of open spaces, thus forming 64 piers all connected by twice 49 arches, with the 49 intervening spaces covered by flat roofs. In the middle, there are four piers omitted, and the square space thus obtained is covered by a lofty dome which rises about 60 feet above the flat terraced roof of the main body of the building. It is now in dilapidated condition. Nothing definite is known regarding the derivation of name of the building. The building itself never contained 84 domes, Counting the domes at the angles, those at the middle of each facade and that in the centre, the total number is only nine, but if the intersecting spaces of the roof created by the peculiar arrangement of the piers forming the aisles be taken into account, another 32 may be added. The name, however, suggests another explanation. Although the fact is not noticeable to the causal visitor, there is little doubt that, Cloisters existed on all the four sides of the quadrangle. If this is so, they consisted of 80 district bavs road-groined to which the four domes over the angles of the main building may be added. There are about twelve fine mausoleums and a few smaller tombs in the old town. The principal roadway of this portion of the town is called Bara Bazar. Entering from the east, it passes west for a short distance, and then turns towards south until it reaches a wide ravine which inersects the town, dividing it into northern and southern parts. Here the roadway turns to the south it is arched by a gateway known as Siri Darwaza, a sombre-looking structure with five battlemented points above, but no gates. Tradition has

it that the last Hindu ruler of Kalpi was defeated and killed by the muslims, and that his head lies buried under this gateway. The short eastern part of the Bara Bazar is bordered by substantial houses of two or three storeys, the lower storeys opening on the roadway serve as shops. The establishment of Ganeshganj, Moneyganj and Ternanganj, however, has for he most part drawn away the shop keepers. Besides the Bara Bazar there are several streets in other parts of the old town, which also contains some temples, mosques and other old buildings.

The Chandel fort now in ruins, was situated on the steep bank of the river dominating the ghat below. Of its internal buildings a room only now exists, which is said to have been Maratha governors treasury. Below the fort is a long flight of steps with several level landings, leadings from the western side of the fort enclosure to the bathing ghat on the Yamuna. There is a temple about half way down. At the short distance to the west of the fort is a small walled cemetery, containing the graves of Europeans who either died at Kalpi or were killed in the freedom struggle of 1857-58.

A lofty tower, known as the Lanka is situated in Ganeshganj. It was built by Mathura Prasad, a local pleader. Depicted on it are the scenes of the battle fought between Ram and Ravana. A fine view of the town, the Yamuna and the vicinity can be seen from the top of the tower. At the foot of the tower are markets built in solid style, the shops surmounted by fantastic deities in stone.

Kalpi distinguished itself, at the beginning of the 19th century, as he great emporium of trade for the western Bundelkhand, and was also selected as a place of registration for the traffic up and down the Yamuna. The chief articles of trade were cotton and ghee. A cotton agency was established at Kalpi, by the East India Company, and their purchase at one time are said to have amounted Rs 40 lakhs a year, while private traders bought to the value of Rs 18 lakhs. In 1830, the Company was unable to run the business, and consequently, it quitted the market for good, and from that time to 1842 private dealings also fell to about Rs 7 lakhs annually.

In 1860 efforts were made for the improvement of indigenous varieties of cotton and the introduction of new staples. American Planters spent a season here, but failed to make American varieties grow with success. The cotton trade continued to dwindle in Kalpi with the growth of cotton mills in Kanpur.

Ghee which came mostly from Hamirpur was exported via Kalpi to Lucknow. But the trade in this commodity also suffered a set back, so much so, that in 1874, the annual export (to Kanpur) hardly exceeded 1,000 maunds. Presently the main articles manufactured in Kalpi are hand-made paper, woolen carpets and pull-overs, handloom terrycloth and shoes, whereas the commodities imported are oil-seeds and raw wool.

Ganeshganj is the most important of the markets of the town and presents the appearance of a thriving place of business. Ternanganj is also an important market place. It was built about 1863 and owes its name to Ternan, the first settlement officer of the Jalaun district. The market consists of a central circular open space of a large size from which wide roads branch off in five direction. At the centre point a fine well is built and the roadways enter beneath five gateways, which have upper and side rooms.

The town was constituted a municipality in 1867, and has been administered as such ever since. For civic purposes the town is divided into seven wards. Kalpi has a population of 21,334 which is spread over an area of 3.94 sq. km.

Three largely attended fairs are held annually namely the Sandal Talab Mela Sawan on the fullmoon day in Bhadra, and the Pachpera Mela which takes place first in Chaitra and again in Asvina. A cattle market is held each Tuesday. On the occasion of Nag Panchami a fair takes place near the Lanka Tower, attended by about 5,000 persons, Kalpi is electrified, constains a post and telegraph office, a police-station, two hospitals a family planning centre, a health centre, one cinema house, a veterinary hospital, two inspection houses, a degree college, four higher secondary schools, two senior Basic schools, 13 junior Basic schools and two public libraries. A number of government offices like the tahsil headquarters, subdivisional magistrate's court and office, a forest range office, public works department, Mandi Samiti, and municipal board, etc., are located here.

Kanjausa (tahsil Jalaun)

A village lying in Lat. 26°25′N. long. 79°14′E. has some local celebrity as the spot where the united waters of four tributaries, namely the Chambal, Kuwari, Sindh and Pahuj join the river Yamuna. In view of this particular feature on the full moon day of Kartik every year a fair called the Pachnada is held. The fair now last for about two days is attended by some 25,000 persons, and is visited by shopkeepers of all sorts from Etawah, Gwalior and other places in Madhya Pradesh. There is a tomb of one Baba Mukund Man Gosain, at which offerings are made.

The village had a population of 322 and an area of 1,103 ha.

Khaksis (tahsil Konch)

This village is situated 13 km. west of Jalaun and 18 km. north of Konch. It lies in lat. 26°9′N. and Long. 79°14′E. Earlier the place was the residence of the ruler of an estate of the same name. The title of raja was held by the rulers of this place for many centuries, they were connected with the Kachhawaha Rajput house of Naryar. Fifth in decent from Bhuwan Pal of Lahar (Gwalior), came Ranjan Deo, who seized for himself 108 villages and formed

the Khaksis estate. His descendants subsequently lost almost the whole of this at the hands of the Bundels, but they managed to retain a small portion. At a later period their territory was invaded by the Marathas, and in 1841, when the country passed into the hands of the British, they held but eighteen villages. The property was then in the possession of Raja Gajendra Bali, who was born in 1818. He was succeeded by his brother Raja Daulat Singh who died in 1896 and the title and lands passed to Raja Raghunath Singh, who resided at Sikri after the name of which the estate came to be known.

The village which is electrified, contains a large fort, now in a ruined state, one junior Basic school and one senior Basic school, and a post office. The area of the village was 787 ha. with a population of 4,212.

Konch (tahsil Konch)

Lying in lat. 25°59′N. and long. 79°10′E. Konch is situated 30 km. west of the district headquarters and is connected with it by metalled road. Other roads connect it with Ait, Nadiagaon, and Kailia. At Konch there is a small railway station which connects it with Ait.

The place derives its present name from Kronch, an ancient rishi who is said to have lived here. In course of time the place grew in importance and became a centre of politics and warfare. It is said to be the birth place of Chamund Rai, the veteran commander of the famous Chauhan ruler Prithviraj. Two domes on twelve pillars each, called Bara Khambha are traditionally ascribed to him, when he invaded Mahoba. Another reminiscent of that period is Chandkuan, which is said to have been built by Chand Bardai, the poet laureate of Prithviraj Chauhan, the ruler of Delhi. Near one of the old domes is a small pool, called Chora Tal, which is said to have been dug by Champat Rai, one of the commanders of Prithviraj's army on this invasion of Mahoba. In the citadal at Konch there is the tomb of one Mahmud Shah Ghazi which was built during the Bundela asendancy over this region. This Mahmud Shah is the reputed builder of the mosque at Irichh in the Jhansi district.

There are numerous temples in Konch. The famous temple, of Ramlalaji is considered to be the oldest. It was here that Mahatma Atmaram Das, an ascetic and religious preacher lived. Amongst his disciples was Maharani Laxmibai of Jhansi, who often visited the mahatma.

The people here have special interest in traditional fairs which have utmost religious sanctity. Sorcery and superstition still have attraction for the old. In the town of Konch, the fairs of Lord Ganesh and Jal Vihar (boating) are held since the remote past. On this

occasion, dancers of repute are called from outside to lend colour and gaity to the fair. During the Dasahra festival, people from different corners of the tahsil flook to this town to celebrate this age old festival. Besides this, a special fair is held in the month of March as well as in September and October every year in honour of Goddess Durga. The fair of Zindbaba is also famous which is held in the month of January every year at Ghusia, a village near Konch.

Besides, being a place of religious and historical importance since antiquity, the economic prosperity of Konch is also proverbial. At the beginning of the 19th century Konch was a flourishing town. As late as 1840, it was celebrated emporium of trade throughout Bundelkhand, and is said to have possessed 52 banking houses, while numerous remains of old buildings still testify to its departed glory. Several causes were responsible for its decline. First, the independent state at Jalaun disappeared; next, the town suffered very considerably during the freedom struggle of 1857-58; but the greatest blow to its prosperity was the establishment of the customs line in 1860, which not only damaged the trade with the west, but also put an end to the trade in salt, sugar and molasses to the south. But since 1900, there has, however, been a considerable revival of trade; the customs line having been long since abolished, and the town connected with the metalled road and railway.

Konch is still the most important town of the tahsil. It is electrified, has twelve junior Basic schools, two senior Basic schools, five intermediate colleges and one degree college. Besides a police station, a post and telegraph office, there is also one hospital for men and one hospital for women, one maternity and child welfare centre, one veterinary hospital as well as ten private clinics. It is also a considerable marketing centre in the tahsil. The chief item of its export are foodgrains earning about ten lakh rupees every year. On every Saturday a big market is held here in which different types of animals are bought and sold.

The courts of the munsif, the subdivisional officers and the tahsildar are situated in the town. The State Bank of India, the Allahabad Bank, the Land Development Bank, the Central Bank, the Punjab National Bank and the Co-operative Bank, Ltd; have also their branches here. It had a population of 28,789 with an area of 2.162 ha.

Kotra (tahsil Orai)

Lying in lat. 25°48′N. and long. 79°19′E. this old village is situated on the bank of river Betwa 24 km. south east of Orai. Roads connect it with Orai and with Ait, the latter at a distance of about 13 km.

At the beginning of the last century Kotra, together with Saiyidnagar, gave its name to a pargana. It was also in imperial times an important place, and was closely besieged about 1700 A. D. by Chhatrasal for two months. The local governor at the time was one Saiyid Latif, who bought off the Bundelas by the payment of a lakh of rupees. It was subsequently plundered by the same chieftain and gradually declined in importance. From 1860 to 1905 it was administered as town under Act XX of 1856. Being a Muslims settlement, there are numerous Mohammadan remains besides many tombs and mosques.

The place was formerly famous for the manufacture and dyeing of variegated cloth, chiefly *zamurdi* and *chunari*, and upper garment worn by women.

The village is electrified and has a dharmsala known as Agarwal Dharmsala, three junior Basic school, one senior Basic school, one high school, one maternity and child welfare centre, one dispensary, one Ayurvedic hospital, one veterinary hospital and a panchayat *ghar*.

A ferry on the river Betwa known as Mughaliya Shat built during the Mughal period still exists.

Kotra though a village yet can boast of a market where every-thing of day to day life are available except on Monday.

Fairs are held on the occasion of Muharram and in the month of *Chaitra* and on the ninth day of the second fortnight of the month of Asvina.

The village had an area of 570 ha. with a population of 5,363

Madhogarh (tahsil Jalaun)

The town lies about 50 km. north-west of the district headquarters and 28 km. of tahsil headquarters at lat. 26°17′N. and long 79°11′ E. It is connected with Jalaun by a direct road and by another road via Bangra, other roads run to Jagamanpur, Rampura, Gopalpur and Kuthaund.

Madhogarh was formerly the headquarters of a pargana and a tahsil and the residence of a tahsildar. The town had and still has a local repute for a species of sugarcanecalled *roni-ji-ka-bura*;

the sugar made from it, however, is of an inferior description though largely consumed in the neighbourhood.

It has a population of 5,131 with an area of 2,095 ha. It is an important market for *ghi* which is generally exported to Auraiya in Etawah.

Public amenities include a hospital, a veterinary hospital, a post-office, an inter college and a cattle pound besides schools for boys and girls.

A famous fair is held here on the Basant Panchami day every year.

Mau (tahsil Konch)

Lying in lat. 26°3′N. and long. 79°E. the village is situated at 49 km. west of the district headquarters and about 21 km. west of the tahsil headquarters. It is connected with road from the tahsil headquarters. This place is said to have been founded by Malkhan, the raja of Orchha.

Situated on the bank of Pahuj river, Mau is a place of considerable historical importance since the Bundelas made it their first stronghold during the thirteenth century. Much of its history is linked with Mahoni which is now in Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh and was commonly known as Mau Mahoni. Arjunpal Bundela is said to have made Mau Mahoni his capital during the thirteenth century and his son Sohanpal succeeded in conquering the territories of the Naga ruler of Garh Kurar and established his power and authority in the adjoining parts. During the succeeding century this branch of the Bundelas remained in total subjection to the Delhi emperors.

Mau at present contains an old ruined fort and a junior Basic school. Konch is its main marketing centre.

It had a population of 1,800 with an area of 826 ha.

Nadigaon (tahsil Konch)

Lying in lat. 26°7′N. and long. 79°11′E. Nadigaon is situated on the bank of Pahuj river and is 25 km. north-west of Konch and 55 km. north-west of Orai. A metalled road connects it with the tahsil headquarters.

It is said that Nadigaon was founded by raja Bir singh about one thousand years ago. Subsequently its rulers retained the title of raja even after its occupation by the British. The fort of Raja Bir Singh, although not in a good condition, is still extant.

Nadigaon is at present the headquarters of the national extension service block.

It has two junior Basic schools, one senior Basic school, one higher secondary school and one post office as well as a police station. It also has one hospital, one maternity and child welfare centre, and a health centre as well as a family planning centre. Bi-weekly markets are held on every Thursday and Sunday During Diwali festival a fair is held here in memory of a saint called Baba Jagdhar, which about 5,000 people participate. It had a population of 7,724 with an area of 368 ha.

Orai (tahsil Orai)

The town of Orai, the district headquarters is situated on the Jhansi-Kanpur road at a distance of about 109 km. from Kanpur and about 114 km. from Jhansi. It lies in lat. 25°59'N. and long. 79°28'E.

The former village of Orai stood on a hillock of cansiderable size but it has since extended for quite some distance beyond the hillock to the south in the direction of what was formerly called Naya Basti. The Jhansi high road runs through this area and in great measure gives shape to it, for it is long and narrow and follows the road, which at this point makes a considerable curve. To the north of the hillock on which the old village is situated runs a deep channeled nullah. According to tradition rishi Uddalak, the favourite disciple of Maharishi Dhaumya, had meditated here. The place appears to have been known after the rishi, but in course of time it got corrupted and came to be known as Orai.

There are remains of an old brick fort, a short distnace beyond its boundaries, and scattered around are some Muslim tombs. There is a fine and big tank by the side of the Kanpur-Jhansi road, on the southern edge of town with masonry ghats on the town side and government inter college on the other side. It was built Mahil and hence it is known as Mahil-Ka-Talab. It covers an area of nearly 1.2 ha. and is about 2 to 4 metres deep. The tank retains water throughout the year and is much resorted to for bathing purposes. Besides, there is the temple of Thandeshwari where a large beautiful image of Hanuman is worth seeing.

The place boasts of some historical importance too as Mahil, the expert diplomat and statesman who was the maternal uncle of well-known Alha and Udal of Mahoba, ruled over here and made it his capital. It also witnessed a sanguine fight between Alha Udal and Amai, the son of Mahil. Amai, who fell fighting is remembered for his bravery.

The town has a population of 42,513 with an area 15.67 sq. km.

The famous old temple of Baba Prayag Das is locally known as the temple of Sri Ram Lala which has a nuge image or Hanuman. A fair is held here on every Tuesday which is visited by thousands of devotees.

A big rainy season fair known as Sawan Ka Mela is held in the town at Mahil-ka-Talab on first day of dark half of Bhadra. On this occasion women immerse Bhunjaria into the tank and greet and embrance each other. According to a local tradition Prithviraj Chauhan had attacked on the full moonday of Sravana and a great fight had taken place here. On the next day which happened to be the first day of the dark fortnight of Bhadra Prithviraj went back defeated. To celebrate the occasion people immersed Bhunjaria in the tank and ever since then it has become an annual feature.

There are two important mosques, the Jama mosque and Idgah mosque.

There are 30 junior Basic schools, eight senior Basic schools, two high schools, six intermediate colleges, one degree college and post-graduate college besides one *maktab*, one music school and one dancing and art school. It has two hospitals besides a mobile medical unit.

Parasan (tahsil Kalpi)

Lying in lat. 25°56′N. and long. 79°44′N. a large agricultural village, on the river Betwa, is 35 km. distant from the nearest town Kalpi. A rishi named Parasan, it is said, lived and practised religious austerities here and a small temple has been built in his honour on the bank of the river. The village is called Parasan after him, and a fair, with an average gathering of about 2,000 persons is held every year, on the 14th and 15th of January, in his memory.

There is an Ayurvedic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a post office, a junior and a senior Basic school and two private dharmsalas in the village. The village had a population of 4,146 with an area of 1,404 ha.

Rampura (tahsil Jalaun)

Capital of *jagir* of the same name. Rampura lies on the edge of wild and broken tracts stretching down to the Pahuj in lat. 26°22′N. and long. 79°13′E. in tahsil Jalaun of district. It is situated at a distance of 59 km. from the district headquarters and 37 km. from the tahsil headquarters.

The place was the residence of Raja Ram Singh, the head of the Kachhwaha Rajputs of Jalaun, who maintained his own police force under the superintendence of the district magistrate and had his own liquor drugs and opium shops. The palace of the Raja once a massive and handsome structure built on high ground overlooking jungle-covered ravines is now decaying. There is another fort at Tihar at a distance of two and a half km.

It has a populatlion of 6,346 with an area of 5,823 ha. It has a dak bangalow, a junior Basic schools, a senior Basic school for girls, an intermediate college, a hospital and a veterinary hospital.

Saiyidnagar (tahsil Orai)

It is situated on the bank of Betwa river at a distance of about 26 km. from Orai. It lies in lat. 25°48′N. and long. 79°17′E. A road links it with Ait distant 11 km. It was formerly a town of Act XX of 1856.

According to the local tradition the place originally derived its name from one Sidh Baba who had meditated at this place on a nearby hill, and was known as Sidhnagar. Now the place is known as Saiyidnagar. People believe that Sidh Baba still occasionally gives *darshan* to his devotees.

Temples of Rakta Danta Devi and Akshra Devi, reported to be quite ancient are situated on hillocks near river Betwa. These temples are visited by pilgrims from far and near in April and October. Just opposite the temple of Akshra Devi the river has a deep pool the depth of which, it is said, could not be measured so far. People came to perform *Mundan* ceremony of their children.

The temple of Rakta Danta Devi is built on a hill. According to local tradition the teeth of the Devi are always red with fresh blood and even if cleaned the blood reappears. Many Tantriks from distant places used to come here for worship but it is said that none could stay there at night.

The electrified village has two junior Basic schools, one high school and one higher secondary school.

A fair of Rakta Danta is held here annually in the month of January on the occasion of Makarsankranti attracting about a thousand people.

It had a population of 3,078 with an area of 520 ha.

Salailya Buzurg (tahsil Konch)

Lying in lat. 25°57′N. and long. 78°58′E this village is situated close to the Pahuj river and is 57 km. west of Orai and 28 km. west of Konch. A road connects it with the tahsil headquarters. This place is named after the great sage Sarang, who is said to have observed penance here. His followers it is presumed began to live in the forests around the spot and as a result the village came into being.

It contains one junior Basic school. It had a population of 1,424 and an area of 609 ha.

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

1 Pie = 0.52 Paise
1 Pice = 1.56 Paise

Linear Measure

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres
1 acre = 0.405 hectare

Cubic Measures

1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres
1 seer* (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola = 11.66 grams
1 chhatak = 58.32 grams
1 seer* = 933.10 grams
1 maund = 37.32 kilograms
1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams
1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams
1 hundred weight = 50.80 kilograms
1 ton = 1,016.05 kilograms = 1.1016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

1 Fahrenheit = $9/5^0$ Centigrate + 32

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*As defined in Indian Standard Weight Act, 1939


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GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

Achkan	—	A long coat
Aikri	—	A type of coarse country cloth
Al	—	Morinda citrifolia
Alha	—	An epic of Bundelkhand
Amin	—	A revenue official for realising government dues
Angarkha	—	A long shirt tight on waist
Arhar	—	A type of pulse
Bajra	—	Pearl-millet
Bejhar	—	A mixture of gram, barley, wheat, etc.
Bichua	—	A finger ring of feet
Chauki	—	A small wooden couch without arms
Chapati	—	Loaf
Churidar	—	A tight pyjama
Dai	—	Midwife (not diploma)
Dhaincha	—	A kind of green manure
Dholak	—	A long cylindrical drum covered with parchment
Dupatta	—	A long scarf
Fasli	—	Agricultural year beginning from July, 1.
Gaon	—	Village
Gaon Samaj	—	Village community
Gaon Sabha	—	Village council
Garara	—	A very loose pyjama for ladies
Geru	—	A kind of red ochre
Ghee	—	Clarified butter
Gojai	—	Mixture of barley and pea
Gotra	—	Eponymous group descended from common ancestor in the mail line of descent
Gulbadan	—	A type of striped silken cloth
Gulli Danda	—	An Indian game
Gurdwara	—	Place of Sikh worship
Halqabandi School	—	A school organised to impart education in a certain locality consisting a number of villages
Holi	—	A folk song sung during spring season
Kabaddi	—	An Indian game
Kabar	—	A type of soil
Kachhar	—	Land along the banks of river, often low lying and subjected to floods
Kankar	—	Irregular concretions of impure calcarious matter used for making lime.
Kans	—	A type of grass
Kanungo	—	A revenue official for supervision of land records work
Kanuni	—	Legal tract

Kathia	—	A variety of wheat
Khandsari	—	Indigenous white sugar
Kharif	—	Early winter harvest
Kirana	—	Spices and condiments
Kodon	—	A type of coarse grain
Kshetra samiti	—	Advisory committee for a development block
Kurta	—	A type of shirt
Kutcha drains	—	Earthen drains
Lekhpal (Patwari)	—	Official for collecting land revenue and keeping village records
Madarsa	—	An indigenous Muslim school.
Mahal	—	Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue
Maktab	—	School for Muslim children
Manjira	—	An accompaniment of drum
Mar	—	A type of soil
Markin	—	A kind of coarse cloth
Maulvi	—	A Muslim priest
Mela	—	Fair
Moong	—	Kind of pulse
Morha	—	Reed chair with or without back or arms
Moth	—	A millet
Muafi	—	Revenue free grant of land.
Nautanki	—	Indigenous open air dramatic performance
Nirvana	—	Attainment of salvation
Nyaya	—	Justice
Paipuja	—	Form of marriage ceremony
Panchayat-ghar	—	Building of the village assembly
Pandal	—	A pace covered with a canopy.
Paratha	—	A fried bread
Parishad	—	Council
Partali	—	Surveyed tract
Parwa	—	A type of soil
Pathshala	—	An indigenous Hindu School imparting primary education
Payal	—	Anklet
Pisia	—	A variety of wheat
Pradhan	—	President of the village assembly
Pramukh	—	Chairman of the block development committee
Prasad	—	That which is distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to deity
Pratal	—	A kind of country cloth
Rabi	—	Winter crop or spring harvest
Rakar	—	A type of soil
Rasia	—	A folk song
Rassi	—	Twine.
Salwar	—	A baggy ladies pyjama often tight on ankles
Sangam	—	Confluence
Sanai	—	Variety of jute

Sawai — Lending grain on a 25 per cent rate of interest in the form of grain

Sharara — A very loose long skirt

Sherwani — A long coat

Sirdar — Landholder having no transferable rights

Sivari — Autumn harvest

Suyurghal — Grant, especially given to learned men etc.

Takhat — Armless wooden couch

Taqavi — Loan (with or without interest) given by government to cultivators for agricultural purposes

Tari — In the bed of a low laying land close to river banks

Tirthankara — In Jainism expounder of religion deified, hero or saint

Unhari — Spring harvest

Up-Pradhan — Vice-chairman of the block development committee

Up-Pramukh — Vice President of the village assembly

Urd — A type of pulse

Urs — Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb

Vaidya — Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

Zamurdi — A kind of country cloth

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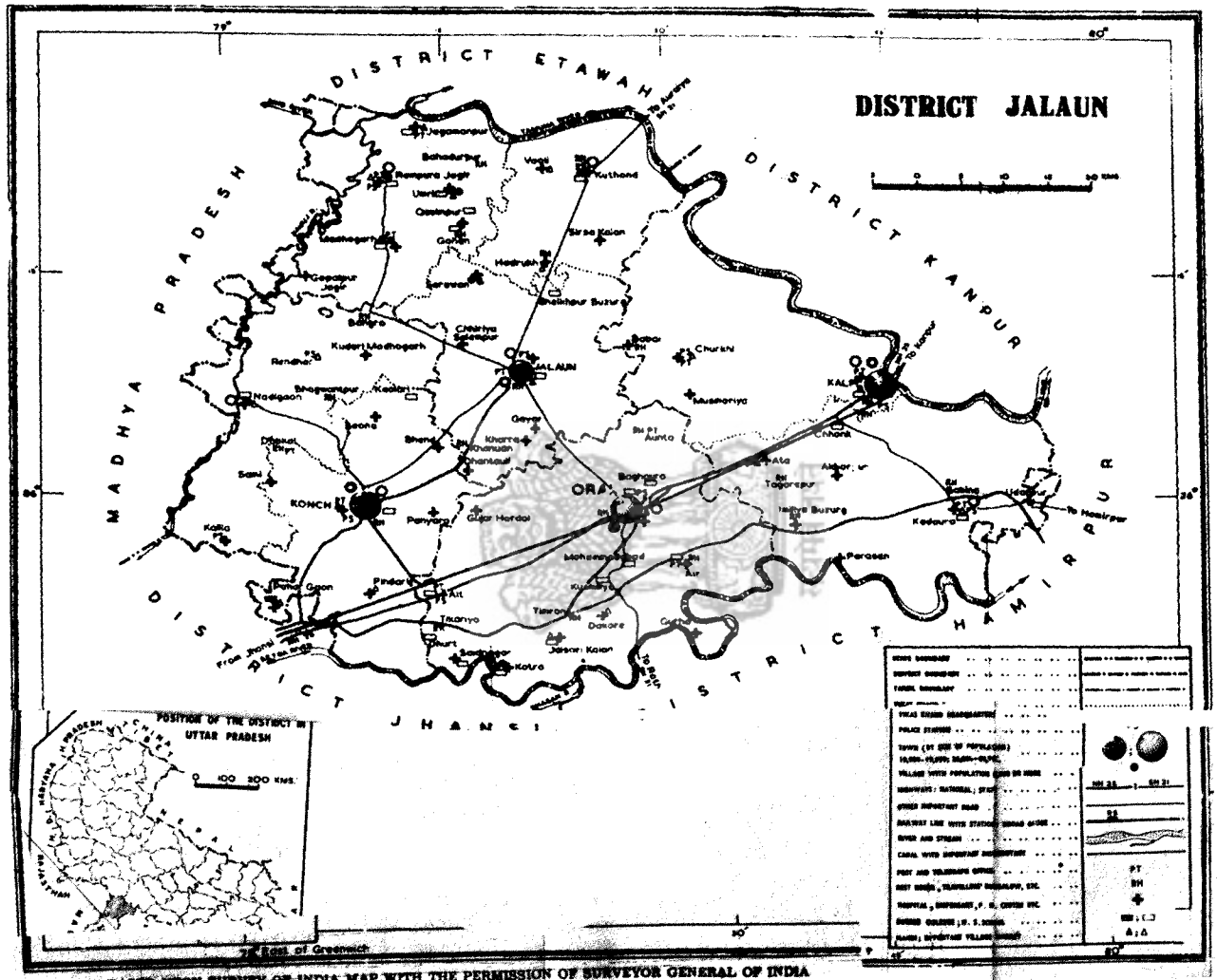
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